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The New-York Times.

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R. H. **MACY** & CO.,

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CLOSING OUT our ENTIRE STOCK of

ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS.

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BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' HATS....$1.49 TO $7.98

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SPECIAL VALUE IN HALF PLUMES, BLACK, WITH COLORED ENDS, WORTH 40c....21c

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Recent big purchases of Fur Scarfs and Capes at considerably less than market values enable us to offer these goods at very low prices.

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MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF NOVELTY SILKS IN BLACK AND COLORED GROUNDS, WITH ILLUMINATED EFFECTS, ALL THE RAGE THE PRESENT SEASON..
69c., 79c., 89c., 99c., AND $1.19

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BLACK—SERGE, ALL WOOL, FINE TWILL, HARD FINISH, VALUE 85c.; OUR PRICE....49c

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1,000 Fine Umbrellas,

WITH BEAUTIFUL HANDLES, MANY OF WHICH COST AS MUCH AS WE ASK FOR THE UMBRELLA COMPLETE.

26-INCH....$1.99
28-INCH....2.28

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1,000 pairs of Ladies' Boots, comprising cloth top and kid foxed, Blucher lace, also all kid in turns and welts, with patent leather tips, made up to sell at from $3.50 to $5.00; we offer them at the uniform price of

$2.19 per pair.

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(Third Floor, Main Building.)

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DRAB JEAN....69c
JEAN WITH SATEEN STRIPS....99c

IMPORTED LOT OF FANCY HEMSTITCHED LINEN PILLOW SHAMS, VALUE 55c. EACH....39c

BLACK CHINA SILK WAISTS, LINED, POSITIVELY CAN NOT BE EQUALED AT LESS THAN $3.00; OUR PRICE....$1.99

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LIMITED NUMBER OF CASES IN THE FOLLOWING:
11-4 RED....$2.99
11-4 GRAY, DAMASK BORDER....2.99
11-4 WHITE, FANCY BORDER....2.99

Linens.

Importer's stock of Linen Table Covers at 30 per cent. below value:

8-8....$1.34
8-10....1.64
8-12....1.99

Laces.

A FEW OF THOSE HANDSOME JET BEADED LACE VEST FRONTS LEFT; WORTH FROM $1.00 TO $2.00; CHOICE. 24c.

REAL LINEN OPEN-WORKED APPLIQUE TIDIES:
[illegible] INCHES SQUARE....19c.
[illegible] INCHES SQUARE....37c.
[illegible] INCHES SQUARE....56c.
[illegible] INCHES SQUARE....93c.
[illegible]x27 INCHES OBLONG....$1.12
[illegible]x36 INCHES OBLONG....1.54
[illegible] INCHES OBLONG....2.41
[illegible]x67 INCHES OBLONG....2.71

Trimmings.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE SHIPMENT OF FRENCH NOVELTIES IN BLACK AND WHITE EFFECTS.
BLACK CROCHET TRIMMINGS....
29c., 36c., 49c., AND 69c. PER YD.
BLACK AND WHITE CROCHET....
49c., 54c., 74c., 99c., AND $1.08 PER YD.
SATIN FOLDS, STUDDED WITH JET...
49c., 59c., 79c, 99c., AND $1.24 PER YD.

Shirts.

MEN'S UTICA NONPAREIL MUSLIN, 2,000 LINEN BOSOM, COLLAR AND CUFF BANDS, MADE IN OUR OWN WORKROOMS BY THE MOST EXPERIENCED OPERATORS AND FINISHED BY HAND, AND ALL EQUAL TO CUSTOM....68c
MEN'S PIQUE-BOSOM LAUNDERED SHIRTS, FINE MUSLIN, WELL MADE AND FINISHED, ACTUAL VALUE 100c. 79c

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Fall assortment of Ladies' Swiss Wool Vests at lowest prices:

RICHELIEU RIBBED, IN PINK, SKY, NATURAL, WHITE, AND BLACK, LOW NECK, SIZES 3 TO 6....
69c., 74c., 79c., 84c
SAME STYLE AND COLORS, IN HIGH NECK AND SHORT SLEEVES....
84c., 89c., 94c., 99c

Silk Handkerchiefs.

200 DOZEN MEN'S WHITE JAPANESE INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, 22 INCHES; WORTH 75c....49c
200 DOZEN DO., 20 INCH; REGULAR PRICE 49c....34c

Fancy Goods.

STERLING SILVER HAIRPINS, SHELL PRONGS, NEW DESIGNS....63c
SILVER BANGLES....21c

Notions.

SILK GARTER ELASTIC, WORTH 30c. YARD....18c
BIAS VELVETEEN, FOUR YARDS, COLORS, WORTH 20c....12c

Clocks.

(Art Room, Fourth Floor, New Building.)

On Monday we offer over one thousand distinct styles of Clocks, the majority of which are less than manufacturers' or importers' prices.

AS AN EXAMPLE WE QUOTE MARBLEIZED MANTEL CLOCKS, GOLD OR SILVER TRIMMINGS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE, WORTH $7.50....$4.97

ONYX AND MARBLE CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS AND A RECENT IMPORTATION OF SWISS CUCKOO CLOCKS AT THE SAME LOW PRICES.

WE CONTINUE OUR SALE OF ITALIAN STATUARY AT ONE-HALF THE PRICE ASKED ELSEWHERE.

Dinner Knives.

(Second Floor, Main Building.)

250 SETS DINNER KNIVES, HOLLOW HANDLE, WARRANTED QUADRUPLE PLATE, PER SET....$1.49
300 SETS DINNER KNIVES, ROGERS MAKE, RICH EMBOSSED HANDLE, PER SET....1.74

Sterling Silver.

200 SETS STERLING SILVER TEASPOONS, 10 DESIGNS, ALL THE LATEST EMBOSSED PATTERNS, PER SET. $3.74
100 SOUVENIR SPOONS, GOLD BOWL, TWISTED ENGRAVED HANDLE, WITH NAME OF ANY CITY IN BOWL, GUARANTEED STERLING SILVER, EACH....49c

Flower Pots.

(Main Floor.)

200 VARIETIES OF LEEDS AND MAJOLICA FLOWER POTS AND JARDINIERES IN FANCY SHAPES AND TINTS, FROM 49c. UPWARD; POTS AND PEDESTALS TO MATCH.
100 STYLES OF FANCY UMBRELLA JARS, EACH FROM....$1.87 UP

Housefurnishings.

(Basement.)

COPPER TEA KETTLES....	7	8	INCHES
	71c.	82c.	

GRAIN LEATHER CLUB BAGS,

10	11	12	13	14	15	INCHES
84c.	96c.	99c.	$1.11	$1.19	$1.28	

Upholstery.

(Third Floor, New Building.)

BARGAINS IN VARIOUS STYLES OF RICH CURTAINS.

IRISH POINT CURTAINS.

Special from $3.24....	$1.89
Reduced from $5.24....	4.24
Reduced from $6.99....	5.99
Reduced from $11.24....	8.74
Reduced from $13.99....	10.99
Reduced from $3.49....	2.49
Reduced from $6.49....	5.24
Reduced from $9.34....	7.49
Reduced from $12.49....	11.24
Reduced from $23.49....	18.74

FRENCH PROVINCIALS RETURN

AND TAKE WITH THEM A VAST LACK OF INFORMATION.

After Twenty Days Spent in Sightseeing Without Seeing Anything the Delegates Feel Prepared to Tell Their Countrymen All About Industrial Conditions in the United States and How Few Things Are Really Worthy of Commendation—Some Comical Views.

The fifty-two provincial delegates of the French workingmen to the World's Fair sailed for Havre by the French line steamer La Bourgogne yesterday.

They were in America for twenty days, in the course of which they visited New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Paterson, Pittsburg, Chicago, Boston, Lynn, Providence, Fall River, and other towns.

Each delegate had a blank book wherein he inscribed statistics and observations on manufactures, workshops, laborers, the relations existing between capitalists and workingmen, the mode of life of the latter, their earnings and their expenses, in the principal manufacturing towns of the United States.

Each delegate inscribed these things, not from hearsay, but after an exhaustive investigation made in person; or he failed in his duty to the French Republic, the wise Government of which paid $596 in cash in advance to him for his traveling expenses, and expects to reward him with a sum of money, an annuity for life, an office in the civil service, or a medal the die of which is already cast, for his exemplary dilligence.

Each delegate has done the impossible or he has failed.

Of course, he has failed.

The failure is absolute. It is perfect. It is as artistic as a poem which is neither a tale nor a song, but simply a poem.

The French Government advanced fifty-two times $596, and will receive in return—

Fifty-two provincial delegates of the French workingmen, unanimous in the opinion that the French Government is not good and ought to be changed.

At Lille, Sotteville-les-Rouen, Limoges, Calais, Bruay, where there are mines; Orléans, Besançon, the city of clocks and watches; Bordeaux, Epinal, which prints in colored pictures all the popular legends of France, each provincial delegate shall be Marco Polo, Marquette, a Conquistador!

He will have to make speeches to the Mayor, the Council of the Commonwealth, the workingmen's reception committee, the delegates of the agriculturist.

He will have to tell the strange things that he has seen, the information that he has acquired. The French have a saying, "He lies like a traveler."

He will have to invent. But this is what he knows:

He went to fifty-one or even fifty-two workshops which were of no more interest to him than can be a recipe for cranberry sauce to a turkey.

He did not see towns because he had to see workshops.

At Chicago the breakfast hour was 9:30 and the dinner hour 5, so that the time which should have been occupied at the fair grounds was spent in either waiting to eat or eating.

At the Broadway Central Hotel, in the marble dining room, there were, Friday night, three long tables in a line.

M. le Vicomte d'Abzac, the French Consul, occupied the place of honor. There was a half bottle of St. Julien claret before his plate. The fifty-two delegates and three guides had beer only.

There was a guide at his right and a guide at his left. The delegates were telling one another how utterly incompetent their guides had been, while M. d'Abzac was gracefully thanking these for their services.

Tall waiters in evening dress obeyed with solemn dignity orders given in awkward pantomime.

Tall mirrors reflected crystal, silver, porcelain, and pyramids of fruits.

M. d'Abzac listened to the guides, one of whom was rather inharmoniously made up, with his hair and beard cut like the late Kaiser Wilhelm's at fifty.

A little man with black, pointed beard, walked from place to place. He had a little white cotton bag in one hand, a long list of names in the other hand, and a pencil in his mouth. He said: "Sixty cents, please," and then there were dialogues like these:

"For what?"

"For the flowers."

"I do not owe you for this. I owe Mr. Ilaire."

"He asked me to collect."

"He must be making at least 10f. by this operation."

"Here is the bill."

"Oh, the bill. I have no money; my money is French coin."

"French coin will suit."

"It is in my bag on the steamer."

A reporter for The New-York Times talked to the delegates one by one. There were some whose patois he could not understand. As all of them were saying the same thing, he handed his pencil to one, who wrote in letters that looked like legs of flies in a cobweb:

"Is there a municipal office for lost goods in New-York?"

The reporter shook his head.

"Poor Gaston!" they said in chorus.

The oyster-opener had lost his bag in Boston, Providence, or elsewhere. "In the railway train, perhaps." The reporter wrote a letter to Mr. Depew, which all the witnesses to the fact that Gaston had a bag in Boston insisted upon signing. Then they decided that Mr. Depew was not great enough, tore the letter, and wrote another one to Mr. Gilroy, phonetically Zhillroah.

Auguste Biémont, ex-President of the delegation, deposed for sermonizing too much, was thinner and sadder than when he arrived. In the place of the tri-colored ribbon bow in the upper buttonhole of the left lapel of his coat was a suspender button. His nose was a geometrical line.

"It was a long and tedious promenade," he said. "No art in furniture. The towns, commercial; the landscapes, too wild. Chicago a nightmare. It weighs on my heart. It makes me shed tears of blood. Pardon my emotion."

"What of the workingmen?" asked the reporter.

"I shall lecture about them; a course of twenty lectures at Montmartre, at Belleville, at Menilmontant. I shall send you my book about them," he said earnestly.

"Could you not give me, now, your general impression?" asked the reporter.

He threw back his head, smoothed his mattress hair with his long, thin hand, and, in the pose and with the famous gesture of Mirabeau, declaimed:

"The American workingmen are degenerate examples of atavism. They are united in groups which are simply monopolies, like M. Grevy's Tunisian Company, like M. Ferry's Tonquin Company. They appoint rulers that are greater tyrants than the Czar. They are capitalists, and they pay men in their unions to do nothing. They are—"

"How many furniture workshops did you visit?" asked the reporter.

"One," he replied, a little chagrined.

"How many workingmen did you interrogate?" asked the reporter.

"Hundreds," he replied. "But what was the use? They did not understand my French, I could not understand their English. They could not, of course, open their hearts to me through an interpreter. They had no interpreter. I could only divine that they are as miserable as we."

"Ask me what I think," said a man at M. Biémont's right.

His red mustache apparently grew on each side of his lip. In the middle there was a blank which was wide and white. This was his nose, hooked like a parrot's and covering his mouth. His hair was planted by a gardener who was drunk.

"My name is Gruson," he said.

His voice was like a parrot's. He noticed the effect of it on the reporter with a self-satisfied air.

"You know Gruson, of course. There is only one Gruson at Calais, and I am the man."

He struck the table with his fist, and the glasses danced.

"I say," he continued, "that I have learned absolutely nothing in America. I came here to collect statistics enough to fill 100 pages of this book. Look at it."

It was an ordinary blank book in quarto size, ruled by hand in black lines. It was blank.

"What does it prove?" he asked fiercely.

"It proves," replied the reporter mildly, "that you were unable to do the work which you undertook."

"No, Sir," said Gruson, rising with a disgusted look. "It proves that the American workingmen are not organized to furnish to their transoceanic brethren the information that we require."

The reporter suggested that perhaps M. Gruson had not tried enough.

"Not tried enough!" he exclaimed. "I will give your vaunted American workingmen a year to answer the questions that I have put to them. They know the questions. Let them send their answers to Gruson, Calais."

He threw his napkin on the table, pushed his chair, and began to walk out of the room, unable to restrain his indignation. The reporter thought of Alice in Wonderland and how she wished the animals did not get so easily offended. So he took M. Gruson's arm, led him back to his seat gently, and said:

"Now tell me your trade."

"I am a machinist," he replied, with something in the expression of his round eyes that might have passed for tender reminiscence.

"Did you look at American machinery?" asked M. Biémont.

"No. I did not come here for that. Mind your own business, M. Biémont. I came here for statistics. Legarrois and Anache came to look at machinery."

M. Anache of Lille took the reporter's paper and pencil and wrote:

"M. Anache is sorely tried by vivid regret at not having been able to visit any workshop where locomotives are repaired."

M. Legarrois of Orleans read what M. Anache had written and said with a smile, "This expresses perfectly my only impression of America."

Anache and Legarrois were elegantly dressed in American clothes. Anache is tall and lithe; so is Legarrois. The hair of Anache is blondish, and that of Legarrois reddish. The latter is a Municipal Councillor; the former does not look as if he might ever be anything other than a Municipal Councillor. They assured the reporter, with many protestations, that they were practical machinists and that they had spent their entire time in America in trying to find a locomotive repair shop.

Postillon of Bruay, in the Pas-de-Calais, a machinist in mines, dark, stout, and a little timid, said:

"Undoubtedly your machines are superior to ours in velocity, but how infinitely better are ours in accuracy, in sureness of workmanship, in delicacy of finish, in security!"

He said this in his timid way so naturally that the reporter felt convinced M. Postillon was, if mistaken, sincerely mistaken.

But Postillon could not tell how he had reached his conclusions, what were the particular investigations that he had made, and in what manner he intended to justify, in his report, a judgment that has been current in France long enough to be commonplace. Postillon's opinion was apparently founded on nothing.

Leleu of Lille was sure that he had learned all that it was possible to learn of the American science of building metal and wood bridges and edifices similar to those of the Chicago fair grounds.

"Your workmanship is quicker, but ours is better," he said.

He is bald, his eyes are blue, and he looks gravely at the chandelier, indifferent to all requests for details indicating observation, study, and comparative investigation. He said:

"Your fair buildings are not characteristic of your country; therefore, they are not artistic."

"Were you sent here to criticise American art?" asked the reporter.

"I will report what I have told you," he insisted.

Tillet, a ceramist, and Chiquet, a decorative painter in ceramics, had not met a potter or seen pottery anywhere, except at the exhibition. Tillet said:

"You cannot imagine how badly organized we were. We were not a delegation, but a mob. We fought with our guides for ten days in the twenty. They are idiots and it is not their fault. We have learned nothing by our visit."

Chiquet approved Tillet. He ridiculed everything that Legarrois, Anache, Postillon, and Leleu had said to the reporter. He said:

"They should frankly admit, as we do, that they have not had the time to see anything intelligently."

"I saw the vestibule trains," said Bourck, a young car builder of Sotteville-les-Rouen. "They are not wanted in France. I saw the parlor cars. They are bloated with luxury. I cannot see wherein the American cars are comfortable."

The electricians were Maguaire and Brunswick.

"You work much quicker than we," said Maguaire, "but our work is better. Your advantage is that your capitalists put money in industrial enterprises. There are three milliards in the banks of France."

"You can teach us nothing. We have not yet built an electric railway, but when we build one it will be safer than yours," said Brunswick.

He is small, and his black beard, which is pointed, moves like a bird's wing when he talks. He lifts up his hands:

"Ah! to think that I never knew before I came here that Long Island was an island, and Brooklyn the most progressive city of the United States."

"Brooklyn! The most progressive!" gasped the reporter.

"Yes," he said, firmly stamping on the marble floor his pretty little high-heeled shoe. "Trolleys! A net work of electric wires! Let the Philistine's object. If 200 persons die in a day, the next shipload brings 1,000 immigrants. That is the true way of regarding things. Our French Government is too meddlesome. It will be changed. Brooklyn is the modern model."

He was thoroughly in earnest. M. Cœurdevey, watchmaker of Besançon, who objects to the employment of women in American watchworks; M. Nonorgue, a blacksmith of Rouen who cannot read or write, but signs his name in a calligraphy delicate as a woman's, and several others, attested that M. Brunswick was as sane as any member of the delegation.

Finance Secretary of the Bourse du Travail, whose face is the conventional figure of the moon with spectacles, came here for statistics and frankly admitted that he was returning without any.

M. Claudius Simon, a ropemaker, came here to study the condition of American workingmen and found them "indifferent, venal, absolutely uninteresting." He made no notes.

As they walked up the gang-plank of the steamer which is to take them back to France, the fifty-two provincial delegates of the French workingmen seemed unconcerned. The reporter scanned in vain their impassible faces for a sign of regret for the past or fear for the future.

Not Cheap But Perfect.
Tile-Lined Refrigerators. 460 Broadway.—*Adv.*

Chicago and Return, via Erie, $18.00.
Personally conducted excursion train leaves Chambers Street, 10:15 A. M., Thursday, Oct. 5, arriving Chicago 4:15 P. M. next day. Elegant new coaches with high back seats. Uniformed porters in attendance. Special coaches for ladies. Tickets good ten days with privileges of returning via Niagara Falls. Similar excursions Oct. 9, 18, and 25. It should be borne in mind that the Erie is the only line whose trains are protected by block safety signals the entire distance, New-York to Chicago.—*Adv.*

NO "COMPROMISE" IN SIGHT

AND NONE LIKELY ON THE SILVER REPEAL BILL.

Another Weary Day of Talk in the Senate—Mr. Wolcott's Covert Tender of a Bribe to Wavering Southern Senators—Mr. Chandler Seeks to Rival Stewart in an Attack on the President—Peffer Talking to Empty Benches and Many Roll Calls Required.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—That the air is full of talk about compromise does not argue that a compromise is in sight, or, indeed, is likely to be adopted. The silver men would consider themselves culpably negligent if they failed to keep a number of compromise stories constantly on the move. The trouble is that they do not display any ingenuity in getting up these stories. All the suggestions thus far put forward have lacked the essential element of probability.

The Senators who are said to be connected with the alleged secret consultations which the silver men would have the public believe are going on daily do not hesitate to say, when questioned, that there is no truth in the statements. It may be accepted as a fact that at the present time there is no sign of a compromise.

As The New-York Times has already indicated, the fate of the repeal measure will not be decided for nearly two weeks. The sessions next week will begin each day at 11 o'clock and close at 6, just as they have done in the week just ended. If it were possible for the repeal leaders to have all their men on the ground next week, it is likely that an effort would be made to lengthen the daily sessions.

At the rate of progress maintained this week but few set speeches will remain to be delivered after next Saturday. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) will probably finish by Tuesday, unless he breaks his own record for prolixity. Mr. Jones of Nevada is down for a two-day's speech at least. Mr. Teller has a few more "remarks" to unload. It is likely that Mr. Stewart will desire to repeat some of the numerous "points" with which the Senate is already familiar. Mr. Call of Florida has a speech ready to deliver, and is only waiting his chance. Mr. Dubois of Idaho is understood to be desirous of saying something more in the interest of free coinage.

When the limit of legitimate speeches is reached, and Mr. Voorhees will have no difficulty in perceiving it, the final test of strength will come. The repeal men profess to believe that they are stronger than they were a week ago. Certainly they show no sign of weakening, notwithstanding the extravagant claims of Mr. Dubois and his associates, and the gross attempts made to bribe them and weaken the cause of repeal.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) seems to have borrowed an idea of Mr. Wharton Barker of Philadelphia. To-day he offered a bribe to the Southern Democratic Senators in the shape of an amendment to the repeal bill, directing the repayment to the States concerned of the tax collected on cotton goods under the act of July 1, 1862. Mr. Wolcott seems to have discovered that the Senators from the States which would benefit from the enactment of such a law are not as pronounced against repeal as they were before they realized that by their action in delaying repeal they were putting a weapon in the hands of the opponents of the Tariff and Election bills which might result in the defeat of those measures. The bribe implied in Mr. Wolcott's amendment is too apparent, however, to catch votes. Much as some of the Southern Senators would like to bring about the defeat of repeal, they have too much regard for their reputations to lend themselves to such a cheap job.

An era of cheap utterances and acts seems to have set in in the Senate Chamber of late. Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) made a trumpery attack upon the President this morning, based on the latter's appointment of the Fairchild Commission to investigate the New-York Custom House. Some time ago Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether a national commission composed of private citizens is investigating the New-York Custom House and making reports and recommendations concerning that office; if so, who the members are, by what authority they were appointed and are being paid their compensation, and from what appropriation it comes, and requiring the transmission to the Senate of copies of reports and letters received from the commission. Mr. Chandler argued that the appointment of this commission was made in violation of the Constitution, and declared that Mr. Cleveland was only too willing to violate the language of the Constitution.

He also indulged in some uncomplimentary remarks in relation to the appointment of Mr. Blount as Minister to Hawaii, and then sought to elicit an expression from Mr. Hill by referring to the members of the Fairchild Commission as anti-snappers, whom the Administration had not found it convenient to recognize in the usual way.

Mr. Hill did not "bite." When Mr. Stewart scolded the President in true fishwife style a few days ago it was thought that he would have a monopoly of such performances. Mr. Chandler, however, has given the Nevada man points in "nagging" and the public a good idea of the cheap methods which a partisan of partisans is willing to adopt. Very little attention was paid to Mr. Chandler's attack, and absolutely no attention was paid to the "remarks" of gloomy Senator Peffer, which consumed the remainder of the day. The roll had to be called several times in order to save the Kansas man from the humiliation of uttering a soliloquy, and finally, when it became plain that a quorum could not be held as long as Peffer continued, an executive session was ordered.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW DISGUSTED.

The Senate Brought Into Disrepute by Its Action on the Silver Question.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Chauncey M. Depew and his son and the Count and Countess De Sers of Paris are visiting here to-day. In an interview this morning, Mr. Depew said regarding the action of the Senate on the repeal question:

"Nothing has happened since the organization of this Government that has brought the Senate into such disrepute as its action on the silver question, and I think that unless it acts speedily, it is going to lead to a serious agitation for the changing of the structure of that body."

A Freight Train Wrecked.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 30.—A car of an extra freight train coming north on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, jumped the track near Charlestown, about three miles from Havre de Grace, about 3:30 o'clock this morning. Eleven cars loaded with crossties, hay, &c., were wrecked and both tracks were blocked. Passengers were transferred around the wreck. The first train coming north passing through the wreck did not reach this city until 12:50 P. M. Nobody was hurt.

Only $17.00 to the World's Fair.
Through cars to Chicago in charge of attendant via West Shore Railroad, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 10:00 A. M. Similar excursions on Oct. 10, 14, 19, and 23. See full particulars in time table under "Railroads."—*Adv.*

$17.00 to Chicago and Return
via New-York, Ontario and Western Railway on Oct. 2, Oct. 11, Oct. 17, and Oct. 21, via Niagara Falls. Full information at 371 Broadway, New-York.—*Adv.*

LIGHT ON WHITTIER'S POLITICS.

The Poet Was Not in Favor of Preserving the Union by Force.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 30.—The Boston editor of Whittier's correspondence has been provided with copies of the poet's letters, which are owned in this city, that will throw an interesting light on the views held by the New-England Quaker sixty years ago. These letters were written to Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, and are now in the possession of the Connecticut State Librarian, Charles J. Hoadley.

One of the letters refers to a novel, which Mr. Whittier intended to write. The fact is a new one to the poet's biographer, and will be likely to stimulate inquiry as to the ultimate result of Mr. Whittier's intention. Another of the letters, which had not been placed at the disposal of biographers until the present time, will create a sensation in New-England political circles. The letter distinctly shows that Whittier was not in favor of preserving the Union by force during the South Carolina nullification period. The language of the letter referring to President Jackson is:

"If the bloodthirsty old man at the head of the Government attempts to keep South Carolina in by force, he will destroy the Union."

During the life of the poet this letter was kept from public notice by State Librarian Hoadley in order that there might be no controversy over it, involving Mr. Whittier.

During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Whittier's views were changed radically. The letter has now been furnished to the Boston editor that a clear view may be had of the poet's politcal progress and convictions.

Mr. Whittier was an intimate and confidential friend of Mrs. Sigourney, and wrote to her in the frankest manner concerning his views and opinions.

GLAD NEWS FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

Commander Johnson's Promotion Will Put Many Men a Step Ahead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The block to naval promotions was to-day removed. The President has decided to promote Commander M. L. Johnson, on duty at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, who was some months ago eligible to promotion to the grade of Captain. He was ordered before an Examining Board, and found qualified for advancement. Secretary Herbert approved the findings, but Mr. Cleveland returned the case to the Navy Department with a refusal to approve the board's action. He pointed out a paragraph in the report of the Medical Board which credited Johnson with disability rendering him unfit for promotion.

Another board was ordered and, like the previous board, it recommended him for advancement.

The list of officers who will be promoted now that the Johnson case is disposed of is a long one. The prominent officers who will go up one grade are Commanders E. M. Shepard of the New-York Navy Yard, R. D. Evans of the Lighthouse Board, and G. W. Coffin of this city; Lieut. Commanders J. F. Merry of the Enterprise, J. C. Morony of the Puget Sound Station, W. C. Gibson of the Fern, W. A. Morgan of the Pensacola Navy Yard, and Washburn Maynard of this city.

There are about thirty other officers awaiting promotion, who will be glad to learn that Commander Johnson's case has been settled.

BEATEN BY UNION SEAMEN.

Another Incident in the San Francisco Shipping Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—Outrages resulting from the fight between the vessel owners and union seamen continue to be of frequent occurrence. John Feren, a local boarding-house master, shipped fourteen non-union sailors to San Pedro recently for the ship James Nasmith, bound for Puget Sound. He was notified before leaving with the men that he would be killed if he went to San Pedro.

Feren arrived there Saturday, was assaulted by union sailors, beaten about the head, cut in the face, his clothes torn, and $50 in coin taken from him. Feren sends seventeen non-union men to-day under an armed escort.

At the inquest over the victims of the dynamite outrage yesterday, William Graham, civil engineer, recently from China, testified that on the night of the explosion he was on a balcony overlooking the back yard of a water-front house. He saw three men, one of whom he recognized as Tyrrell, one of the arrested suspects.

Wisconsin Central's Policy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The receivers of the Wisconsin Central have found it necessary to issue a statement contradicting reports that have been sent out concerning their policy in connection with rates and the general methods to be pursued in securing business. The impression has been pretty generally entertained that the policy of the management would be to act as a free lance in the field and to capture business at any cost. This impression has been strengthened by the position taken in relation to membership in the different associations. That position has been that when the lease to the Northern Pacific was canceled by the court, the Wisconsin Central lines, which were members of the different associations as such, ceased to exist. The present companies never were and are not now members. Whatever the future decision may be in regard to becoming members, the receivers have given assurance that the policy pursued by them will be a strictly conservative one. They have no desire to demoralize things. On the contrary, their utmost endeavors will be to prevent demoralization and to advance and promote common interest whenever it is possible to do so.

J. B. Cavanaugh, General Freight Agent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, has placed his resignation in the hands of General Manager Whitcom, to take effect as soon as the department is moved from Chicago to Milwaukee.

Lawyer Ammon's Servants Acquitted.

STAPLETON, S. I., Sept. 30.—The trial of the three servants of Lawyer Robert A. Ammon, on charges of larceny, and the examination of the charge made by one of the servants that Mrs. Ammon had assaulted her, were held this afternoon.

The complaint against Mrs. Ammon was sent to the Grand Jury on an order from the Supreme Court.

The trial of the servants occupied four hours. Mr. and Mrs. Ammon and Constable Rooney testified to finding silverware, a gold thimble, and other articles among the effects of the servants.

The defendants, Albert and Agnes Kroker and Gertrude Gebauer, testified through an interpreter that they had not stolen the articles and had not seen them before they were brought into court. They said they had been driven from the premises by the Ammons without their trunks, which had been left open in the house.

The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," after five minutes' deliberation, and the prisoners were discharged.

Miners to Resume Work.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The collieries around Chesterfield, Derbyshire, will resume work on Monday. All the old miners will be taken back at their former wages.

Mine owners and miners in Lincolnshire met at Blankney to-day and agreed to fix the selling price of coal at 16s. per ton, and to restore the old sliding scale of miners' wages. This arrangement will go into effect also on Monday.

Tammany Rendezvous Closed.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 30.—Boulevard Park and Hotel, College Point, the rendezvous for Tammany organizations on their outings, closed the season to-night with a reception. It was attended by the officers of all the organizations and invited guests prominent in political life in Kings, Queens, Hudson, and New-York Counties, who have spent idle hours there this season.

Reduced Rates, World's Fair.
Excursion and one-way tickets to Chicago, (out one route, return another;) Pacific Coast, other points West and South. Berths secured, baggage checked. Waiting room for ladies. Write for information and rates. Lansing's Ticket Office, 397 Broadway.—*Adv.*

BRITISH POLITICS ARE QUIET

BUT THE MINING AND FACTORY FOLK IN DIRE MISERY.

WILL PARLIAMENT LIMIT ROYALTIES?

While People Are Starving in the Provinces a Coal Famine Threatens London.

NO TOULON JUNKET FOR CARNOT.

Wat Tyler's Descendant Mayor of London—Murder Mysteries Enliven the Dull Season—Jowett of Balliol College Near Death—Albert Moore Dead, but Watts Painting a Fifth Generation—Bomb-Thrower Pallas Has Made Gen. Campos More Popular—Astor to Found a Bank.

Copyrighted, 1893, by The New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—[By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.]—Although politicians have talked with Roman firmness about continuing the battle of the parties in the country resolutely and at once, and making the whole recess vibrate with their oratory, nothing has come of it.

Outraged nature asserts itself in spite of their ardor. People are tired and they will not listen. So it seems there is a chance of having October devoted to the humanities and to amiable leisure, with nothing more exciting than a little pleasant chaff between the two camps. In the hush which has fallen upon partisan strife the only noise heard is the rattle of Gladstone's reel as the big House of Lords fish flashes spiritedly away into open waters.

Radical onlookers are at no pains to conceal the feeling that the grand old angler is letting out too much line and playing the rod far too gently. They had hoped for a sharp, immediate tussle, and by faith could almost feel their hands on the gills of the peerage. But Gladstone was always conservative and always keen to do things his own way. He thinks it better to go softly. His speech in Mid Lothian came as a distinct wet blanket to those earnest captains who were for marching out and smashing the upper house forthwith. It has dampened Radical powder right and left like a sea mist. The Liberal Federated Association had issued a flamboyant fighting appeal to the party; but Gladstone's speech took all the stiffening out of it, and an accident, by which the printers shortened the last two words of the signature to Fed. Ass. imported into the thing the element of the ridiculous which opponents were not slow to jump at. Under these depressing yet not unamusing conditions the great advertised battle with hereditary privilege stands adjourned till November.

On Monday coal will be $11 a ton in London, and it is expected that by the end of the week will reach $12, or even more. Taking all the stores of the metropolis into account, it is said there is less than one full day's supply on hand, and even if all the Midland mines which it is hoped, will reopen on Monday should do so, transit will be so slow that the scarcity will last for another month. This is what Londoners principally know about the greatest labor conflict of history, and they don't like it. There are whole huge sections of England, densely populated and of more true national importance than London, where the price of household fuel seems a paltry matter in comparison with other results of this terrible dead-lock. It is estimated that at least 1,500,000 wage earners are now affected, and about 50 per cent. of this number are wholly out of work.

So colossal has the calamity grown that figures lose their ordinary meaning to the mind. In the little town of Castleford alone there are 10,000 people without the money for a meal among them, and the charities thus far organized only go the length of providing them with soup and bread every other day, though 600 board school children are getting breakfasts daily at Normanton. Various churches have combined to provide 1,400 children with two meals daily. These are but two samples out of hundreds of cases, the accounts of which crowd the newspapers. There must be at the lowest guess a quarter of a million of men, women, and children connected with the mines who are in a state of semi-starvation, while every day cases are reported of actual deaths from hunger. Alongside this one may put the action of the Leeds magistrates, on Wednesday, who sent two miners, with hungry families at home, to prison for a month for killing a rabbit.

But dreadful as the distress among the locked-out and striking colliers is, the latter are far overshadowed in numbers by the operatives in other industries now thrown out of work by the closing of mills, furnaces, factories, and railway shops. General paralysis of manufacturing is costing the country more millions weekly than any one dares to think of. It is a commonplace to say that nothing like such misery and disaster has ever been known before in England. There is no parallel for it anywhere save, perhaps, in some peculiarly savage and widespread phase of devastation by war. Just as in America six weeks ago it became clear that Congress has got to do something to extricate the country from an impossible currency position, so here it is seen now that Parliament cannot be allowed to permit this wanton and wicked outrage on the whole community to be wrought again. The air is alive with projects for Government interference. The bulk of opinion tends toward a creation of a Minister of Mines, as in the Australian colonies, and of the organization of all the collieries into a sort of gigantic trust, regulated by the Government on the principle that national interests in the whole matter are paramount. If the present Parliament can get round to any legislation on the subject, it will probably be in the direction of limiting the owners of royalties to profits, whereas royalties are now levied on the product, irrespective of the state of prices, and also defining the minimum below which the wages of miners an not be cut down. But Parliament is a slow, unwieldy body to move at best, and no one is very sanguine of haste in this matter, unless the Radical Party takes it vigorously in hand. The trouble here is that the Radicals are already committed to about thrice as many reforms and other crying abuses as the natural life of this Parliament can see through, and whichever one of these it attempts to lay aside in favor of mining legislation there will be a loud and peremptory howl from the partisans of that particular reform. One would think the best thing of all would be to prune away the stupid rules and customs which now make Parliament a mere debating society instead of a legislative body, but this is almost past hoping the English will ever do.

The record of the week's stagnation on the Continent was broken only by the sinister reappearance of another and more dangerous type of the bomb-throwing Ravachol genus down at Barcelona. This creature, Pallas, was more Slavic than Latin in his methods. He went boldly on to the parade ground, got into the front rank of spectators witnessing a big martial display, and flung his bomb straight at Gen. Martinez Campos, who was presiding over the spectacle in all the pomp of Commander in Chief. There was no attempt at escape, nor, indeed, a chance of it.

In court Pallas was noted to be a small-skulled man, with thick, wiry hair, a lynx-like glance, and with thin, white hands, showing no trace of manual labor. His defiant refusal to defend himself and his persistent declaration that he would do the same thing again separate him from the Latin and the Chicago types of dynamiter. If Spain contains many more like him, the problem of politics plus chemicals will take on new and baffling difficulties. As it stands now, though, the only result has been to give the brave old war dog Campos a new lease of popularity, shared by the Alfonsist dynasty, which he established nearly a score of years ago.

For the rest, there is from Paris an elaborate programme of the fortnight's Russian fêtes, chiefly interesting from the fact that Carnot is not going to Toulon to welcome the fleet, because etiquette would have compelled the Italian Admiral to go there also to pay his respects. His presence would be painfully incongruous.

But the mountain will go to Mohammed after all; for Tuesday, the 17th, is set for a reception of the Russian officers by the President at Paris, followed by a dinner in the Palais and a grand ball. That dinner at the Hotel de Ville, which the City Fathers so insisted upon, will be eaten next day, followed by a torchlight procession. Friday and Saturday, Oct. 20 and 21, will be occupied with receptions, drives, and dances, while the festivities for that week will end with a supper at the Army and Navy Club, after a special Russian performance in the Opéra, near by.

On Sunday, the 22d, there will only be a breakfast at the War Minister's, a reception by old Gen. Saussier, a military tournament, a banquet given by the Paris press, and fireworks on the Champ de Mars. The Army and Navy Club will entertain the visitors at breakfast on Monday. They will then go out to Versailles to see the fountains play and enjoy a reception and dinner at the hands of the Minister of Marine. Finally, on Tuesday, the 24th, after a parting benediction from Carnot, who bids them to breakfast at the Élysées Palace, they will be allowed to escape. But not to escape the south. At Lyons they must stop for a reception, and in Marseilles the Méridionaux will know how to give them a rouse that will make the welkin ring. The very last function will be at Toulon on Friday, the 27th, when a huge iron-clad is to be launched with all the pomp and color the French understand so well how to impart.

This programme alone might seem all that the hardiest Muscovite could stand after a year at sea. But it is to be merely the culmination of the feasts at Toulon, beginning on Friday, the 13th, with a reception at the Town Hall and a big dinner. The French flagship will welcome the Russians on Saturday, and the next day there will be such trifles as a civic banquet, a battle of flowers, and a visit to the opera. Those who survive on Monday will be expected at another naval orgy, and must then take the train for Paris in order to endure all the kindnesses catalogued above and others still! It is much to be feared that the French, very friendless in Europe just now, will in their joy at so powerful an ally do that ally's navy to death with hospitality.

From Rome, as an interesting offset, comes the intelligence that Crispi is rapidly regaining popularity as the archtype of Italian Chauvinism, and that if Premier Giolitti falls, as is likely, over his budget with its weary list of new taxes, it is not incredible that the wily and shameless old Sicilian will find his way to power again.

The election of a new Lord Mayor of London is never a very thrilling event, but a certain interest attaches to yesterday's choice, because it is fairly possible that he will be the last of the lot. There is a legend that Lord Mayor Tyler has in his veins the blood of the ancient rebel Wat Tyler, which would certainly involve a picturesque revenge on the London Corporation if he should turn out to be the final one in its series of unreformed Mayors. But in person he is the least possible of a revolutionist, a High Churchman, and an unbending Tory. He is a merchant belonging to a firm which nearly seventy years ago furnished another Lord Mayor. The Mixed Commission inquiry into the London Corporation and other city matters is expected to finish its work during the Winter, and it is very likely that 1894 will see the city formally made a part of the metropolis under the control of the County Council.

What space papers have left from the colliery strike is largely consumed by three remarkable murder mysteries which struggle with one another daily for precedence in popular interest. Just now what is called the Ardlamont case, with its strange story of a poacher, who, being hidden in the bushes, really saw the adventurer Monson shoot the silly young Lieut. Hambrough, is ahead again. It yields in excitement to the weird tale of a young Dutch tramp, de Jong, who went about marrying girls, English, Dutch, and other sorts, robbed them of their money, and then, after their disappearance, sold their clothes in houses of ill fame. Although murder is almost certain, none of the bodies of these wives is forthcoming. But the Mayor of Arnhem has offered a reward of $8. And since then the whole population of the district has been hard at work excavating all the wild moorland of the neighborhood. They dug up a mournful number of dead dogs, but thus far no Mrs. de Jong. The third mystery has no real chance against the others, since the victim is only a servant girl who was murdered two years ago and only now found in a cave near Bath.

Prof. Jowett's hourly-expected death will let forth a whole cataract of anecdotes, lasting the press easily till Parliament meets again. Living at Baliol since 1835 and Master of the college since 1870, he was the centre of whole generations of reminiscences, grave and gay alike, far exceeding in volume those about any other living Englishman.

Albert Moore's sad premature death has revived all the latent bitterness which is entertained in circles of really earnest and honest art work against the Royal Academy. Moore's exclusion was well known to have been personal rather than professional. It is commonly explained on the ground that he wore a flannel shirt.

Although George Frederick Watts is by no means the oldest of English portrait painters, he recently completed an experience which hardly even the centenarian Titian could have matched. His latest portrait is one of a little girl, daughter of a great Greek mercantile family in Manchester. He had previously painted her father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather, making a record of five generations; probably never before did five generations sit to one and the same artist. Watts is known in the United States and especially in New-York, where a number of his portraits and ideal figure pieces were shown in the Metropolitan Museum. But his methods of painting do not seem to please Americans. The exhibit in New-York only drew forth qualified praise, and now English critics are noting with some surprise that no medal was awarded him at Chicago, although the British obtained a larger number of awards than the artists of any other country; more, in fact, than the Americans themselves.

Speculations as to the ultimate aims of a very wealthy young New-Yorker, who seems to have settled in England in order to grow up with the country, are always rife in London. Some go so far as to suggest that he is in active training for a British peerage. Just now there is a curious rumor abroad that William Waldorf Astor is going into the city to found a great banking business. His magazine venture, so comically edited by a Lordlet—who, amazed at his good fortune when he protested that he knew nothing whatever of editorial work, was kindly told he could learn—is not making headway. But the daily Pall Mall Gazette is a marvel of costly work. It has nearly a column of cable daily about the Valkyrie, and recently full special dispatches concerning the Roberts-Ives billiard match—outlays no other evening paper ever dreamed of. The latter enterprise is scarcely appreciated here, for the English no longer mention the word billiards.

What amounts to a new theatre was added to-night to London's already crowded list. The old Comedy Theatre, which has been withering under the blight of misfortune for years, has been taken by Comyns Carr, the well-known litterateur, with sufficient monetary backing, and, after refurnishing and enlargement, was opened to-night with a new play by Sydney Grundy called "Sowing the Wind."

It is, in essence, a dramatization of his novel, "The Days of His Vanity," published twenty years or more ago. It is a simple, very pretty melodrama, charmingly presented, and was greeted with a unanimity of applause rare to London first-night performances. The play is specially notable for the fact that it gives Brandon Thomas, the author of "Charley's Aunt," the first really good part he has ever had in serious drama, and his playing in it put him definitely in London's small, select list of prime favorites among actors.

H. F.

NEARLY CAUSED A RIOT.

Jersey City Citizens Threaten Trolley Employes for Killing a Man.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 30.—Another victim of the trolley cars was added to the list in Jersey City to-night. The incident almost caused a riot among the crowd that gathered after the accident.

A wagon belonging to the Hoecake Soap Company while crossing Montgomery Street at Monmouth Street at 9:50 o'clock was struck by motor car No. 328 of the Montgomery Street line. Two men, one of whom was Joseph Carroll, twenty-three years old, of Jersey Avenue and Twelfth Street, were setting on the tailboard of the wagon. The motor swung the wagon around and Carroll was thrown off by the shock, falling in front of the motor. The wheels literally ground him into atoms. The other man was thrown toward the sidewalk and was uninjured.

An immense crowd gathered in a few moments and waxed into a state of indignation when the mangled remains of the victim under the wheels were seen. The railroad employes wanted to get a jack and raise the car in order to extricate the body, but dozens of willing hands took hold of the car and promptly threw it over on its side.

The mangled body was placed in a sheet and a telephone message sent for the morgue wagon.

Traffic both ways was effectually stopped, and railroad employes, who wanted to remove the body that the traffic might be resumed, were nearly mobbed, and wisely retired from the scene.

Superintendent of Police Smith placed Motorman Albert Werdernan of 17 Romaine Avenue and Conductor Julius Jamrowsky of 502 Spring Street, West Hoboken, under arrest.

MADISON SQUARE BANK ASSETS.

Largely Increased by the Recovery of Collateral Deposited for an Indebtedness.

The receivers of the Madison Square Bank have added to their available assets securities of the value of $360,000, which were held by the Clearing House as collateral for an indebtedness by the Madison Square Bank to its clearing agent, the St. Nicholas Bank, when the Madison Square Bank suspended. On the day of the suspension a check was rushed through the Clearing House, withdrawing the State's deposit of $200,000. The East River bridge check for $53,000 went through, and the Madison Square Bank's cash balance with its clearing agent was only $110,000.

These matters had to be straightened out, and the debt discharged in order to recover the securities.

The securities belonged to the Madison Square Savings Bank. If the bank were in shape to wind up its affairs without liabilities, the securities would be subject to division among the stockholders. The first duty of the receivers, however, is to the depositors, who must be satisfied before the stockholders can divide anything. Unless the stockholders can agree upon a plan of reorganization, the securities now recovered must be lost to them and applied to a dividend to the depositors.

President Blaut said yesterday that he expected to save these securities for new capital, that enough more to make $400,000 had been partially promised, and if still another $100,000 could be raised, of which he was hopeful, the bank would soon be able to resume with a full-paid capital of $500,000. This plan would involve an assessment upon stockholders to pay the depositors.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

For *New-England* and *EASTERN NEW-YORK*, fair, slightly warmer in Northern Vermont, high north winds, becoming variable and diminishing south.

For *Eastern Pennsylvania* and *New-Jersey*, generally fair, north winds, becoming variable. For *Delaware*, fair, north winds, becoming east. For *Maryland* and *Virginia*, fair in East, showers in west portion, winds becoming northeast.

For *Western Florida* and *Alabama*, light showers, east winds. For *Mississippi* and *Louisiana*, fair, preceded by light showers to-night on the coast, southeast winds. For *Eastern Texas* and *Arkansas*, fair, southeast winds. For *Oklahoma* and *Indian Territory*, generally fair, slightly cooler in Oklahoma, winds becoming northwest. For *Tennessee*, and *Kentucky*, light showers, southeast winds, slightly warmer in east portion.

For *West Virginia*, *Western New-York*, *Western Pennsylvania*, and *Ohio*, light showers, southeast winds, slightly warmer. For *Indiana* and *Illinois*, light showers, southeast winds, slightly warmer in Northern Indiana. For *Upper Michigan*, *Lower Michigan*, and *Wisconsin*, light showers, southeast winds, slightly warmer in Lower Michigan.

For *Minnesota*, light showers, northeast winds. For *North Dakota*, light showers, slightly cooler in southeast portion, winds becoming northwest. For *South Dakota*, showers, slightly cooler, northwest winds. For *District of Columbia*, light showers, winds becoming northeast.

For *North Carolina*, light showers, northwest winds. For *South Carolina*, generally fair, east winds. For *Georgia*, generally fair except showers in north portion, variable winds. For *Eastern Florida*, generally fair, east winds.

For *Montana*, fair, preceded by showers to-night or in early morning in eastern portion, northwest winds. For *Missouri*, generally fair, slightly cooler in extreme west portion, south winds. For *Kansas*, fair, slightly cooler, northwest winds. For *Colorado*, fair, preceded by showers to-night in north portion, slightly cooler in vicinity of Pueblo, northwest winds.

For *Iowa*, light showers, cooler in west portions, northeast winds. For *Nebraska*, generally fair, preceded to-night by light showers in extreme east portion, cooler, northwest winds.

RIVERS.—The rivers will change slightly.

SIGNALS are displayed on Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and on Superior, except at Marquette, and from Narragansett section to Boston section.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.—The storm has moved from Western Nebraska to Northeastern Kansas. A second storm has remained stationary off Nova Scotia, increasing markedly in intensity. A ridge of high pressure extends from the St. Lawrence Valley to the South Atlantic States. A second high area is central off the North Pacific coast.

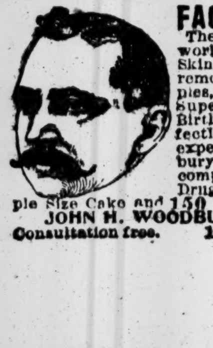
Rain has fallen in the Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio valleys and the lake regions. The temperature has fallen in the Northwest, has remained stationary in the lower lake region, and on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, and has risen elsewhere.

The following heavy rainfall (in inches) was reported during the past twenty-four hours: Arkansas, Russelville, 2.40; Newport, 1.70.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	56°	41°	3:30 P. M.	74°	55°
6 A. M.	53°	40°	6 P. M.	71°	53°
9 A. M.	55°	45°	9 P. M.	66°	49°
12 M.	66°	52°	12 P. M.	63°	46°

Average temperature yesterday.........47⅝°
Average for same date last year.........63⅝°
Average for same date last fifteen years.........61¼°



FACIAL BLEMISHES.
The largest institution in the world for the treatment of the Skin, Scalp, Nerves and Blood, removal of Moles, Warts, Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Red Veins, Superfluous Hair, Powder and Birth Marks, and all Skin Imperfections. 20 years practical experience. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the complexion. For sale at all Druggists. Send 10c. for Sample Size Cake and 150 page Book, illustrated.
JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist,
Consultation free. 125 West 42d St., N. Y.

MAY BECOME A HORSE SHOW

TALK OF A CHANGE FOR THE WESTCHESTER FAIR GROUNDS.

Lovers of Horses Think an Annual Horse Show Would Be Popular and, It Is Said, the Grounds Can Be Bought—The Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition Did a Prosperous Business—Twenty-five Thousand Visitors During the Week—Prizes of the Closing Day.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Clouds of yellow dust rolling away from the fair grounds in every direction at sunset to-night betokened the close of the eighth annual exhibition of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County.

The fair was as successful as any given in previous years by the society. There were over 1,600 exhibitors in the fair proper, and there were 200 exhibitors in the horse show. The number of exhibitors was largely in advance of last year. The attendance for the five days was 25,000 persons.

The horse-show managers are talking of establishing a yearly exhibition of their own, distinct from the fair. The fair grounds can be bought for $60,000, and many persons think it would be a good scheme to turn the exhibition into a horse show, to the exclusion of the other fair features.

The plan is to make the annual horse show on the Westchester Fair grounds the trial show for the Winter horse show in Madison Square Garden, New-York. William H. Catlin and other leading horse fanciers are said to favor this idea.

There were 2,000 people at the fair on the closing day. The same set of society that has patronized the horse show every day was out in force. Whitelaw Reid and D. O. Mills were in their boxes in the grand stand, as usual, surrounded by a throng of friends.

The great attraction was the annual baby show. There were a dozen babies in competition for the fine prize, and they made a fine showing as they were danced on their fond mothers' knees for the edification of the spectators. Some of the little tots cried, and did not seem to like being on show, while others smiled and appeared to like it hugely.

The judges of the babies were Mrs. James L. McVickar, Mrs. Frederick L. Stone, Mrs. H. O. Homons, and Mrs. P. G. Thebaud. They allotted the first prizes for girls to curly-haired, blue-eyed Bessie Guinen, twenty-three months old, of New-Rochelle, and to short-haired and gray-eyed Martha M. Raisch, aged seven months, of Irvington. The lucky boy babies were Howard Tompkins, twenty-one months old, of Hastings, and Willie Keeler, eleven months old, of Bedford. Each baby was to have received a spoon, but there were not enough spoons to go around, and Secretary Long's office was besieged all the afternoon by indignant women carrying spoonless and crying infants.

A New-Rochelle bartender, who had calculated on bearing off a first prize for his youngster, was so mad at getting left that he marched around the lawn flourishing his boy at arm's length.

"Look at him," he said to all whom he met. "I'll match him for $100 against any 'kid' in the county." He was finally pacified with a spoon.

The wind-up of the horse show was marked by some unusually interesting exhibitions. The judges were Edwin H. Weatherbee, William H. Tailer, George S. Dearborn, Col. De Lancey A. Kane, B. Lambert Sackett, Francis A. Watson, Thomas A. Maitland, Howard Nott Potter, William E. Iselin, George R. Read, Col. R. W. Leonard, and Robert Graves.

There were twelve contestants for the Weatherbee Cup for carriage horses, single, fifteen and a half hands and over. The cup went to George R. Read's bay gelding Reuben. Mrs. Perry Havemeyer-Tiffany won the red ribbon with her black horse Satellite. Third honors were borne off by Harry McLaughlin's Conquest.

The finest exhibition of the whole show was that of tandem driving for a cup offered by Thomas Stokes of Irvington. The prize was for the driving and not for the horses. While the bugler was calling the contestants together a drunken groom of George Green drove a pony tandem team scheduled for another class into the inclosure, and after nearly upsetting the judges, began to drive his ponies around in a circle. The animals became entangled in the harness and fell down. The carriage was overturned and the groom was pitched out on his face and dragged some distance. Major Cooley and others rescued him. His forehead was cut, but he was not seriously injured.

The tandem drivers showed their skill by driving in and out among wooden uprights set up like tenpins. In some cases there was a margin of only one inch allowed between the uprights and the hubs of the rigs. Elisha M. Fulton, Jr., won the cup. C. S. Bates, Jr., got the red ribbon. There was a third contestant, but he did not receive a yellow ribbon.

The contest between jumping ponies brought forth a little wonder in the shape of a pony only 11 hands high. The animal was entered under the name of Joie by young Mr. Fulton, and it went flying over four-foot hurdles as if its legs were made of india rubber. The people cheered to see the diminutive creature jump so high. Unfortunately, the little horse caught one hurdle with its hind feet and was put in second place. The C. C. Worthington cup was won by Clarence Whitman's Primrose. Mascot, from Dickel's Riding Academy, New-York, was third.

The competition for the cup offered by William H. Starbuck, for carriage horses, double, 15½ hands high and over, brought out a large array of blooded horses and showy rigs. Mrs. J. Reynal's coachman took the cup with a splendid team of bays. The same coachman refused to take a red ribbon for his team last Winter at the horse show at Madison Square Garden, because he thought he was entitled to the first prize. He threw up his hat yesterday when the blue rosette was handed to him.

T. A. Maitland won the red ribbon with Scarlet and Phœnix, and George R. Read came out third best with his spanking team, Nip and Tuck, driven by the superintendent of his farm at Rye. Mr. Read drove Peace and Pardon. They were not matched in color.

There were two pony tandem teams in competition for the cup of Lambert Sackett of Rye. The mishap to George Green's groom kept his team out of the event. After a fine exhibition of skillful driving, the cup was awarded to Mrs. Marion Story's team, Lady Ethel and Lady Elsie, driven by Mrs. Perry Tiffany. Mrs. T. A. Maitland won the red ribbon with Rosebud and Dandelion.

The final event of the horse show was the hurdle jumping. H. Sedgewick won the Read Cup on Popover; R. E. Tod was second with Madge Coldstream, and W. S. Vanderbilt Aken third and last on Sweetheart. The contest was close.

The 2:27 class trot, purse $250, was won by John McKeever's bay gelding Van Cott in three straight heats; George W. Haight's bay gelding Gerome was second, and George H. Huber's brown stallion Aristotle third. Time—2:27; 2:27¼; 2:26¼.

The one-mile bicycle race for the league championship was won by Theodore Cox of the Yonkers Bicycle Club; C. S. Burnham of the same club second, E. H. Frost of the Washington Wheelmen third. Time—2:50.

The special running race, five-eighths of a mile, between Starlight and Herkimer, Jr., was won by the latter in 1:08½.

Deposed from the University.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Sept. 30.—The Lutheran Synod to-day made its final disposition of the Diver case. W. H. Diver of Newport, the third oldest minister in this synod, and who has been Synod Treasurer for the past ten years, was charged with embezzling the synod's funds. After an exhaustive trial before an investigating committee and a further hearing, he was found guilty of the charge, and this morning was deposed from the ministry. His shortage will foot up many thousands of dollars.

Mr. Diver is about sixty-five years of age, and on this account no legal action will be brought against him. He, however, has given H. Y. Stitzer of this place power of attorney to dispose of all his property, a farm and other real and personal estate, to make good as much as possible of the shortage, and he has further obligated himself to endeavor to make entire restitution.

Slashed a Man with a Sickle.

Michael Vester and John Redmond, laborers employed in Greenwood Cemetery, had a drunken quarrel in the cemetery yesterday afternoon. Vester nearly killed Redmond, who is in the Norwegian Hospital.

Redmond was armed with a sickle, with which he attacked Vester. Vester wrenched the sickle from Redmond and slashed him across the left arm, severing the muscles and disabling him. Redmond fell to the ground and Vester cut him several times on the neck and across his face until he became unconscious. Then he struck him on the head with a heavy stone and fractured his skull.

The cemetery police arrested Vester and sent the injured man to the hospital.

A New Life-Saving Station.

BRANT ROCK, Mass., Sept. 30.—The new life-saving station began its official life to-night at 12 o'clock. It forms a connecting link between Gurnet Station at Plymouth and the Fourth Cliff station in Scituate, on a bit of coast that has occasioned numerous wrecks, seen many lives lost, and would have been the cause of more deaths had it not been for the establishment of a boathouse by the Massachusetts Humane Society in 1874.

Capt. Benjamin H. Manter of Plymouth has charge of the station and has six men under him.

DON'T FILIBUSTER!
with that cold. Get down to business at once and have it unconditionally repealed with a bottle of Riker's Expectorant. Riker's, remember, is the only sort that guarantees to cure or pay you back your money. 60 cents a bottle, of all druggists, or at
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First-class Sporting Goods of every sort.
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302 Broadway.

TENNIS IN CENTRAL PARK.

The Fight for the Championship Advanced to the Finals.

The candidates for the Central Park tennis championship met yesterday afternoon on the lower courts of Central Park. The events were men's singles, men's doubles, and consolation men's singles. The singles were advanced to the final round, John F. Hobart of the New-York Tennis Club and Oviedo M. Bostwick of the Lenox Tennis Club being the two left undefeated. Yesterday Hobart defeated F. H. Lawrie of the Ariel Tennis Club in one of the closest matches of the present meeting. The Ariel man took the set on good all-round work, 8—6. Lawrie's placing and drives were noteworthy.

The second set required two more games to finish, and Hobart took it, 9—7. On this set Hobart showed up in better form. He drove the ball to the side lines with considerable effect. Laurie played close to the New-York Club man, but failed to get to the point at the right time. Laurie made a good stand for the third set, but it was Hobart's day and he won, 6—4. In the other half of the round Oviedo M. Bostwick, the clever Lenox man, proved too strong for Dr. Townsend of the New-York Tennis Club.

The summaries follow:

Men's Singles.—*Semi-Final Round.*—John T. Hobart, New-York TC, defeated F. H. Lawrie, Ariel TC, 6—8, 9—7, 6—4. Oviedo M. Bostwick, Lenox TC, defeated Dr. Theodore I. Townsend, New-York TC, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

Men's Doubles—*Semi-Final Round.*—John F. Hobart and Dr. T. I. Townsend, New-York TC, defeated Ray D. Thurber and Oviedo M. Bostwick, Lenox TC, 7—5, 6—4.

Consolation Singles.—*Preliminary Round*—Sydney L. Smith, New-York TC, defeated A. Taylor, New-York TC, by default. *First Round*—Sydney L. Smith, New-York TC, defeated P. Stevens, Jr., Knickerbocker TC, 6—2, 6—4. E. H. Jones, Central Park, defeated J. P. Paret, Knickerbocker TC, by default.

THEY HAVE A NEW CHAMPION.

A. B. Hedden Wins the East Orange Cyclers' Long Road Race.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 30.—The long-distance road race of the East Orange Cyclers was held to-day and drew hundreds of cyclers from Essex and neighboring counties to the course on Central Avenue, East Orange. The result of the race was to give the club a new champion. A. B. Hedden won the honor H. W. Smith had held for two years.

Only seven men started. They were James M. Gilmour, (scratch,) Harry W. Smith, (2 minutes,) Charles M. Leffer, (4 minutes,) A. B. Hedden, (6 minutes,) E. W. Ketcham, Jr., (12 minutes,) F. R. Wickes, (15 minutes,) and James E. Berry, (16 minutes.)

The course was six and a half miles long, starting at McCabe's Hotel on Central Avenue, to Harrison, to Centre Street, to South Orange Avenue, to Munn Avenue, to Central Avenue. The circuit was completed by the racers four times, making a twenty-six-mile race.

The winner, A. B. Hedden, rode twenty-six miles in 1:28:49. The second man was Berry, his time being 1:29:50. Ketcham, third man, finished in 1:35:56. The first prize was a $175 diamond pin, the second prize a stop watch, and the third a valuable timer.

Miss S. Norton Is the Champion.

The Kings County Tennis Club has completed its Fall handicap tennis tournament, the ladies' singles being the last event to be finished. The final round between Miss S. Norton (Class 4) and Miss Brush (Class 1) was played on the club courts, Kingston Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, before a fair-sized crowd. Miss Brush was nearly handicapped, conceding thirty points per game to her opponent. Miss Brush put up a clever game and seemed at one point to have the match well in hand, with two sets to one for Miss Norton. The latter, however, took the last two sets and the match.

The summaries follow:

Ladies Singles.—*Final Round*—Miss S. Norton (Class 4) defeated Miss Brush, (Class 1,) 4—6, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Francis R. Holds the Pennant.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 30.—Four yachts sailed this afternoon for the challenge pennant of the North Shrewsbury River. They were Frank Taylor's Louisa, Van Tini & Chadwick's Yum Yum, Delford Fisher's Clytie, and George Marks's Francis R. A stiff wind blew from the northeast, and the ten-mile triangular course was sailed in good time. The Francis R. won, her time being 1:38:06; the Yum Yum was second, 1:44:09; the Louisa, third, 1:45:29, and the Clytie, last, 1:45:24. This was the last race of the season for the pennant.

Sale of Jewett Farm Stock.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Henry C. Jewett has announced that Jerome Eddy, 2:16½, for whom he paid $25,000 about ten years ago, will be sold at auction late in November, along with 130 other of the best racers and breeders at the Jewettville farm. The sale will be conducted in New-York by Peter C. Kellogg & Co. Sherman, by George Wilkes, Bessie Gilpin, Divan, Elko, Katie C., and Bonnie Bell will be among those offered. Patchen Wilkes, Bonnie Boy, Henrico, and Favora, with a few good breeders, will be reserved at the farm.

Suicide of a Buffalo Politician.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—Edwin R. Comey, a well-known politician and at one time Clerk of the Markets and a saloonkeeper at 11 West Eagle Street, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself to a rafter in his woodshed. He had been acting strangely of late and is supposed to have been demented.

WHERE TO BUY FURNITURE.

A great many people make a big mistake when buying Furniture. They could secure goods that are more beautiful and reliable. The GEO. C. FLINT CO. recognizes that the best business reputation that can be acquired is not that built up by selling cheap and shoddy articles, but by giving their customers full value for their money, dollar for dollar. FLINT'S salesrooms, at 104, 106, and 108 West 14th St., contain the largest stock of Furniture in the city. Its value is estimated (leaving out their stock at the factory, for they make their own goods) at over half a million of dollars. In their big building you can find all that is elegant and reliable in Furniture, ranging in prices from $18 a suit up to many thousands of dollars.

Their display of Bedroom Furniture is one of the handsomest ever seen. By making their own goods, they are in a position to quickly adopt all that is newest and prettiest in the trade, and their stores are now full of the very latest styles. They are selling Bedroom Suits this season in natural woods, and the general effect is much more beautiful and effective than the old-style stained Furniture. The favorite woods used are mahogany, maple, and birch. In their elegant line of Library Furniture the mahogany prevails.

The second floor, which is devoted to Parlor Suits, is bewildering in its magnificence. There are on display Parlor Suits of all grades and at all prices. The latest and most effective style of covering for Parlor Furniture is with imported tapestry, of which a full and varied assortment is carried by this firm. To give an idea of the richness of these trimmings, there is a single piece of tapestry on exhibition woven by the Benedictine monks of Bulgaria, that is valued at $1,000.

The FLINT CO. make their own goods, saving the purchaser middlemen's profits, and can guarantee every piece of furniture sold.

CLOSE FINISHES BY CYCLISTS

SUCCESSFUL RACES OF THE KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

The New-York Times Medal for Novices Won by H. M. Cole of Brooklyn After a Lively Sprint—Tucker's Unlucky Tumble Lost Him the Trophy—Johnson Secured the Piano Offered in the Five-Mile International Event—A Great Two-Mile Race by Dawson, Banker, and Miller.

A smooth-faced young man on a pneumatic safety, passing all the fast trotters and pacers on the driveway, may be seen down the Coney Island road to-day. On his face will be a broad, expansive smile, and underneath his tight-fitting riding coat The New-York Times Medal, given yesterday for the novice race at the meet of the Kings County Wheelmen in Eastern Park, will be found.

The young man referred to is H. M. Cole, a member of the Kings County Wheelmen, and he is in possession of one of the prettiest gold medals ever given in a novice event.

As usual, the meet of the Kings County Wheelmen proved a grand success. About 5,000 spectators were present, and they witnessed some rare exhibitions of speed, gameness, and skill on the silent steed. Champion Zimmerman and W. C. Sanger were not on hand, and their absence, if anything, added to the interest in the sport, as the other men had a chance to get some of the big prizes.

Unusual interest was centred in the mile novice race for The Times Medal. There were thirty-five entries for this event, and it was run in four trial heats and a final. George W. Hellawell of the Brooklyn Wheelmen easily captured the first heat, with C. Shading second; Samuel Johnson won the second, with C. W. McManus second; E. Boffinger captured the third, with H. M. Cole a close second, and J. G. Tucker the fourth, with E. E. Lord well up. The fastest heats were the third and fourth. They were both won in 2:51 2-5.

Hellawell, Shading, Johnson, McManus, Boffinger, Cole, Tucker, and Lord faced the starter for the final heat. As the pistol went off, Boffinger started off with the lead, followed by Tucker. The latter appeared to use the very best of judgment, allowing the man in front to cut out the pace and break the strong wind that blew down the track. At the first quarter Cole made a spurt, but he was unable to pass Tucker, who kept close to Boffinger's machine. In this way three-quarters of a mile was completed.

When the bell rang announcing the last lap, Boffinger, who was in front, stopped riding, thinking perhaps that he had won the race. This was Tucker's opportunity. He started to sprint, and in a short time had a commanding lead. As he dashed up the back stretch, the band played "Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow-Wow," and the spectators cheered the little rider from the Brooklyn Ramblers. As he reached the last turn he was fully twenty-five yards in front and was riding easily.

Suddenly the band stopped. Young Tucker turned his head, and away went his machine from under him. In an instant Cole, who had been riding second, was up to Tucker, who was lying prostrate on the ground. Boffinger started in pursuit of Cole. With Tucker so far ahead, both Cole and Boffinger had practically given up the race, seeing that they were hopelessly in the rear, but when the leader fell they worked with renewed energy and put forth every effort to win. Cole, however, who appeared to possess the most speed, came down the home stretch like a Zimmerman and crossed the tape a winner in 2:45.

Poor Tucker picked up his machine and started to run home, so as to get one of the four prizes in the event, but as soon as he learned that he could not get any place he threw his machine down in disgust and muttered:

"Such is fate."

The winner of The Times Medal is a member of the Kings County Wheelmen. He is a very gentlemanly youth, and has only been riding a short time. As he received the trophy he blushed like a schoolgirl and said:

"All I can say is that I thank The New-York Times for its generous gift. The medal is one of which any rider may justly feel proud."

The two-mile handicap race proved to be a first-class contest. In the final heat Blauvelt, Goodman, Dawson, Macdonald, Doup, Banker, Miller, Royce, Willis, Coffin, and Blake faced the starter. Banker, who was on the fifty-five-yard mark, worked like a Trojan, and at one and three-quarter miles was almost on even terms with the big handicap men. As the bell rang for the last lap Dawson and Miller shot out like skyrockets and recovered some lost ground from Banker before the latter realized what they were about.

Then followed one of the prettiest finishes ever seen at Eastern Park. On the last turn Miller was in the lead, Dawson second, and Banker about a yard behind. All three were going at a rattling pace, and cries of "Dawson!" "Banker!" and "Miller!" went up from the spectators.

On they came, Banker slightly bettering his position. Fifty yards from home all three appeared to be even, but Banker's furious efforts began to tell, and soon it was noticed that he was falling slightly to the rear. Dawson finished first, Miller second, and Banker third, although less than a yard separated the three riders. Even "Senator" Morgan, who has witnessed nearly every bicycle race of prominence since the machine came into use, said that the contest was one of the prettiest in his recollection.

Little Johnson, the youth who won the skating championship from "Joe" Donoghue at Red Bank, N. J., last Winter, proved that he can ride well in good company. He won the half-mile race in easy style and then captured the international five-mile event from a first-class field. The summaries follow:

One-Mile Novice Race.—First prize, The New-York Times gold medal; second prize, juvenile safety; third prize, bloomer suit; fourth prize, large pneumatic pump. Entries—L. P. Drowne, J. R. Shepherd, W. W. Shepherd, George W. Hellawell, Allan Black, F. J. Creveling, C. Shading, F. Ottmann, T. Gates, A. G. Bennett, William J. Ehrich, Walter Blyth, Samuel Johnston, J. H. Freestone, W. E. Ruge, J. V. Smith, C. W. McManus, V. Cloke, F. H. Grafing, George W. Price, Samuel Levy, F. A. Hendricks, E. Boffinger, H. M. Cole, Martin Schwitter, W. T. Shannon, L. M. Evans, E. E. Lord, J. G. Tucker, Alfred Seaman, Ralph Brewster, H. Rudd, D. E. Rosenfeld, J. A. Brophy, Joseph Bienenstock.

First heat won by Hellawell, Shading second. Time—2:59 4-5. Second heat won by Johnston, McManus second. Time—3:06 4-5. Third heat won by Boffinger, Cole second. Time—2:51 2-5. Fourth heat won by Tucker, Lord second. Time—2:51 2-5. Final heat won by Cole, Boffinger second, Johnston third, McManus fourth. Time—2:45.

Two-Mile Handicap.—First prize, fourteen-carat gold hunting-case watch; second prize, filled traveling bag; third prize, oak book stand; fourth prize, pair racing tires. The entries were: John S. Johnson, CCC, scratch; J. P. Bliss, CAA, 20 yards; M. F. Dirnberger, PAC, 30; W. A. Rhodes, ICC, 40; H. A. Githens, CC, 60; F. J. Titus, RW, 90; E. L. Blauvelt, EACC, 100; A. W. Warren, HWC, 110; R. Macdonald, RW, 120; O. S. Brandt, RW, 120; E. W. Heyer, HWC, 130; F. F. Goodman, RW, 160; George B. Waters, KCW, 170; C. Sanford, Jr., Brooklyn, 190; Ray Dawson, BAC, 200; E. Gregoire, MW, 210; Allan Black, 210; C. Shading, 210; W. H. Parker, Long Branch, 220; F. G. McDonald, KCW, 220; W. E. Buckley, KCW, 220; Alfred Seaman, LBW, 240; L. Hunter, NJAC, 250; George W. Shannon, P. W, 270; F. E. Doup, KCW, 270; E. C. Bald, PCC, (20 yards;) George F. Taylor, WBC, (30 yards;) George A. Banker, PAC, (55 yards;) James Willis, EW, (70 yards;) G. F. Royce, PAC, (110 yards;) E. F. Miller, VW, (120 yards;) W. H. Wells, KCW, (120 yards;) A. Silvie, SIAC, (120 yards;) George B. Smith, SSW, (150 yards;) C. H. Coffin, RAA, (170 yards;) F. B. Hesse, KCW, (180 yards;) H. J. Hall, Jr., RW, (200 yards;) J. R. Shepherd, Brooklyn, (200 yards;) F. Ottmann, (210 yards;) Elmer Hodgson, LCC, (210 yards;) W. L. Darmer, HCW, (210 yards;) A. G. Bennett, Brooklyn, (220 yards;) C. Stephens, Jr., KCW, (220 yards;) H. T. Quortrup, QCW, (220 yards;) A. W. Fishbough, EW, (230 yards;) H. M. Cole, KCW, (230 yards;) D. L. Raine, KCW, (240 yards;) C. W. Young, KCW, (260 yards;) S. A. Cramer, HW, (270 yards;) W. H. Blake, RW, (210 yards.)

First heat won by Blauvelt, Goodman second, Dawson third, Macdonald fourth, Doup fifth, Johnson sixth. Time—5:07 2-5. Second heat won by Banker, Miller second, Royce third, Willis fourth, Coffin fifth, Blake sixth. Time—5:18 2-5. Final heat won by Dawson, Miller second, Banker third, Blauvelt fourth. Time—5:10 4-5.

One Mile Handicap.—First prize, fourteen-karat gold hunting-case watch; second prize, onyx banquet lamp; third prize, silver-mounted umbrella; fourth prize, revolver. Entries—E. C. Bald, PCC, (30 yards;) George A. Banker, PAC, (50 yards;) F. J. Titus, RW, (70 yards;) R. Macdonald, RW, (90 yards;) E. W. Heyer, HWC, (100 yards;) George B. Waters, KCW, (135 yards;) H. J. Hall, Jr., RW, (140 yards;) L. B. Drowne, (150 yards;) H. F. Durbur, Twenty-third Regiment W, (150 yards;) Ray Dawson, BAC, (160 yards;) C. Stephens, Jr., KCW, (160 yards;) A. W. Fishbough, EW, (160 yards;) F. H. Grafing, BCW, (170 yards;) L. Hunter, New-Jersey AC, (170 yards;) Walter Blyth, (180 yards;) S. A. Cramer, HW, (200 yards;) John S. Johnson, CCC, (20 yards;) George F. Taylor, WBC, (45 yards;) James Willis, EW, (70 yards;) G. F. Royce, PAC, (70 yards;) O. S. Brandt, RW, (90 yards;) F. W. Mosher, RW, (120 yards;) E. A. Seebeck, BR, (140 yards;) D. L. Raine, KCW, (150 yards;) Allan Black, (150 yards;) A. G. Bennett, Brooklyn, (150 yards;) J. V. Smith, NBC, (160 yards;) F. D. White, RW, (160 yards;) F. G. McDonald, KCW, (165 yards;) E. Gregoire, MW, (170 yards;) W. E. Ruge, BCW, (170 yards;) J. H. Freestone, SW, (180 yards;) W. T. Shannon, PW, (200 yards;) J. P. Bliss, CAA, (25 yards;) W. A. Rhodes, ICC, (40 yards;) E. L. Blauvelt, EW, (70 yards;) A. W. Warren, HWC, (80 yards;) W. H. Wells, KCW, (100 yards;) C. H. Coffin, RAA, (130 yards;) W. H. Sanford, KCW, (140 yards;) W. H. Blake, RW, (150 yards;) J. R. Shepherd, Brooklyn, (150 yards;) G. A. Needham, KCW, (160 yards;) H. T. Quortrup, QCW, (160 yards;) W. H. Parker, Long Branch, (160 yards;) F. Ottmann, Brooklyn, (170 yards;) Charles Keeseman, BCW, (180 yards;) C. W. Young, KCW, (180 yards;) G. W. Shannon, PW, (200 yards;) M. F. Dirnberger, PCC, (30 yards;) H. A. Githens, CCC, (60 yards;) Paul Grosch, PAC, (70 yards;) E. F. Miller, VW, (90 yards;) A. Silvie, SIAC, (100 yards;) George B. Smith, SSW, (120 yards;) F. B. Hesse, KCW, (140 yards;) George W. Price, HW, (150 yards;) Martin Schwitter, PW, (150 yards;) R. Brewster, QCW, (150 yards;) Elmer Hodgson, LCC, (160 yards;) W. E. Buckley, KCW, (160 yards;) L. M. Evans, MW, (165 yards;) Alfred Seaman, LBW, (170 yards;) J. G. Tucker, BR, (180 yards;) F. E. Doup, KCW, (200 yards.)

First heat won by Banker, Titus second, Dawson third. Time—2:24 2-5. Second heat won by Mosher, Brandt second, McDonald third. Time—2:26 2-5. Third heat won by Blauvelt, Blake second, Coffin third. Time—2:30. Fourth heat won by Doup, Miller second, Grosch third. Time—2:27.

Final heat won by Titus, Mosher second, Dawson third, McDonald fourth. Time—2:23.

One Mile, 2:40 Class.—First prize, onyx clock; second prize, brass piano lamp; third prize, racing tires; fourth prize, racing shoes. Entries—F. G. Brown, KCW; F. E. Doup, KCW; D. L. KCW; H. J. Hall, Jr., RW; W. H. Blake, W. H. Wells, KCW; W. H. Parker, Long W. L. Darmer, HCW; Charles Keeseman, W. E. Buckley, KCW; C. Stephens, Jr., A. W. Fishbough, EW; George B. Waters, KCW; C. H. Coffin, RAA; Elmer Hodgson, LCC; H. M. Cole, KCW; F. G. McDonald, KCW; F. B. Hesse, KCW; F. F. Goodman, RW; F. W. Mosher, RW; George B. Smith, SSW; C. W. Young, KCW.

First Heat.—Won by Blake; Hall, second; Goodman, third; Darmer fourth. Time—3:16 3-5. *Second Heat*—Won by Mosher; Waters, second; Coffin, third; Hodgson fourth. Time—2:54 1-5. *Final Heat*—Won by Mosher; Coffin, second; Darmer, third; Goodman, fourth. Time—2:51 2-5.

Half-Mile Scratch.—First prize, bicycle; second prize, diamond locket; third prize, revolver; fourth prize, oak card table. One heat. Entries: E. C. Bald, Buffalo; Paul Grosch, Passaic; W. H. Blake, New-York; L. Hunter, Bayonne; George A. Banker, Pittsburg; F. J. Titus, New-York; A. W. Warren, Hartford; John S. Johnson, Syracuse; W. A. Rhodes, Chicago; E. W. Heyer, Hartford; R. MacDonald, New-Brighton; E. F. Miller, Vineland; O. S. Brandt, New-York; H. A. Githens, Chicago; M. F. Dirnberger, Buffalo; George F. Taylor, Waltham; J. P. Bliss, Chicago; James Willis, Elizabeth; Elmer Hodgson, LCC; Frank D. White, East Rockaway; G. F. Royce, Passaic; E. L. Blauvelt, Newark. Won by Johnson, MacDonald second, Brandt third, White fourth. Time—1:18.

Five-Mile International (Invitation) Scratch.—First prize, piano; second prize, diamond ring; third prize, diamond ring; fourth prize, transportation to Niagara and return; fifth prize, amber and briar pipe. One heat. Entries: F. G. Brown, Brooklyn; D. L. Raine, Brooklyn; E. C. Bald, Buffalo; Paul Grosch, Passaic; H. J. Hall, Jr., New-York; George A. Banker, Pittsburg; F. J. Titus, New-York; A. W. Warren, Hartford; John S. Johnson, Syracuse; W. A. Rhodes, Chicago; E. W. Heyer, Hartford; R. MacDonald, New-Brighton; E. F. Miller, Vineland; O. S. Brandt, New-York; H. A. Githens, Chicago; M. F. Dirnberger, Buffalo; George F. Taylor, Waltham; J. P. Bliss, Chicago; W. H. Wells, Brooklyn; W. F. Murphy, Brooklyn; Hoyland Smith, New-Bedford; George C. Smith, New-York; James Willis, Elizabeth; G. F. Royce, Passaic; F. G. McDonald, Brooklyn; E. L. Blauvelt, Newark. Won by Johnson, Titus second, Taylor Third, Blauvelt fourth, Macdonald fifth. Time—14:02.

The officials were: Referee—H. E. Raymond, Chairman, League of American Wheelmen Racing Board.

Judges—Elliot Mason, New-York Athletic Club; C. H. Luscomb, Long Island Wheelmen; J. S. Holmes, Jr., Atalanta Wheelmen; E. A. Powers, Riverside Wheelmen; H. W. Kellogg, Brooklyn Citizen.

Timekeepers—F. P. Prial, Manhattan Bicycle Club; R. G. Betts, Manhattan Bicycle Club; M. L. Bridgman, Kings County Wheelmen; L. B. Whymper, Kings County Wheelmen; W. C. Nellis, Kings County Wheelmen.

Scorers—Chief scorer, R. L. Jones, Kings County Wheelmen; T. F. Merseles, Hudson County Wheelmen; F. C. Gruen, Brooklyn Ramblers; C. A. Sheehan, Manhattan Bicycle Club; F. Keer, Essex Bicycle Club.

Clerk of Course—W. M. Perrett, Athletic Club, Schuylkill Navy.

Assistant Clerks of Course—Frank Kenny, Kings County Wheelmen; Frederick Hawley, Kings County Wheelmen.

Starter—I. S. Bowdish, Kings County Wheelmen.

Umpires—A. Schwalback, New-York; W. O. Tate, Montauk Wheelmen; J. W. Bate, Brooklyn Ramblers; J. Talbot, Bedford Cycling Club.

Chief Marshal—H. R. Davis, Kings County Wheelmen.

Assistant Chief Marshals—M. A. Heath, New-York Tourist Wheelmen; Frank Lord, Harlem Wheelmen.

Official Handicapper.—F. P. Prial, League of American Wheelmen.

Announcer—Charles J. Harvey, New-York.

ORANGE BEATS STEVENS.

The College Boys Failed to Score in a Well-Contested Game.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 30.—The Orange Athletic football team played its first game of the season on the Orange Oval this afternoon with the Stevens Institute eleven, and after a well-contested game of two twenty-minute halves, left the field as victors with the score 12 to 0. The Orange team's make-up is slightly different from last year and outweighed the Hoboken men considerably. While but few bad plays were made the game was not a fierce one, but rather in the line of a test of material for both teams.

The game was called at 3:30 o'clock, at which time about 800 spectators were present, Stevens being represented by a large body of students who sat on the bleachers and yelled themselves hoarse at every gain of the Stevens men. Orange took the ball and the northern goal, kicking against a fresh breeze. At the end of nine minutes Weiters made a touchdown for Orange and Marshall kicked a goal, the ball having been carried up to the ten-yard line by Marshall, Weiters, Webb, and Mohor. Some excellent tackling and interference work was done by MacCord and Kemble.

The remainder of the first half was taken up with team work and two long punts by Marshall, the last of which was returned by MacCord. Score: Orange, 6; Stevens, 0.

In the second half Fielder started in with a fine break through centre for fifteen yards, Minott, Orange's right half back, got the ball and ran around Stevens's end for fifteen yards, when he was tackled by MacCord, but passed the ball to Buell, who fell on it. By some quick team work and short rushes the ball was got to Orange's fifteen-yard line, when Minott ran around the end for ten yards, and Weiters took it over the line, making another touchdown for Orange. Marshall again kicked a goal, making the score 12 to 0. But little advance was made by either team during the rest of the game, and time was called with the ball only five yards from the centre line.

The teams lined up as follows:

Orange.	*Position.*	*Stevens.*
Koehler	Left end	Griswold.
Hutchinson	Left tackle	Webb.
McIlwin	Left guard	McConnell and Vaughan.
Gallaher	Centre	Hall.
Lancon	Right guard	Buell.
Kenyon	Right tackle	Burdick.
Coyne, Captain	Right end	J. Kyle.
Kemble	Quarter back	De Hart, Captain.
Fielder	Right half back	Weiters.
Brown	Left half back	Mohor and Minott.
MacCord	Full back	Marshall.

Umpire—Mr. C. McKenzie of Stevens. Referee—Mr. Brett of Rutgers.

Results at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Jodan, 109 pounds, (Doggett,) 3 to 1, won; Benvolio, 112, (Lambley,) 7 to 2, second; Radiator, 110, (Littlefield,) 7 to 2, third. Jacintha, Queen Isabella, Daly, and Brahma also ran. Time—1:10.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Hugh Penny, 100 pounds, (Reiff,) 11 to 5, won; Comanche, 112, (Sims,) 8 to 5, second; Sarah Ramey, 103, (Midgely,) 13 to 5, third. Wormser and Lizzie also ran. Time—1:40¼.

THIRD RACE.—Albany Stakes; six furlongs. Rightmore, 113 pounds, (Sims,) 9 to 5, won; Appomattox, 113, (Lambley,) 4 to 1, second; Ben Lomond, 113, (Doggett,) 12 to 1 third. Ornus, Harrington, Curacoa, Gordius, Half Mine, Galloping King, and Atropine also ran. Time—1:09½.

FOURTH RACE.—Hunter Handicap; one mile and a quarter. La Diva, 90 pounds, (Carter,) 12 to 1, won; Grace Brown, 100, (Irving,) 13 to 10, second; Minnehaha, 97, (Penn,) 7 to 10, third. Time—2:16½.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Fondoline, 112 pounds, (Sims,) 3 to 1, won; Florence, 104, (McCafferty,) 13 to 5, second; Nahma, 112, (Littlefield,) 8 to 1, third. Beldemere, Doolittle, Micmac Queen, Elizabeth, Brocade filly, Gertie, and My Lady also ran. Time—0:57½.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Little Billy, 95 pounds, (Reiff,) 5 to 2, won; Speculation, 91, (H. Taylor,) 6 to 1, second; Beansey, 103, (Midgely,) 2 to 1, third. Fairy, Rosa H., May Win, and Arab also ran. Time—1:26.

The International Yacht Races.

For those who intend to witness the yacht races, a very pleasant and convenient route will be to take the stanch and commodious iron steamer City of Lawrence which is to leave each day at 9 A. M. from Norwich Line Dock, Pier 40 North River.

The steamer will follow the yachts over the course, thereby affording a delightful opportunity to see the race. The City of Lawrence is licensed to carry 1,800 passengers, but will take but half that number. Refreshments and good music will be furnished. The fare for each day will be $2. Staterooms extra. Tickets now on sale at the following offices: Nos. 47, 261, 353, 397, 785, 849, 957 Broadway, 53 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 314 Canal Street, New-York; 726 Fulton Street, and 333 Washington Street, Brooklyn.

Bannister's Fast Road Cycling.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 30.—L. H. Bannister won the road race from Buffalo to this city. He came in at 3:58 P. M., or in two minutes' less than twenty-four hours after leaving Buffalo. The distance is 234 miles.

Yachting Odds and Ends.

—The following yachts and launches have gone out of commission, and are now laid up at the works of Charles L. Seabury & Co., Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y.: Steam yacht Evelyn, J. K. Hegeman, owner; steam yacht Wandle, Mr. J. H. Rutherfurd, owner; steam yacht Satellite, C. T. Van Santvoord, owner; steam launch Cricket, Archibald Rogers, owner; steam yacht Zuleika, F. C. Fowler, owner; steam launch Seawanhaka, owned by Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club; twin screw steam launch Anemone, L. B. Crocker, owner; launch Hurrah, W. W. Hall, owner; steam launch Xiphias, Sinclair Smith, owner; sloop yacht May, Howard S. Jaffray, owner.

—The twin-screw steam yacht Hirondelle, owned by Mr. C. G. Evans, is now in commission, and has proved to be a very successful boat. Her contract speed was exceeded over two miles per hour on her trial trip. She is fitted with fore and aft compound engines.

—The twin-screw yacht Alma, belonging to C. J. Clarke of Pittsburg, will make a Southern trip in a short while. She is now being painted, varnished, &c.

Freshmen Win at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 30.—The traditional sophomore-freshman baseball game took place this afternoon, and the result has made the day a memorable one for Princeton. For the first time since 1884 the sophomores were defeated by the freshmen, and by the score of 12 to 6. To-day's game has shown what has been surmised since the opening of college, that the baseball material in the freshman class is the best that has entered in any one class for many years. Altman was Captain of the freshman team and pitched the entire game, with Williams as catcher. For '96 the battery was Pitchers Wilson and Carnahan and Catcher Fraser.

The score by innings is as follows:

Sophomores	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	—6
Freshmen	0	4	1	2	0	2	0	3	—12

West Point Athletic Officers.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Army Officers' Athletic Association held its annual election in the Mess Hall last night, with the following result: For President—Prof. Bass; Vice President—Col. Mills; Secretary—Lieut. Carson; Treasurer—Lieut. Barney; Representative for Football—Lieut. Denning; Representative for Baseball—Lieut. Cameron; Representative for Tennis—Lieut. Davis; Representative for Athletics—Mr. Koehler.

The total membership of the association is 274.

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We are opening daily in our Carpet Department, on the second floor of our great retail establishment, new patterns in Axminsters, Wiltons, Moquettes, and Brussels, which you are cordially invited to call and inspect.
We are taking special interest in our Carpet Department this season, and are showing some remarkably choice and exclusive patterns in all grades of carpets and at extremely low prices.
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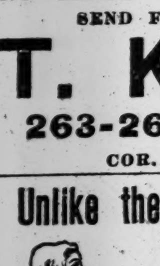

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Walsh Wins a Race.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 30.—The twenty-five-mile bicycle race of the Alpha Wheel Club was held on the half-mile track of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society this afternoon. There were six entries, and the race was won by Thomas L. Walsh in 1:21:03, with William Ganther and Eugene R. Benedict a close second and third. The course was in excellent condition, but a strong adverse wind prevented the riders from making fast time.

ALMOST MET THEIR MATCH.

The Heavy Volunteers Only Beat West Point Cadets by Two Points.

WEST POINT, Sept. 30.—The Volunteers of New-York almost met their match in the game played with the cadet team on the parade grounds here to-day. Better football weather could not be wished for, and the boys played with a vim which speaks well for their work in the future. Were it not for a few unfortunate fumbles and the failure of King to kick a goal, West Point would undoubtedly have won. They clearly outplayed the Volunteers, who are heavier and more experienced.

In the second half the visitors rushed the ball into West Point's territory and made a touch-down before the cadets realized it from which a goal was kicked.

West Point grew desperate and walked all over the visitors. They hauled, pushed, pummeled, and pounded them until within five minutes the ball rolled triumphantly over the Volunteer lines with Stacey on top of it. King failed to kick a goal.

Score: West Point, 4; Volunteer, 6.

The men lined up as follows:

Volunteer.	*Positions.*	*West Point.*
Horgan	Left end	Drury.
Britton	Left tackle	E. Nolan.
O'Gorman	Left guard	Battle.
Cornell	Centre	Hutton.
Schafer	Right guard	Aultman.
Hughes	Right tackle	Lott.
Fitzsimons	Right end	Harbeson.
Rheinacker	Quarter back	Creden.
Carlton	Left half back	Stacey.
Kelly	Right half back	Duncan.
Evans	Full back	E. L. King.

Touchdowns—Stacey, West Point; Kelly, Volunteers. Goals from touch-downs—Horgan. Disqualified—Carlton. Substitute—Carroll. Injured—Nolan. Substitute—Duncan. Umpire—Mr. Carl. Referee—Mr. Ely. Attendance, 1,200.

A Victory for South Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 30.—The South Orange Field Club football eleven defeated the Tenykill Outing Club team of Tenafly, N. J., at South Orange to-day by a score of 6 to 0. Rockfellow did the aggressive work for South Orange and Church was a good second. Coe and King did the heavy work for the Tenykills.

The teams were as follows:

Tenykill.	*Position.*	*South Orange.*
Wildey	Left end	M. Van Buskirk.
Crozier	Left tackle	Coe.
Almy	Left guard	Acken.
Jennings	Centre	Moore.
Watkins	Right guard	Buckley.
Spier	Right tackle	Canfield.
Halliday	Right end	J. Van Buskirk.
Deering	Quarter back	H. Ward.
Church	Left half back	King.
Rockfellow	Right half back	Dougherty.
Adams	Full back	D. Ward.

Umpire—Mr. Joseph Rutherford. Referee—Mr. Orville Taylor.

Worth a Guinea a Box.
Stubborn tendencies to digestive troubles in *children* will always yield to a *mild* dose of
Beecham's Pills
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ents a box.

31

DETAILS OF THE CUP RACES

CONDITIONS AGREED TO BY LORD DUNRAVEN AND THE COMMITTEE.

The Valkyrie Out Sailing Again Yesterday—Her Sails Set Well and She Made Fast Time in a Twenty-five-Knot Breeze—She Will Go in the Dock To-Morrow—The Vigilant Ready for Launching—Both Yachts to be Measured in the Erie Basin on Wednesday.

The Valkyrie was out again yesterday sailing on the bay, and made by far the best showing since she has been in these waters. This was not so much in the way of speed as in the set of her sails and the beautiful way she was handled. Capt. Cranfield tried her on every point of the wind, and in every way the yacht traveled very fast. Her sails set to perfection. The headsails have attracted attention ever since they were first seen. They have set beautifully, only the mainsail has been a little baggy at places and drawn a little too tight at others. Yesterday the mainsail was as flat as a board. It fitted perfectly, and Capt. Cranfield expressed himself as being satisfied with it.

It was 11:30 o'clock before the tug Pulver took the English yachtsmen down to Bay Ridge. The tugboat carried Lord Dunraven's private signal, but his lordship was not on board, having gone to Boston. Mr. Charles Kerr, Mr. H. Maitland Kersey, Designer George L. Watson, and Sailmaker Thomas Ratsey were on board, however. They landed at the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse dock, and then went out in the club launch to the Valkyrie. As soon as they were on board the mainsail was hoisted, and the jib and staysail set in stops. At 12:12 o'clock she cast off from her moorings, and, breaking out her jib, stood for the Narrows, with her boom eased well to starboard. The wind was blowing freshly from the north-northeast. She only kept on this way for a few minutes. and then, trimming in her mainsheet, she jibed and headed for Quarantine, where the Umbria was at anchor. She had set her gaff topsail by this time and all her sails were drawing well. After saluting the Umbria and being cheered by the passengers on board, she stood over toward Tompkinsville and then went about, headed for the Narrows and broke out her fore staysail.

At 1:15 she passed Fort Hamilton and headed for the East Channel. The wind was much lighter than it was at the start, but the yacht was going along at a good clip and making very little fuss in the water. At 1:30 o'clock the Valkyrie jibed her boom over to port, and a little later eased her boom nearly broad off. Then she headed for the Swash Channel. For a few minutes she traveled very fast and then trimmed in her main sheet. Buoy 10 was passed at 1:47 o'clock. The wind had freshened by this time, and the Valkyrie was bowling along in great style. After sailing about off the point of the Hook for about an hour the yacht started to beat back up the Swash Channel. The wind had freshened to about 25 miles an hour and had hauled to the northwest, and the boat heeled over a little. She still carried her gaff topsail, but at no time was she rail down. She threw a little spray, that wetted her decks some, but could have carried the same sail if the wind had blown much harder.

The Valkyrie worked up the channel, making short tacks, and reached the Narrows at 3:45 o'clock. At 4:30 o'clock she anchored off Bay Ridge, having beaten up against a strong wind and ebb tide in one hour and forty minutes.

Several tugboats and steam yachts accompanied the Valkyrie on her trip, and one skipper said that he had timed her for twenty minutes, and that she was going before the wind at the rate of 12 knots an hour.

To-morrow the Valkyrie will go in dry dock at the Erie Basin to be cleaned and painted. On Wednesday she will be launched and measured. Yesterday's spin was probably the last she will have before the cup races.

The work on the Vigilant was finished yesterday, and to-morrow she will be launched and given a trial trip on the Sound. She will be towed to the Erie Basin on Wednesday to be measured.

The Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club yesterday gave out the rules governing the cup races, and the arrangements as mutually agreed upon by Lord Dunraven and the Cup Committee last Tuesday. They are as follows:

START.

The start will be made off Sandy Hook Lightship, the preparatory signal being given at 11:15 A. M. and the starting signal at 11:25, except as provided under *general racing conditions.

COURSES.

No. 1. (Letter B.) From the starting line to and around a mark fifteen miles to windward or to leeward and return, leaving the mark on the starboard hand.

No. 2. (Letter T.) From the starting line ten miles to and around a mark; thence ten miles to and around a second mark, and thence ten miles to finish line, turning the marks on the outside of the triangle, to port or starboard, according as the yachts are sent around.

Starting and Finish Lines.—Will be between a point on the flagship May, indicated by a white flag, and the mainmast of the lightship, or other stakeboat if the start is made further out to sea. The starting and finish lines will be at right angles with the outward and home courses, respectively.

Compass Courses.—Will be set on the maintopmast-stay before the preparatory signal is made, and will be kept flyink until after the start. The signals for Course No. 2 must be read beginning forward.

Marks.—Will be floats displaying a red flag with white stripe. The position of each float will be indicated by a tug showing a red ball and stationed about 100 yards beyond. Should a float be wrecked, its place will be taken by its marking tug, which will show the club signal in addition to the ball, and in turning the tug the directions for turning the float will govern.

STARTING SIGNALS.

Preparatory.—A gun will be fired and a red ball hoisted.

Signal for the Start.—Ten minutes later a second gun will be fired, and the ball will be dropped.

In case the start is postponed, or the starting point is shifted from the lightship, a preliminary signal will be made by firing a gun and displaying the blue peter at the fore ten minutes before the preparatory signal and twenty minutes before the start.

Should a signal gun miss fire, a prolonged blast of the whistle will be given.

RECALL SIGNAL.

A yacht crossing the line before the starting signal is made will be recalled by a blast of the whistle and the display of her private signal on the fore.

POSTPONEMENT SIGNALS, &c.—See General Racing Conditions.**

Letter H.—Do you assent to postponing start until later in the day?

Letter G.—Do you assent to calling race off for the day?

If both yachts signify their assent by setting the affirmative signal, (Letter C,) the answering pennant will be hoisted on the May.

C. G.—Race postponed on account of fog.

Letter L.—The starting point will be shifted out from the lightship.

All signals will be made by club code.

By invitation of the Commodore, the committee will be on board flagship.

S. NICHOLSON KANE,
CHESTER GRISWOLD,
IRVING GRINNELL,
Regatta Committee.

GENERAL RACING CONDITIONS.

By Mutual Agreement.

The racing rules, time allowance, and system of measurement of the New-York Yacht Club shall govern, with the proviso that any excess of load water line length over eighty-five feet shall be counted double in calculating the sailing length, and also that the load water line length shall not exceed 86.7 feet.

Best three out of five races, outside of headlands, over courses each thirty nautical miles in length, and with a time limit of six hours.

The first, third, and fifth races shall be to windward or to leeward and return. The second and fourth races shall be around an equilateral triangle, one leg (and the first, if the wind permit,) being to windward.

One day shall intervene between each racing day. A race postponed or not finished within the time limit shall be decided before the next race in the series is taken up.

* The races will be started off Sandy Hook Lightship, the preparatory signal being made at 11:15 A. M. and the start (from a single gun) at 11:25. But if on the day of a race to windward or leeward the course cannot be laid from the lightship, then the race will be started at about 11:45 from some point further out to sea.

** The Regatta Committee shall have discretionary power to declare the race off in case of fog. They may also, on account of other weather conditions, postpone the start or declare the race off for the day, provided that both yachts assent.

In case of serious accident to either yacht prior to the starting signal, she shall have sufficient time to repair before being required to start; if during a race, she shall have sufficient time to repair before being required to start in the next race.

Manual power only shall be used in working the competing vessels.

WOULD NOT LAY ODDS EITHER WAY.

Lieut. Henn Believes the Valkyrie Will Race under Most Favorable Conditions.

Lieut. William Henn of England spent the day yesterday at Larchmont. Before leaving the Victoria Hotel in the morning he was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times.

"The Valkyrie is going to race under the most favorable conditions," he said. "Lord Dunraven has been treated in a most sportsmanlike manner, and has been accorded every privilege that he has asked for. In the first place, the best three races out of five, instead of two out of three, as heretofore, is to decide the matter of supremacy. Then there is the flying start, and finally the outside course has been chosen. If the Valkyrie is beaten it will be due to the simple fact that she can't sail fast enough.

"As between the Valkyrie and the Britannia, the former, in my opinion, is better in light winds and the latter in heavy weather. The Valkyrie was designed to be a faster boat than the Britannia. Both are better than the Navahoe. I cannot speak too highly of the latter's great race for the Brenton Reef Cup, however. It was magnificent.

"I have not seen the Vigilant yet, and can make no satisfactory comparisons between her and the Valkyrie. I can best express my opinion on the merits of the two racers when I say that I would not lay odds either way. The Valkyrie is the best yacht England has ever sent over here. Capt. Cranfield is as competent a man as it is possible to get. The crew is a picked one.

"In conclusion, I believe that if the Valkyrie is handled well—and she certainly should be—she has an excellent chance to win."

While Lieut. Henn came to this country primarily to see the big yacht race, he had another mission, and it was completed Thursday when he purchased a dozen prairie dogs. The Lieutenant has quite a menagerie on his yacht, the Galatea. When he was last in this country he bought a half-dozen coons and took them home with him. One of them escaped and has been making inroads on the visible poultry supply of Bonnie Scotland ever since.

Mrs. Henn is now crossing on the Galatea and acting as Captain in her husband's absence.

How to See the Races.

Whatever may be the qualifications of other steamers which will take passengers out at sea on the days of the America's Cup races, the iron steamboat Republic, from the Philadelphia and Cape May route, will challenge comparison for speed and ability to follow the racers during the entire run, whether it blows hard with a heavy sea or not. She is a sea boat, built for outside work, and the reputation she has at home on the route to Cape May should be credential enough to find favor for her for the cup races. The number of passengers will be strictly limited to less than one-half her licensed capacity, and the tickets may be obtained at the office of the steamer, 849 Broadway, or at the hotels and down-town theatre ticket offices. She will leave the Stonington Line pier, new No. 36 North River, one block above Canal Street, at 9 o'clock for each day's race, and will land at the same pier on her return, as she has but one landing place.

WON BY TWO FEET.

An Exciting Race By Eights At the Triton Boat Club Regatta.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 30.—A large crowd assembled at the Triton Boat House, on the Passaic River, yesterday afternoon to witness the nineteenth annual regatta of the club and were treated to a fine exhibition of aquatic skill. The boathouse was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, and the costumes of the many ladies present added to the beauty of the scene. The races were run off in the following order without a single mishap to mar the pleasure of the occasion:

The single-gig race for the T. F. Keer Prize, over a three-quarter-of-a-mile course, with a turn, was won by . B. Campbell, Harry Farmer second, Alfred Benjamin third, J. W. Halsey fourth, and Edward Bonneau fifth.

A four-oared gig race was next, and was over the same course. It was won by a crew composed of O. E. Thurber, A. M. Harris, Harry Havell, C. McD. Wills, with Harry Osborne as coxswain.

The single shells for President's prize was won by J. J. K. Coms, the Dutch sculler. Harry Sanderson finished about two lengths behind, and F. T. Keer was third. Sanderson and Keer had 10 seconds handicap, but Coms won with ease.

Double Sculls.—T. F. Keer and Harry Sanderson finished first, covering the distance in 3:37. A team composed of C. McD. Wills and G. E. Gifford rowed against the time made by the winners, and beat them by 19 seconds, and the prize was awarded to them.

A long delay followed while the crews of the eight-oared shells were preparing, but when they got under way the race proved the most exciting of the day. It was won by about two feet by a crew made up as follows: Wells, Gifford, Hazen, Thurber, Milne, Halsey, Peirson, and Benjamin. W. W. Burt was coxswain.

Only two contestants started in the 100-yard swimming match for the Orrie Thurber prize. It was a close race, and was won by Massie Milne, with his opponent, Harry Farmer, close behind. Massie Milne, Harry Farmer, and Orrie Thurber afforded considerable amusement to the spectators in a twenty-five-yard tub race, which was won by Farmer, with Milne and Thurber second and third, respectively.

PALLAS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Capt. Gen. Campos Trying to Secure the Anarchist's Pardon.

BARCELONA, Sept. 30.—The court-martial in the case of the Anarchist, Pallas, who threw two bombs at Martinez de Campos one week ago, pronounced on him to-day the sentence of death.

The court was kept in session all last evening and this morning to decide on the method of executing the sentence. Two members wished to have him garroted as a common criminal. The rest thought he ought to be shot. Eventually it was agreed that he should be considered subject to martial law and be shot with his back toward the firing party.

Campos is trying to obtain in Madrid a pardon for Pallas, whom he regards as the irresponsible victim of evil associations. There is little prospect, however, that he will succeed.

After Pallas heard his sentence this afternoon he was allowed to see his children. He threw his arms around them and kissed them repeatedly, and when they were led away he was too much affected to speak. Only on this occasion has he shown emotion. When told that he might not see his wife or mother, he said nothing. When he heard his sentence he seemed to be perfectly indifferent. He has expressed but one regret—that he was not allowed to address the court in defense of his attempt upon Campos's life. He says that he owed it to himself and the cause of anarchy to tell the world how honest and disinterested were his motives. He eats with a good appetite, sleeps well, and smokes with a relish. This evening an Anarchist was arrested for saying that he was sorry Pallas did not kill Campos.

THE ARGENTINE REBELLION.

The Death Sentence of Col. Espina Commuted to Imprisonment.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 30.—The sentence of death passed upon Col. Espina, who was convicted by a court-martial of having incited two torpedo boats to attack some of the Government vessels lying in the river here, has been commuted to twenty years' imprisonment. Col. Espina was to have been shot to-day.

The National Guard who were mobilized at Rosario and vicinity have been disbanded. Confidence is returning. The rebellion of the Radicals is regarded as crushed.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has advices from Buenos Ayres that do not agree with the optimistic reports sent from that city to-day, presumably by Government officials. The telegraph company's dispatches describe the condition of affairs in Argentine as daily becoming worse. News from the interior of the country arrives at the capital in driblets, and is entirely unreliable.

The Western Union Telegraph Company issues the following notice received from Buenos Ayres: "Government accepts business for all stations except Rosario via Europe."

Riotous Striking Miners.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Striking coal miners started a riot to-day in Lens, Department of Pas de Calais. The military were called out and were attacked by the miners. They fired into the mob and scattered it. About twenty-five were wounded. This evening many of the rioters were arrested.

King Humbert Thrown by His Horse.

ROME, Sept. 30.—King Humbert, who is visiting Milan, fell from his horse while out riding on the outskirts of the city to-day. He was bruised slightly on the shoulder. He held the rein, however, and remounted before any of his suite had time to go to his assistance.

New-Yorkers in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Quite a large party of leading New-York society people arrived at the Auditorium Annex to-day from their Summer sojourn at Newport. W. K. Vanderbilt was joined by his family. The others registered are Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander, F. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, A. S. Stewart, A. M. Griswold, A. W. Proudfit, W. Starr Miller, and Lloyd Warren.

George Vanderbilt arrived at the Richelieu, accompanied by Clarence Barker of London and Mr. and Mrs. Charles McKamn of Asheville, N. C.

Chauncey M. Depew and his family have engaged a suite of rooms at the Auditorium Annex and are expected to arrive to-morrow morning.

REMARKABLE CRICKET PLAYED

ALL PHILADELPHIA RUNS UP 525 RUNS AGAINST THE AUSTRALIANS.

Such Batting Was Never Before Seen on an American Crease and the Visitors Never Had so Many Runs Scored Against Them—F. H. Bohlens Made 118, Which Beats the Record of an Individual Score Against a Foreign Team—Australians Make a Good Start in Their Innings.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The grandest exhibition of batting ever seen on an American cricket field was given here to-day in the presence of some 15,000 persons who attended the match between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and Australia. The spectators were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement by the fine play of the American representatives, who had no fear of the great reputation of their opponents, and every man on the team did his share toward compiling a total which exceeded by 42 runs the highest score ever made by even All-England against the Antipodeans.

The match was notable for the smashing of records, not the least worthy of which was F. H. Bohlen's grand inning of 118, which, besides beating the previous best of 84 against a foreign team, was the first "century" ever made in this country against any previous team of visitors from across the waters. There is nothing but cricket in the air to-night, and everywhere one goes the conversation is on the one subject.

Although Philadelphia has not yet won the game, and there is no telling what the Australian batsmen will yet do, there is little probability of a defeat, and America so far is distinctly ahead.

At 11:30 F. H. Bohlen and W. W. Noble, the two not outs of the previous day, resumed their places at the wickets, the attack being in charge of W. Bruce and H. Trumble. The bowling appeared to have undergone a distinct improvement over that of the previous day, and both batsmen played with great caution. With an addition of fifteen runs to the overnight score, Trumble completely beat Noble, and the latter batsman retired with seventy-seven to his credit.

Crawford Coates then joined Bohlen, and after scoring a single should have been caught in the slips by Trumble off Bruce. Bruce might also have secured Bohlen's wicket through a hard chance to W. Giffen at long-on, to which, however, the fielder had to run a considerable distance. Bohlen profited by the error, and a four off Trumble gave him the much-coveted "century." With the total of 344 the downfall of Bohlen soon took place, Trott eagerly grasping a catch at point off the bowling of Bruce.

The outgoing batsman had exhibited grand form for his inning of 118. He gave three chances, but otherwise his inning was perfect, and his brilliant cutting was generally admired, not alone by the initiated spectators, but by the Australians themselves. J. W. Muir and H. I. Brown got together, and the runs again came slowly but surely, which brought on the first change in the bowling, A. Coningham taking the place of Bruce. Muir was soon bowled by the new man, his score being 9 and the total 374.

F. A. Ralston then joined Brown, and, by a concession of boundaries, succeeded in having the 400 mark hoisted amid tremendous cheers. Trott soon relieved Trumble, while Bruce resumed at the other end, but the runs still kept piling up, and G. Giffen took the place of Trott. Runs soon came fast, Ralston hitting hard to the boundaries, while Brown kept up his end, scoring slowly but surely. When play was adjourned for luncheon the two batsmen were still at the wickets, with the total 438—Ralston 37 and Brown 28.

Their expectations of the speedy downfall of the last wicket were not to be fulfilled, however, for King from the start showed that his account was not to be a small one. The board showed 470 amid great excitement, and bets were immediately made on passing the English record; 480 went up in lively order, and a fine drive to the ropes by King saw the record smashed. The cheers which rewarded this were mild, though, in comparison to the shouts which went up when the fifth century was seen on the board. The cheers from the vast crowd lasted several minutes, and play had to cease for a time before the batsmen could resume.

The partnership for the last wicket put on 61 runs before the long inning came to an end, H. I. Brown being the not-out man, with 59 to his credit, while J. B. King did his share by compiling 36.

The Australians then assumed the defensive, A. C. Bannerman and J. J. Lyons, according to their custom in England, starting the batting. J. B. King and G. S. Patterson were the bowlers, and Bannerman had no difficulty in scoring 16 runs in three overs. He couldn't keep down a bumping ball of King's, however, and placed the leather in the hands of H. I. Brown at slip, and the great stone waller, who was expected to trouble the bowlers more than any one else, was gone.

Play was resumed after an hour's interval, and before Ralston was badly run out the score had advanced to 464, Ralston having failed to reach the half century by only 3 runs. J. B. King came last man, and the Australians fully expected that their long outing was near an end. The biggest total that had ever been made against them before was 483 by All-England this season at the Oval, and they had no idea that our players could in any way approach this.

G. Giffen followed, but soon lost Lyons, who was taken by Bohlen at third man off Patterson, 2 wickets being down for 29. G. H. S. Trott gave little trouble, being bowled by King for 0, and the young trundler was loudly cheered for his work. W. Bruce, the left-handed bowler, then made his appearance and helped in keeping with Giffen, who started scoring at a rapid rate. G. S. Patterson gave way to H. I. Brown, who bowled just one over to Giffen. The batsman made three tremendous hits off the new bowler, sending two balls clean out of the grounds for 6 runs each and putting in a boundary drive for 4 between them. This compelled another change in the bowling, and R. D. Brown was given the leather. King was still bowling in good style, and still another wicket rewarded his exertions, Bruce being well taken by A. M. Wood in the slips.

H. Graham then joined Giffen and both batsmen started scoring rapidly, so that the 100 went up after one hour's play. The two men resisted all efforts of the bowlers to separate them, and when time was called they were still at the wickets.

Play will be resumed on Monday at 11 o'clock, and will not be concluded until Tuesday.

Summary:

PHILADELPHIA—FIRST INNING.

G. S. Patterson, run out	53
R. D. Brown, c. Blackburn, b. Trumble	26
W. Scott, run out	8
A. M. Wood, b. Bruce	40
F. H. Bohlen, c. Trott, b. Bruce	118
W. W. Noble, b. Trumble	77
C. Coates, Jr., l. b. w. Bruce	15
J. W. Muir, b. Coningham	9
H. I. Brown, not out	59
F. W. Ralston, run out	47
J. B. King, c. Lyons, b. Bannerman	36
Byes	17
Leg byes	12
No balls	4
Wides	4
Total	525

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
G. Giffen	165	114	7	0
H. Trumble	275	104	20	2
G. H. S. Trott	75	45	3	0
A. Coningham	95	63	5	1
W. Bruce	180	100	8	3
S. E. Gregory	60	27	5	0
J. J. Lyons	55	34	0	0
A. C. Bannerman	16	1	2	1

Wides—Bruce, 3; Coningham, 1.
No balls—Giffen, 4.

AUSTRALIA—FIRST INNING.

A. C. Bannerman, c. H. I. Brown, b. King	16
J. J. Lyons, c. Bohlen, b. Patterson	12
G. Giffen, not out	62
G. H. S. Trott, b. King	0
W. Bruce, c. Wood, b. King	11
H. Graham, not out	17
Byes	3
Leg byes	2
No balls	2
Total	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Wickets.	Maidens.
King	65	41	2	3
Patterson	30	31	0	1
H. I. Brown	5	8	0	0
W. Scott	10	20	0	0
R. D. Brown	20	18	0	0

No balls—King, 1; Patterson, 1.

Runs at the fall of each wicket: Philadelphia, 46, 62, 124, 151, 311, 344, 353, 374, 464—525. Australia, 24, 29, 31, 67.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS GAMES.

An Unusually Interesting Tournament to be Held at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 30.—The field of players who will come together at the intercollegiate tennis championships at New-Haven on Tuesday contains all the Eastern experts, except the Hall brothers, Miller, and Hobart. Every leading university of the country, except possibly Princeton, enters the lists with strong championship hopes. Harvard counts on a sure acquisition of the championship cup. With Wrenn and Hovey both to count upon, the singles and doubles are apparently both booked for Cambridge.

Yale will present Arthur E. Foote, John F. Talmage, Jr., and John Howland. Cornell will enter W. A. Larned, who won the intercollegiate championship a year ago. Brown's hopes will be centred in Malcolm Chace, who played Larned such a close match last season, and Clarence R. Budlong. Columbia's best player will be Duncan W. Candler, but his work has not been such this year as to make him especially formidable. The entries from the other colleges are of medium playing quality, though there may, of course, be "sleepers" among them.

It will be seen from the above that Harvard's chances are easily the best of any college. Yale, however, is very hopeful. Arthur E. Foote has beaten Malcolm Chace this year, but has also been beaten by him. He has won a single match from Wrenn, but lost half a dozen to that player. He is a novice, winning the Andover Exeter dual school championship a year ago, and last Spring taking the Yale College championship, though only a freshman. His cautious but sure play has kept him in the rank of the first eight players in the United States this year, and he has already won a number of minor championships. He is a New-Haven boy.

John Howland has played the best game of his life this Summer. His defeat of Malcolm Chace at Narragansett Pier was the first warning given that he was developing into a star player, but the tennis he played at New-York in August stamped him as a formidable competitor for leading honors. Howland is a Yale senior, and one of the most popular men playing tennis. He has for two years been substitute stroke on the Yale crew and will probably be the oarsman selected next year to row that position in the race at New-London. He is also President of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association. Wrenn has beaten Hovey once. Hovey has beaten Wrenn four times. Wrenn has beaten Chace three times. Chace has beaten Wrenn twice. In short, there are no two contestants entered who have not mutually defeated each other.

Play will commence Tuesday morning on the grounds of the New-Haven Lawn Club and continue at least till Friday.

$1.00

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PRIZES FOR THE HORSE SHOW.

The List Amounts to Over $30,000 in Value—Division of the Classes.

The prize list for the ninth annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association, to be held in Madison Square Garden, Nov. 13 to 18, inclusive, has been prepared, and is being sent out to probable exhibitors.

The prize list amounts to over $30,000 this year, as compared with $35,000 a year ago, but that was excessive and far beyond the proper demands on the part of the exhibitors. While six special prizes were offered in 1892, three have already been recorded on the books of Secretary John G. Heckscher, with the show over six weeks off. Frederick Lee offers a special prize, plate, for the best registered hackney mare, 15 hands and over, certified to be in foal. Dunlap & Co. offer $100 in money or plate for the best tandem, from 15.1 to 15 hands. Certain members of the Coaching Club offer $100 in money or plate for the best four-in-hand road teams, mares or geldings, not under 15 hands, shown before a coach.

There are 100 classes, and they are divided as follows: Thoroughbreds, 1; trotters, 11; roadsters, 5; hackneys, 29; hackney stallions, 1; horses in harness, 10; horses, carriages, and appointments, 3; tandems, 3; four-in-hands, 4; ponies in harness, 6; saddle horses, 8; saddle ponies, 4; pony stallions and blood mares, 6; hunter and jumping classes, 15; municipal police horses, 1, and park police horses, 1.

The most valuable prize is offered in the trotting classes; this is for the best stallion to be shown with four of his get, the oldest not to exceed four years. In the hackney classes there has been considerable change, and they are now being patterned more after the classes in the English shows. There is a champion prize and a junior champion prize, both for stallions, with a champion prize and a junior champion prize open to mares.

The half-bred hackneys by registered hackney stallions out of unregistered mares have received attention in having classes for yearlings, two-year-olds, and three-year-olds, mares or geldings in the last two, while colts, mares, or geldings in the first.

There should be many entries on those half-bred hackneys, as in no better way can the value of the hackney stallion in improving the harness stock of the country be shown. The regulation for entries in the classes for green hunters reads now: "Must not have been hunted except within one year of date of entry, nor at any time before that year have been a winner in classes for hunters or jumpers at any recognized horse show." This stringent regulation will save weariness for the spectators in having the same horses enter in so many different classes.

John G. Heckscher, while Vice President, is also Secretary, and A. J. Cassatt is made a new Director in place of H. W. T. Mali, who was elected an honorary Vice President. Assistant Secretary J. T. Hyde is still in his old position and harder at work, if possible, than ever to make the forthcoming show the greatest on the list.

DRIVERS WARNED AT MYSTIC.

The Judges Were Bound There Should Be Square Racing the Last Day.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—The 2:22 trot, which Goldsmith should have won in straight heats yesterday at Mystic, required two heats this morning to decide, a new heat winner showing up in the first mile of the day. There was just a suspicion that Much Ado, who nipped the second heat from Alicante yesterday, was to be helped to win the race, but when the judges noticed Elyrina pull out and let Much Ado go to the front in the first heat they decided to warn the driver. Much Ado, however, broke on the stretch, and Jenne chased Nemoline to the wire. Acting on the advice he got after this heat, Shillinglaw hustled Elyrina along in the next heat and won it by a head from Jenne, the Michigan mare, who throughout the long contest trotted a good game race.

The driver of Tom Jacobs, winner of the 2:27 trot, also got a quiet hint that he was under surveillance. He lost the first and second heats in time much slower than he can go, and this race that Elliott won to-day is the first that Tom Jacobs has pulled off when he was a favorite in the betting.

Summaries:

2:22 Class; Trotting.—Purse $600.

Elyrina, b. m., by Elyria, dam by Garibaldi, (Shillinglaw)	10	10	2	1	2	1	3	1
Alicante, b. m., by Alcantara, (Goldsmith)	1	2	1	3	7	5	4	4
Jenne, b. m., by Richwood, (Kerrick)	6	4	3	2	1	3	2	2
Nemoline, blk. f., by Jersey Prince, (Baggs)	2	7	9	4	4	4	1	3
Much Ado, b. s., by Judge Salisbury, (Cook)	3	1	7	6	3	7	6	5
Pure Wilkes, b. s., (Titer)	4	3	5	5	6	2	5	6
Falcon, Jr., b. s., (Riley)	7	9	8	7	5	6	7	7
Quarter Stretch, br. c., (Golden)	8	8	10	8	8	dr.		
Adah Look, ch. m., (Gallagher)	9	6	4	dr.				
Benny C., b. g., (McDonald)	5	5	6	dr.				

Time—2:20¼; 2:20½; 2:20¼; 2:20¼; 2:21; 2:22½; 2:23¼; 2:21½.

2:27 Class; Trotting.—Purse $600.

Tom Jacobs, b. g., by Clark's Hambletonian, (Elliott)	2	2	1	1	1
Vollery, b. s., by Woodbrino, (Marsh)	1	5	4	3	3
Little Wonder, gr. g., by George B. Swan, (Baggs)	9	1	3	4	4
Donald, blk. g., (Dodge)	6	6	2	2	2
Clontarf, br. s., (McName)	7	9	6	5	5
Lizzie L., blk. m., (Riley)	8	8	7	6	dr.
Peerless, ch. s., (Hicks)	3	3	5	dr.	
Billy Bird, ro. s., (Brodbine)	4	4	dr.		
Fred Wilkes, b. s., (Reynolds)	5	7	dr.		

Time—2:25½; 2:24½; 2:24; 2:23; 2:23¾.

Pennsylvania's Opening Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Notwithstanding the counter attraction of an international cricket match, a record crowd for a first game of fully 2,000 persons saw the University of Pennsylvania football team pile up a score of 48—0 against Franklin and Marshall to-day. Thirty-six of the points were made in the first half, when what is probably a close approach to Pennsylvania's final rush line faced the Franklin and Marshall. In the second half an entirely new line was on the field, and they failed to hold their opponents so well, although even then the ball was continually in Franklin and Marshall territory. All the new men showed up well, Gilbert at half back, Wharton at guard, and Abbott at end doing especially notable work. The teams lined up as follows:

Pennsylvania.	*Position.*	*Franklin & Marshall.*
Simmons	Left end	Shoup.
Mackey	Left tackle	Krick.
Oliver	Left guard	Stover.
O. Wagonhurst	Centre	Kiefer.
Wharton	Right guard	Hermann.
Reese	Right tackle	Hartman.
Abbott	Right end	Niekirk.
Vail	Quarter back	Cramer.
Gilbert	Left half back	Cleaver.
Thomas	Right half back	Lautz.
Knipe	Full back	Stlyes.

Score—Pennsylvania, 48; Franklin and Marshall, 0. Weather, clear. Attendance, 2,000. Substitution—Simmons by Newton, Mackey by O. Wagonhurst, Oliver by Eissler, O. Wagonhurst by Thornton, Wharton by Off, Reese by J. Wagonhurst, Abbott by Upton, Gilbert by Brooke, Shoup by Dechant. Referee—Dr. Schoff. Umpire—Mr. Hodges.

Company F Won the Barbour Medal.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 30.—The First Regiment Connecticut National Guard, shoot took place to-day. The contest for the Barbour Medal at 500-yard and 200-yard ranges was won by Company F of this city. Company I of New-Britain won 60 per cent. of the entrance money and Company K of Hartford 40 per cent. Good scores were prevented by strong cross winds blowing over the field.

The team scores are as follows: Company F, 274; Company I, 260; Company K, 256; Company C, 250; Company G, 246; field and staff officers, 243; Company E, 234; Company A, 192.

Meintjes Sails for Europe.

E. J. Meintjes, the South African wheelman, who holds the championship at twenty-five miles, sailed for England yesterday on the Campania. Zimmerman, Wheeler, Banker, Johnson, Eck, Rhodes, and a number of other prominent cyclists accompanied him as far as the dock and bade him bon voyage. Before leaving, Meintjes announced his intention of trying to smash some of the English records at Herne Hill. In November he will sail for Capetown, Africa, and will return here again next year.

A GALA DAY FOR ATHLETES

FALL GAMES OF THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

It Was Ladies' Day, and Over 3,000 Women and More Men Saw Some Good Sport—Zimmerman Added Two More Victories, Making the Year's String 99 in Number—Lloyd Collis Won the Mile Walk and Ernest Hjertberg Was Beaten in the 880-Yard Handicap by Billings.

As usual, the New-York Athletic Club was favored with an ideal day for out-door sports on the occasion of its annual Fall games. Yesterday was "ladies' day," and in honor of the 3,000 members of the fair sex who made the journey to Travers Island, on Long Island Sound, the brawny athletes turned out in full force. Of men the number was more than twice as large, and the capacities of the grand stand on the north side of the velvety lawn and the six deep tiers of benches on the knoll in front of the clubhouse were taxed to their utmost.

It was a gala day for outdoor sports, and the women paid their homage by turning out in their prettiest gowns, while their escorts, in all the glory of tan box coats and glossy tiles, were there to point out the successful competitors. A band at the eastern end of the field played enlivening music, and a keen, invigorating wind did its part to make the spectators happy.

The games were scheduled to start at 2:30 P. M., but it was half an hour after that time when Vice President Barton S. Weeks appeared on the field and gave the signal for the games to begin.

A 100-yard dash was the first event to be decided. After three preliminary heats, the final simmered down to a contest between four of the original twenty-two entries. In the final, W. F. Garcelon, a youth with a football crop of hair and hailing from Harvard, spurted at once, but before the fifty-yard mark had been reached he was overhauled by T. R. Fisher, who won after a hard struggle. The mile run was won with ease by O'Keefe, the Xavier crack, who started from the eighty-yard mark and was never headed.

"Sam" Liebgold of the Pastime Athletic Club, the champion mile walker, was disqualified in the third event, a mile walk, for running on the stretch. The finish in this event had narrowed down to a contest between Liebgold and Lloyd Collis, and a hot fight ensued, the pair breasting the tape only a few inches apart, with Collis in front. Liebgold, however, seemed to fear that he would be beaten when but a short distance from the tape, and made a spurt which Judge Stern deemed running.

The bicycle events, respectively at a mile and two miles, were gifts to Zimmerman, and by winning both events he brought his number of wins this season up to ninety-nine. He is entered in another race at Freehold this week, and if he wins it he will have reached the 100 mark he has been striving for. The bicycle races were featureless, unless it was the apparently bad judgment of Zimmerman's competitors. In the mile race from scratch the other riders trailed along with Zimmerman, and apparently looked for some accident to happen in order that they might win. Instead of going to the front at once and making a pace, they laid with the crack rider throughout and expected to beat him out in a sprint through the stretch. Zimmerman is a wonderful sprinter, and unless it was for the honor—and it would plainly be an empty honor—of having been beaten by a champion, their tactics were very strange.

In the two-mile bicycle race the same tactics were followed out, and some of the spectators were so disgusted with the exhibition that they called loudly for the other riders to go on, after Zimmerman, who had started from scratch, caught up with them.

In the 880-yard handicap run, "Ernie" Hjertberg, who is to be married in a few days, made a gallant struggle to win what will be his last race this season. He struggled manfully from the ten-yard mark, but had some difficulty in picking his way through the big field of competitors, but found himself unequal to the task. Billings of the New-York Athletic Club, who started from the same mark with the New-Jersey man, but on the other side of the track, found a comparatively open road through the field, and passed man after man in rapid succession. He ran like the wind, and on the last turn into the stretch forged to the front and remained there to the end, winning by a short margin.

The obstacle race from scratch proved exciting and laughable. There were only three starters, but when two of them attempted to dive through the swinging barrels they found that they did not have such an easy job as they imagined. They were stuck in the barrels, and for a few seconds swung like clock pendulums.

Although the temperature on shore was far below Summer heat, the contestants in the 100-yard swimming race took to the water like young ducks. This race was an exciting one from start to finish, and was won by the scant margin of three inches.

In the clay pigeon shooting competition, for members, twenty-five birds to each man, J. Adams won with a score of 18 kills. Bradly and Moore tied for second at 16 each, but in the shoot-off the former won by 1 bird.

Among those who witnessed the games were Mr. and Mrs. Barton S. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Schuyler, J. H. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Anamaunam, Mrs. G. D. Phillips, Mrs. G. Vaughn, Mrs. and Miss Hazen, Mrs. Chandler, Miss Van Pragg, Miss Edna Schuyler, Miss Bowers, Miss Dolly Charterton, Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, Col. George M. Smith, Col. Alfred Smith, United States Army; Miss May Handie, and John Baudoine, Jr.

Summaries:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—*First Trial Heat*—Won by W. F. Garcelon, Boston AC; J. F. Rinn, PAC, second. Time—0:10 3-5. *Second Trial Heat*—Won by John Henricks, Germanic AC; M. P. Halpin, New-York AC, second. Time—0:10 4-5. *Third Trial Heat*—Won by T. R. Fisher, Jr., New-York AC; E. W. Brooks second. Time—0:10 2-5. *Final Heat*—Won by T. R. Fisher, Jr., New-York AC, (5 yards;) W. F. Garcelon, Boston AC, (1 yard,) second; John Henricks, Germanic AC, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. O'Keefe, Xavier AC, (80 yards;) A. J. Walsh, Xavier AC, (125 yards,) second; S. Stanfield, Riverside AC, (75 yards,) third. Time—4:30 2-5.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by T. Shearman, New-York AC, (scratch;) L. Collis, New-York AC, (20 seconds,) second; Louis Leibgold, New-York City, (30 seconds,) third. Time—6:43.

120-Yard Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by F. W. Lord, Boston AC, (owes 6 yards;) M. P. Halpin, New-York AC, (owes 1 yard,) second; T. J. Moynahan, Xavier AC, (owes 2 yards,) third. Time—18 3-5.

One Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by A. A. Zimmerman, New-York AC; H. Smith, New-York AC, second; G. C. Smith, New-York AC, third. Time—2:39 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Scratch.—Won by T. I. Lee, New-York AC; J. Henricks, Germanic, AC, second; J. H. Still, Jr., St. George AC, third. Time—33 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. E. Billings, New-York AC, (10 yards;) C. M. Carbonell, West Side AC, (25 yards,) second; H. Jaehne, New-Jersey AC, (20 yards,) third. Time—1:59 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Scratch.—Won by W. F. Garcelon, Boston AC; E. W. Goff, New-York AC, second; M. P. Halpin, New-York AC, third. Time—0:27 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by A. A. Zimmerman, New-York AC, (scratch;) H. Smith, New-York AC, (80 yards,) second; W. F. Murphy, New-York AC, (120 yards,) third. Time—5:33 1-5.

Obstacle Race, Scratch.—Won by B. G. Woodruff, St. George AC; W. H. White, New-Jersey AC, second; F. H. Meyers, St. George AC, third. No time taken.

Running Broad Jump, Scratch.—Won by E. W. Goff, New-Jersey AC; T. Howard, Jr., Acorn AA, second; R. T. Lyons, New-York AC, third. Distance of winning jump, 21 feet 10½ inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Scratch.—Won by J. S. itchell, New-York AC; E. J. Giannini, New-York AC, second; L. P. Sheldon, New-York AC, third. Distance of winning throw, 131 feet 6 inches.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump, Scratch.—Won by E. W. Goff, New-Jersey AC; L. P. Sheldon, New-York AC, second; R. T. Lyons, New-York AC, third. Distance covered by the winner, 45 feet 7 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Scratch.—Won by J. R. Gray, New-York AC; E. J. Giannini, New-York AC, second; J. S. Mitchell, New-York AC, third. Distance of winning throw, 44 feet 8½ inches.

Throwing 58-Pound Weight, Scratch.—Won by J. S. Mitchell, New-York AC; G. R. Gray, New-York AC, second; E. J. Giannini, third. Distance of winning throw, 32 feet 2½ inches.

Standing High Jump, Scratch.—Won by A. P. Schwaner, New-York AC; A. Partington, St. George AC, second; J. H. Still, Jr., St. George AC, third. Winning jump, 4 feet 11 inches.

Clay-Pigeon Shooting Competition for Members, 25 Birds Each.—J. Adams, 18, won; R. Bradley, 17, second; E. Moore, 16, third.

100-Yard Swimming Race.—N. Murray won by 3 inches; C. Knobloch, second; C. Douglass, third. Time—1:17.

THE LEAGUE SEASON ENDED.

Giants Beaten Easily in the Last Game at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 30.—The Pittsburgs wound up the most profitable season in the history of baseball in this city in a creditable manner to-day by defeating the Giants. Delegations from near-by towns, headed by brass bands, were in attendance to make the wind-up a gala one.

All the Pittsburg players received presents. President Buckenberger got a handsome umbrella and cane from the members of the club. The players all received valuable tokens of remembrance from admiring friends. Even the score-card man participated the jollity of the occasion. He had Digby Bell, the comedian, on the card to play first base for Pittsburg. Old reliable "Eagle-eye" Beckley, however, officiated in that position.

The New-Yorks leave to-night for Uniontown, Penn., where they will play with the club of that place Monday and Tuesday. The Giants will be banqueted at Uniontown to-morrow.

Baldwin was hit freely in the second inning to-day, and together with errors this virtually lost the game for New-York. Weather murky. Attendance, 2,500.

The score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Smith, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Stenzel, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	2	5	0	1
Glassc'k, ss	1	2	3	4	1
Van Ha'n, cf	0	1	3	0	1
Lyons, 3b	1	1	0	0	1
Bierb'n'r, 2b	2	0	5	3	0
Earle, c	1	1	9	0	0
Killen, p	1	2	1	1	0
Total	8	11	27	8	4

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ward, 2b	1	0	4	5	0
Tiernan, rf	1	0	0	0	1
Burke, lf	1	2	1	0	1
Davis, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Connor, 1b	0	1	10	1	0
Stafford, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Wilson, c	0	1	5	0	0
Baldwin, p	1	1	0	0	1
Fuller, ss	2	0	0	4	1
Total	6	8	24	13	4

Pittsburg	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	..	—8
New-York	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5; New-York, 2. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 2; New-York, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; New-York, 7. First base on balls—Off Killen, 4; off Baldwin, 3. Struck out—By Killen, 4; by Baldwin, 1. Home run—Burke. Two-base hits—Beckley, Baldwin, Stafford. Sacrifice hits—Earle, (2,) Ward, Wilson. Stolen bases—Ward, (2.) Double plays—Glasscock, Bierbauer, and Beckley; Ward, and Connor; Davis, Ward, and Connor. Wild pitch—Killen. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Other League Games.

AT CLEVELAND.

Philadelphia	0	2	7	0	1	0	—10
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	— 2

Base hits—Philadelphia, 14; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 6. Batteries—Taylor and Boyle; Clarkson and Ewing. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Game called on account of darkness.

AT ST. LOUIS—FIRST GAME.

Boston	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	— 6
St. Louis	0	9	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	—17

Base hits—Boston, 12; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Gastright and Bennett; Breitenstein and Twineham. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	— 4
St. Louis	0	3	1	2	0	4	4	0	2	—16

Base hits—Boston, 13; St. Louis, 25. Errors—Boston, 3. Batteries—Staley and Bennett; Gleason and Cooley. Umpire—Mr. Clarkson.

AT CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati game was given to Cincinnati by a score of 9 to 0 by the substitute umpire. The Washington Club and the regular umpire failed to put in an appearance.

Both games of the Chicago-Brooklyn Clubs at Chicago were postponed on account of rain.

Both games of the Louisville-Baltimore Clubs at Louisville were postponed on account of rain.

Boston Won the Pennant.

The pennant for 1893 has been captured by the Boston Club. Out of 132 games played this season Boston has won 86. Pittsburg was a close second, with 81 winning games out of 129 played, while Cleveland, Philadelphia, New-York, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, and Washington followed in the order named.

Brooklyn was unable to play at Chicago yesterday on account of rain, but even if the Bridegrooms had played and won it would not have placed them above the Giants in the percentage list.

The standing:

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	86	44	.662	Cincinnati	65	64	.504
Pittsburg	81	48	.628	Baltimore	60	70	.462
Cleveland	73	55	.570	Chicago	57	71	.445
Philadel'a	72	57	.558	St. Louis	57	75	.432
New-York	68	64	.515	Louisville	50	75	.400
Brooklyn	65	63	.508	Wash'n	40	89	.310

Brooklyns and Giants to Play.

Brooklyn and New-York will play a series of games for the metropolitan championship, after all. Rusie's arm is in much better condition now, and instead of calling off the series, as intended, Manager Ward has decided to play.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS CONTESTS.

Results of the First Round at the Manhattan Chess Club.

There was a large crowd of spectators at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday, when the players sat down to contest in the first round of the international chess tournament. The pairing was rather interesting, some five games being played on the six boards. The competitors faced each other in the following order:

Jasnogrodsky vs. Schmidt.
Taubenhaus vs. Lee.
Pillsbury vs Gossip.
Lasker vs. Hanham.
Lee vs. Ryan,
Olly vs. Delmar.

Pollock and Showalter received permission from the committee to commence play to-morrow. The results of the other games were as follows:

Jasnogrodsky suffered defeat at the hands of Schmidt after thirty-five moves in a Queen's Gambit declined, the former losing a piece in the opening.

The game between Taubenhaus and Albin was a long-drawn-out contest, and, although the latter has a pawn to the good, the game will probably end in a draw. It was adjourned after seventy-nine moves.

Gossip was altogether overmatched when playing with Pillsbury. The lad from Boston played very finely, scoring in grand style after forty-seven moves.

Lasker, who opened with a Queen's gambit against the Major, succeeded in carrying out a fine combination in the end game, which netted a gain of a piece. Hanham resigned after thirty-nine moves.

Lee got rather the worst of the position in a King's Fianchetto, played by Ryan. The latter committed himself in the middle of the game and lost after forty-four moves.

Delmar proved too good for Olly, the latter being defeated after forty-seven moves.

Appended are the games by Lasker and Hanham and Pillsbury and Gossip:

VIENNA GAME.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	GOSSIP. *Black.*
P—K4	P—K4
Kt—Q B3	Kt—Q B3
P—K Kt3	B—B4
B—Kt2	P—Q R3
P—Q3	P—Q3
B—K3	BxB
PxB	Kt—B3
Kt—B3	B—Kt5
P—K R3	BxKt
QxB	Q—K2
P—K Kt4	Kt—Q Kt5
Castles QR	Q—K3
K—Kt sq	P—Q R4
P—Kt5	Kt—Q2
P—K R4	P—R5
P—R3	Kt—R3
B—R3	Q—K2
Kt—Q5	Q—Q sq
Q R—K B sq	R—K B sq
Q—B5	Kt (R3)—B4
QxQ P	P—Q B3
QxP	PxKt
P—R5	PxP
P—R6	PxP
P—R7	PxP ch
KxP	Q—Kt3
BxKt ch	KxB
RxP ch	K—B3
RxR	Q—Kt6
K—Kt sq	Kt—Q6
R—K B2	KtxR
R—Q B sq ch	K—Q4
Q—B7 ch	K—K5
R—B4 ch	K—Q6
R—B3 ch	QxR
PxQ	Kt—Q8
Q—Kt8	KtxP ch
K—B sq	R—Q R4
Q—Kt6 ch	KxP
P—R8 (Q)	Kt—K7 ch
K—Q sq	R—Q4 ch
K—K sq	Kt—B5
Q—B2	Kt—Q6 ch
K—B sq	Kt—B5
Q (K8)—R2	K—B6
P—Kt6	P—K5
Q(Q2)—B7 ch and wins.	
1 h 25 min.	2 h 5 min.

QUEENS GAMBIT DECLINED.

LASKER. *White.*	HANHAM. *Black.*
P—Q4	P—Q4
P—Q B4	P—Q B3
Kt—Q B3	P—K3
Kt—B3	Kt—B3
P—K3	B—K2
B—Q3	Q—Kt Q2
Castles	Castles
P—Q Kt3	Q—B2
B—Kt2	R—Q sq
R—B sq	P—Q R3
Q—K 2	Kt—B sq
Kt—K5	Kt—K sq
P—B4	P—B3
Kt—B3	P—K B4
P—K Kt 4	B PxP
Kt—K5	Kt—B3
P—Q B5	R—K sq
K—R sq	B—Q sq
R—K Kt sq	R—K2
Kt—Q sq	B—Q2
B—B3	B—K sq
B—K sq	B—R4
Q—K Kt 2	Q Kt—Q2
B—R4	R—K sq
Kt—B2	R—Q B sq
Q—Kt3	Kt—B sq
R—Kt2	Kt—Kt3
BxKt	PxB
KtxKt	PxKt
BxP	BxB
QxP	Q—R2
Q R—K Kt sq	R—B2
QxB ch	QxQ
RxQ ch	K—R sq
Kt—Kt4	R—B sq
Kt—R6	R—Q2
P—B5	PxP
KtxP	B—B2
R—R6 ch	Resigns
1 h 24 min.	2 h.

Railroad Notes and Personals.

—Freight rates to the Southwest are again disturbed, and, in consequence, much dissatisfaction is expressed by Western managers, who feel that the outlook for remunerative business for the remaining three months of the year is very gloomy. The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Road has given notice that it will put in a rate of 55 cents per 100 pounds on packing house products from St. Louis to Texas common points, to take effect on the 12th inst. This is a cut of 14 cents. The Southern Pacific Road is expected to make similar reductions, and other roads will probably follow suit.

—A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., says: "There seems to be little doubt about the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern obtaining control of the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge within the near future. Those who are close to the management admit this much, but do not talk much about it. The terms of the deal have not been made public."

—L. W. Lake, general agent in this city of the Great Northern Railway, has received information from General Passenger Agent Whitney in St. Paul that a through tourist car service has been established from St. Paul to Seattle. Cars will leave St. Paul on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays.

—Judge Nason of the United States Circuit Court in Boston yesterday appointed John W. Wardwell of Cleveland, Ohio, and Fred Swift of New-Bedford auxiliary receivers of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad. Bonds were ordered in the sum of $50,000.

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CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Mexican	.50
Best & Belcher	.40	Ophir	.75
Chollar	.20	Potosi	.25
Consol. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Savage	.25
Crown Point	.20	Sierra Nevada	.45
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Hale & Norcross	.35	Yellow Jacket	.45

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:30—The Golden Wedding.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Erminie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:30—The Rainmaker of Syria.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Idea.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:30—The Other Man.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Minstrels.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:00—Lady Windermere's Fan.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—Dan's Tribulations.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Grossstadtluft.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—English Military Tournament.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Othello.
THE CRYSTAL MAZE, Broadway-38th St—1 P. M. until midnight.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—Variety.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St-Broadway—Noon to 10:30—Vaudeville.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 1, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, high north winds.

Nothing in recent politics is quite so comic as the horror of the *Tribune* over the "Van Alen incident." Possibly it is not more comic than the cheerful suggestion of that print that it is less urgent that the silver law should be repealed than that the wicked Democrats should be prevented from repealing election laws, which, according to itself, do no good, since the Southern Republican vote is suppressed in spite of them. At any rate, the *Tribune's* present affliction is quite funny enough. "It is a peculiarly striking example of the demoralization which Democratic leaders have produced and inculcated in the conduct of their party's affairs." "If we have reached the point in our civilization where it is too high political morality to urge the punishment of men who trade public offices for campaign funds, we have reached the danger point." The *Tribune* has never heard of such a thing before as the bartering of public offices or of tariff schedules for campaign funds, and is quite sure that the Republicans never would have done such things. It is a "striking example of Democratic demoralization." The *Tribune* never heard of JOHN WANAMAKER. It never heard of a newspaper that published a Fat Fryers' Guide. It does not seem to know who was the last candidate of its party for the highest office but one in the gift of the people, nor how he came to be so. "Eat peas with his knife," remarked Yellowplush; "who does eat peas with his knife? I never heard of such a thing. Faugh!"

The charitable and benevolent organizations of this city have united in a statment deprecating indiscriminate relief to the poor and the unemployed, or those who represent themselves to be such, and asking support for the regularly organized agencies which have the means for inquiring into the merits of all cases and distributing relief with due regard for merit and actual need. Much harm is done in the encouragement of vagrancy and false pretense by the practice of giving to applicants for aid without inquiring into their character and the circumstances of each case. Much good can be done by contributing what one has to give for this purpose to some one of the well-known charity societies, which make all the necessary inquiries and bestow relief without danger of waste or mischief. If they are properly supported no deserving destitute person will be left to suffer. The establishment of a charity headquarters at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street renders it easy to make contributions and to find relief.

There is nothing surprising in the statement that considerable amounts are drawn from the savings banks in this city on the expiration of the notices required for withdrawals, and that deposits have decreased in comparison with withdrawals in the last two months. It was to be expected. There is a class of depositors who have been compelled to draw on their savings to an unusual extent or have been unable to add to them on account of the business depression and a curtailment of employment or of wages. Another class, better off in this world's goods and opportunities, have taken advantage of the times to make what seemed to them to be promising investments in some of the depressed securities in the market. There has been nothing indicating distrust in the savings banks themselves, but their deposits will continue to shrink so long as the condition lasts which prevents a revival of financial confidence and industrial activity. The delay in the Senate is squeezing the millions of savings bank depositors of the country.

Judge PRATT has taken the papers and reserved his decision in the matter of the receivership for the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, which closed its doors seven weeks ago yesterday. The committee of depositors asked that, in case the receivership was to be made permanent, a second receiver might be appointed. The grounds for this request are made known. They are denied by the Directors. If Judge PRATT shall find himself required to deny the application of the depositors it is to be hoped that some legal method will be found by which these charges can be legally sifted and their truth determined. They are very serious charges, indeed, and they come from men who have undoubtedly suffered great loss and believe that they have suffered great wrong. They should have some means of proving what they believe, and if they can do that, some means of adequate redress. The actual loss is bad enough, but a failure of justice in such a matter would be a grave public injury.

THE COURSE OF THE BANK RESERVES.

We give on another page of THE TIMES a chart showing the course of the reserves of the Associated Banks in this city for periods covering the four financial disturbances of the past twenty years. We think that any one who will even glance at it must be struck by the remarkable parallelism of the lines representing the reserve in all cases after the extreme limit of depression had been passed. Unfortunately we are not able to trace the line for 1873 between Sept. 22 and Nov. 22, no statements having been made public at that time. If we could do so, however, this parallelism would be even more striking. Though the reserve did not fall so low in 1890 as in either of the other periods, and though it was at that time longer in taking the upward direction, yet when the process began it went on with the same regularity, and the angles at which all the lines mount are almost exactly the same.

The forces that operated to produce these effects have been very much the same in each period, and the modifications resulting from different conditions of the currency have not been very decided. In 1873 we were still afflicted with a depreciated paper currency, and the inflation of that currency, with the speculation to which it lent itself, was largely the cause of the panic of that year. But the banking system had adjusted itself to the conditions of the currency, especially in this city, and the general play of supply and demand in money had practically the same results as later. Disturbance of confidence and contraction of credit in every direction cause withdrawal of money from the banks, banks are forced to call their loans and restrict advances, and the reserves sink. With the return of confidence the money comes back to the banks, but business having been diminished by the contraction of credit, there is at first little demand for loans, and the reserves augment. As business revives loans increase and the reserves resume a more normal ratio to deposits. As we have said, this is what has happened in 1873, in 1884, in 1890, and has begun in 1893. For the week ending yesterday the total reserve had advanced to $121,865,600, and the surplus reserve to $24,120,500. Deposits increased by $7,033,400, and reached $390,980,400. For the first time since the depression set in there was an increase, though a slight one, in loans, which are now $392,494,400, and are only $1,500,000 more than the deposits. Meanwhile the increase in circulation has been checked, and was only $785,300, bringing the total up to $14,395,600. As compared with last year the loans are still $72,000,000 less, and the deposits $86,000,000 less, but the reserve is only $1,700,000 lower. Money is now coming from the interior in considerable volume, the net gain in gold and currency from the interior movement being $5,500,000 for the week.

If events were to be allowed to take their natural course, we should see the banks in a relatively short time going through the successive stages of increase in deposits, increase in loans, and an increase followed by a fall in surplus reserves. There is only one obstacle to this, and that is an artificial and entirely unnecessary one. It is the continued purchase of silver under the act of 1890 and the corresponding increase of the demand notes of the Government payable in gold. The House has already voted to remove this obstacle. The Senate, we believe, will surely, in the next fortnight, complete the action of the House. In the meanwhile, the Senate's delay is unfortunate, for the time thus lost cannot be regained, nor can the losses inflicted be wholly made up. If there should be an export of gold, that also would interfere, but that can only take place now as a consequence of intolerable delay and uncertainty in the Senate. If that body can be brought to do its plain and imperative duty, the clear lesson of the facts that we have grouped, and which the chart brings out in so impressive a manner, is that a prompt, steady, healthy and sorely-needed recovery of business is certain.

NO COMPROMISE.

The repeal bill will pass the Senate unconditionally. The talk of compromise comes from the silver Senators. It is their only hope. Friends of the repeal who are weak enough to discuss compromise at this hour may be set down as timid souls and uninformed.

No compromise can be made effective so long as GROVER CLEVELAND'S signature is necessary to its enactment. In his letter to GOV. NORTHEN the President said:

> "I will not knowingly be implicated in a condition that will justly make me in the least degree answerable to any laborer or farmer in the United States for a shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar he has received for a full dollar's worth of work or for a good dollar's worth of the product of his toil."

There is no compromise in that. The President stands where the people of the country stand, an unyielding foe to further debasement of the currency and impairment of the national credit.

The silver men in the Senate are tough and desperate, but they are few. They have now well-nigh exhausted their right and their capacity further to discuss the repeal bill. Public opinion puts upon them every day an increased pressure, a pressure which they feel already to an extent that makes them snappish and abusive. They are about to be crushed in defeat, and they know it. Hence, their talk of compromise. There must be no compromise.

YALE'S FOOTBALL WRECKS.

About seven weeks hence a strange and moving spectacle will be witnessed in this town. It will be strange, although it is seen every year, and it will be moving because that is its nature. This spectacle will consist of a struggle. The strugglers will be twenty-two miserable human wrecks. The bone of contention will be a leather ovoid. Something more than 30,000 persons will sit or stand around the arena and scream wildly for one hour and a half. Some of them will add the blatant discord of fish horns to the general atmospheric disorder. At the end of the hour and a half eleven of the twenty-two wrecks will suddenly be whole and unharmed. They will also be champions. The other eleven wrecks will go to pieces.

This will be the grand culmination of the football season, which began yesterday. Already the process of transforming healthy and weighty young men into bruised and shattered skeletons has begun. It is a process which thrives best under the classic elms of Yale. There destruction holds forth in her favorite guise of fractures and dislocations. No one ever saw a more magnificent set of young men than Yale's football players were last week. But from this time until the great day of public Thanksgiving their decline will be large and their falls numerous.

Every wind that blows from the east will bring to us the sound of cracking arms and also ribs. Every morning when we read the papers we shall be told that another promising candidate for Yale's team has been disabled and that his place in the Thanksgiving game will have to be taken by a substitute who is already walking only with the aid of crutches.

This will be the nature of the news from New-Haven until a few days before the final game. Then we shall learn that centre rush has lost thirty pounds in three days and is going into a decline; that right guard's ears have been sewed on just for this occasion, and are likely to fall off at any moment, leaving him unable to hear the signals; that left tackle is playing with a wooden leg; that right end has heart disease; that quarter back's arms have both been broken and have not knit yet; that one of the half backs cannot see, and that full back has water on his kicking kneecap.

Nevertheless, we shall all go to see the game, and there we shall behold these utterly demolished young men stagger upon the field and, with hearts of oak in their shattered bosoms, face the young tigers who sit at the feet of Dr. PATTON. And when the referee calls "Play," these same eleven human wrecks will shed their mortal ills even as a snake sheds his skin, and will play football with all the traditional snap and skill of old Yale.

DOCKS AND PARKS.

The discussion among the Sinking Fund Commissioners which ended in the abandonment for the present of the proposal to hand over the water front of Riverside Park for improvement by the Dock Department ought not to end without the adoption of a permanent policy with respect to this water front and such other parts of our water front as are subject to like conditions. The Dock Commissioners are not at all to be blamed for trying to acquire for their board the control of as much as possible of the water front. They are not the custodians of the parks or of the æsthetic interests of the city. They may be pardoned for seeing no municipal interests but those of commerce, and for claiming all the land that either is now or in a near future may be expected to be needed for wharfage.

Nevertheless, the city has æsthetic interests to which people are becoming much more alive than they used to be, by reason of the educating influence of the parks we already possess. The public knowledge of the uses of Central Park led to the public acquiescence not only in the acquisition and improvement of Riverside Park and of small parks in the crowded parts of the town, but in the acquisition for park purposes of large tracts beyond the Harlem that are not yet needed and upon which there is no present occasion to spend much money in the way of improvements. That so much of the water front as is needed should be given over to docks is a proposition that no sensible New-Yorker will dispute, but it is necessary to bear in mind that the water front of Manhattan Island is neither the whole nor the greater part of the water front available for the commerce of New-York. The shores of Long Island and New-Jersey and Staten Island are all equally available, and it is not possible to look forward to a future, within the lifetime of anybody already born, when all this will be occupied. Nature has, in fact been more generous to New-York in this particular than to any other great port of the world, without exception.

Therefore, when we find a strip of water front which cannot be made available for commercial uses except at great cost and inconvenience, and that can be made available as an addition to the picturesqueness of the city and to its attractiveness as a place of residence, without great cost, we can perfectly well afford to make a park of it. That, in fact, was the determining cause of Riverside Park. It is a bold and, in some places, precipitous bluff, which gives access to the river at a grade that is practicable for traffic at one point only, and through which streets could not be cut except at an enormous direct expense, and also at an indirect expense even greater in the change, for a long distance back from the shore, of the grades of the lateral streets. To establish a boulevard in the form of a shelf road at the top of the bluff, and to stop the lateral streets at this boulevard, was the cheapest mode of solving the problem, and that is how Riverside Park, now one of the chief attractions of New-York, came about. The existence of the railroad at the foot of the bluff, which had already a vested interest when the park was projected, was and remains a drawback to the effectiveness and beauty of the park. But, by an intelligent and skillful landscape treatment, it can be masked and minimized, and that is one of the reasons why the Park Department should have the custody and control of the shore under the park, as well as of what now constitutes the park itself. On the other hand, to build docks here would also involve the building of a broad quay or exterior street for traffic, to which access could be had only from its ends, and this would spoil the park and go far to destroy its beauty and usefulness and to convert to waste all the public money that has been spent upon it. That is the testimony of all the property holders interested in the park, and it must be the opinion of whoever impartially looks over the ground and considers the question. The only method by which the demand of the Dock Department, temporarily abandoned, can be prevented from being renewed is the lodgment by statute of the custody of this water front in the Park Department. That ought to be done at the very next session of the Legislature.

THE COST OF CLEANING STREETS.

In submitting to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment his estimate of the requirements of the Street-Cleaning Department for next year, Commissioner ANDREWS asks for the gross sum of $3,138,931.21, of which something over $415,000 is for permanent investment in new "stock and plant," leaving the cost of street cleaning for the year about $2,723,000. This is largely in excess of the estimate of Mayor GRANT'S Advisory Commission for carrying out the system of street cleaning which it recommended in March, 1891, and which was practically adopted in subsequent legislation reorganizing the department. The commission went into the question of cost in some detail, and its estimate at that time was about $1,800,000. It placed the wages of sweepers and drivers at $480 a year, whereas they were fixed in the law at $600, and other salaries were made larger than the commission thought necessary. Some of its other estimates were apparently too low. For instance, it allowed only $150,000 a year for final disposition of sweepings and refuse, while the actual cost will this year be approximately $390,000, and Mr. ANDREWS estimates it at $397,150 for next year.

We have no doubt that Mr. ANDREWS has made a careful and honest estimate of what he believes will be the actual cost of carrying out the patrol system provided for by law and keeping the streets of the city clean, nor have we any reason to question his efficiency and integrity in the administration of the department. He evidently desires to do his work well and make a record for himself, and does not wish to be hampered by a lack of funds. He has been thus far very seriously hampered by the wasteful methods of his predecessor, as well as the inadequacy of the allowances made at the beginning of the year. Carting away and finally disposing of the material collected are processes that cannot be curtailed, and the deficiencies of more than $200,000 in the funds allowed therefor have to be made up by transfers from the insufficient allowance for street sweeping, which greatly cripples that part of the work.

No doubt $3,000,000 is a very large sum to be expended on street cleaning in one year, but there have been two excuses of long standing for the failure to keep the streets clean and they ought to be removed. Every Commissioner for many years has complained that the "plant" and equipment of the department were inadequate and that the amount allowed for operating expenses was insufficient. Year by year this plea has been made in answer to complaints against the department, and year by year appropriations to perfect the equipment have been refused, and estimates for expenses have been cut down. There seems to be no legal way of extending the payment for permanent appliances over a series of years, and there is nothing gained by leaving them in a state of incompleteness. The department ought to be fully equipped with everything it requires for the effective accomplishment of its work without further unnecessary delay. Moreover, every dollar should be allowed that is necessary for the employment of an adequate force to carry out the system of street cleaning that has been provided for by law.

The difficulties and drawbacks of perfect street cleaning in this city have been made familiar by discussion in recent years, and it is necessarily an expensive process. It is, however, so important to the health and comfort of the people and would be so beneficial to the business of the city that cleanliness should be obtained even at the great cost that is estimated as necessary. The experiment should be tried of allowing the department all it asks for, and then there would be no excuse for failure and no escape from responsibility. We have no doubt that there are reforms and economies which could be adopted to make the work less expensive than it must be under existing conditions. Our present method of disposing of sweepings and other refuse by carrying them out to sea and dumping them there is a costly nuisance, and ought as speedily as possible to be displaced by a more modern and rational system. If ordinances intended to prevent the wanton littering of the streets were rigidly enforced, the work of keeping them clean would be materially lessened. When the department has been once fully equipped with all needed appliances and with a working force equal to all its requirements, it may be found that by proper attention to efficiency in the service and by capable and careful management the cost may be reduced below present estimates. At all events the department should be put in a condition that will leave no further excuse for a failure to give us clean streets.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Count Sierstorpff of Germany is at the Waldorf.

—Senator David B. Hill of Albany is at the New Netherland.

—The Rev. Dr. J. Henry Smythe of Philadelphia and J. H. McVicker of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Ex-Congressman Benjamin T. Cable of Illinois and Gen. T. Pietra of Venezuela are at the Victoria.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Calvin Sampson, a shoe manufacturer of North Adams, Mass., died on Thursday, and twenty hours later his wife followed him, and they will be buried in the same grave to-day. Mrs. Sampson's sixty-seventh birthday occurred on the day of her death, and to-morrow will be the sixty-seventh aniversary of Mr. Sampson's birth. Mr. Sampson was a gentleman of great benevolence. In the past year he has given away over $50,000 for charitable purposes, and, although he had an estate valued at $600,000 or more, said a little while ago that if he lived until he could settle his affairs he would not leave more than $300,000 behind him. It is thought that the Stetson University in Deland, Fla., will receive a large bequest by his will.

—Mr. George W. Childs of Philadelphia, who is now in Chicago, has prophesied for the city by the lake after Jan. 1 the greatest era of prosperity and growth in all its history, and the admiring Chicagoans are gathering delightedly around him and proclaiming that he is the wisest man from the East who has visited them during all the time of the fair.

—Col. John T. Wheelwright of Boston has declined the nomination for Auditor, which was bestowed upon him by the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention, pleading that his private business interests would not permit him to devote the time necessary to discharge the duties of the office.

—Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes is to be the chief speaker at the Fall field day dinner of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston in Pittsfield, Mass., tomorrow.

—Lord and Lady Aberdeen are undergoing a series of welcomings in Canada that must be as fatiguing as they are gratifying.

SMALL TALK

—It is not now as easy to get married in Utah as it used to be once upon a time. At least a young man who applied for a marriage license out there the other day was refused the much-desired document after he had admitted that he was only eighteen years old and had neither parents nor a legal guardian to indorse and approve his application.

—One of Boston's newest notions, and one of the best of its many good ones, is the establishment of a mechanic arts high school, to supply a connecting link, as is explained, between theoretical and practical education. Its friends claim that this school will be the crown and climax of the city's common school system.

—If you see a stranger wearing a silver quill on a silver scroll look a little closer at the badge and you will discover that it is inscribed "Maine Press Association, '64." Should the quill be of gold you may know that the honored bearer is one of the eight original members of the association.

—Jordan Bailey, a negro farmer in Georgia, is still daily using a two-horse wagon which he found left in one of Gen. Sherman's camps in Butts County in 1864. That army wagon was evidently made for service, which was not true of all of them.

—A Harrisburg paper does not hesitate to say publicly and boldly that wherever there is a school teacher who drinks intoxicating liquors to excess he should be promptly dismissed. The occasion for the remark is the surprising part of it.

—The old Liberty Bell is to be taken home to Philadelphia from Chicago by the most direct route instead of being sent around by way of New-England and this city, as was at first proposed, that the patriotic people might see it.

NUGGETS.

—Does it take you a week to bring a man a plate of soup?" snarled a little bundle of nerves as the waiter set the dishes before him.

"'Xcuse me, Sah. 'Twas de cook's fault. People often think it's de neglection of de waitah, but it ain't, Sah.'

Then a soft smile stole over the face of the angry guest and was reflected in his soup.—Boston Traveller.

—Two little maids were talking about Santa Claus.

"He's a splendid candy maker," said one.

"Isn't he!" said the other. "Why, last Christmas his taffy was so like that my mother makes that I couldn't tell 'em apart."—Harper's Bazar.

—A down-town man rejoices in the name of Andrew Little Moore. He writes it A. Little Moore, and all his friends call him Oliver Twist.—Philadelphia Record.

—Bessie—That young Mr. Skimpley has over a million.

Kitty (looking him over)—Well, he needs it!—Vogue.

—"What did you say when he kicked you down stairs?"

"Say? Why, we are not on speaking terms!"—Boston Transcript.

—"Is she well married?"

"I should say so. She's been trying for years to get a divorce and can't."—Kate Field's Washington.

—The world, unlike other great wheels, always rolls over the man who lags behind it.—Galveston News.

A SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS

MR. HISCOCK'S PICTURE HAS BEEN TURNED TO THE WALL.

The Ex-Senator from Syracuse Will Not Be at the Republican State Gathering—Two Conventions Were Held in the Onondaga Second District, but He Did Not Figure in Either—Many Conventions Held Yesterday, at Which a Great Deal of Political History Was Made.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The war is on again, and the Republican factions of this Congressional district are at it, hammer and tongs, all this in the face of the claim made by ex-Peacemaker Jewell that the hatchet had been buried by the Onondaga braves, and that all things were to be lovely.

To-day's proceedings were but a repetition of the broils of the last campaign. Two conventions for the Second District were held for the election of delegates to the State Convention.

The delegates met in the Common Council Chamber at 2 o'clock. County Clerk De Forest Settle, usurping the authority of the head of the District Committee, called the delegates to order, and nominated George S. Leonard of the Fifth Ward for Chairman. This was Hendricks's scheme for the control of the convention.

The Belden men refused to submit to the usurpation of power and they bolted. They mounted the stairs to the City Hall, where they held a convention of their own. M. M. Mara, of the District Committee, called the Belden delegates to order, and on his motion, Michael J. Lawless of Marcellus was elected Chairman.

On the motion of John McLennan, Col. T. B. White, Michael J. Lawless, Judge W. G. Cady, George C. Durston, Frank B. Garrett, George T. Baker, and Oliver Nichols were elected delegates to the State Convention by acclamation. The alternates chosen were Richard Dun, George P. Bench, Daniel Gere, E. C. Wright, William Moss, M. M. Mara, and C. E. Colton.

Numerous firebrand speeches were made denouncing the faction in session in the Council Chamber below, and for over an hour the City Hall was in a hubbub.

The Hiscock-Hendricks faction was presided over by County Clerk Settle. On motion of John S. Kenyon, seconded by Charles E. Ide, the following delegates to the State Convention were unanimously chosen: Francis Hendricks, John Y. Andrews, George S. Leonard, John T. Roberts, Edward D. Baker, Willis P. Moss, and Elmer Hotchkiss. The alternates are Thomas W. Egan, William Dunn, John Carey, William E. Raymond, Thomas V. Baker, Oscar Austin, and C. L. Norton.

Though it is well understood that the contesting delegations will fight it out to the bitter end, the excitement caused by that fact is not a circumstance to another feature of the day's proceedings. Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, who was supposed to be pulling with Hendricks, and who expected, as a matter of course, to be elected a delegate to the convention, was left out in the cold, and he will have no part in the convention in any capacity whatever.

Inasmuch as it is allowed by no one that there is a possibility of a Hiscock-Belden alliance, it is believed that Hendricks has decided to go it alone, and that Hiscock's picture has been turned to the wall.

THEIR CANDIDATES WITHDREW.

Broome County Factions Have Some Unpleasantness.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Broome County Democratic Convention was held here this afternoon, and in every respect was harmonious. A faction headed by Charles Davis, J. Stuart Wells, and J. C. Truman, who have been making a fight against George F. O'Neil, candidate for Postmaster, endeavored to defeat him in the primaries, but were not able to do it. To-day they attempted to induce delegates from the country not to attend the convention.

They claimed that Mr. O'Neil was in league with the State machine, and inimical to President Cleveland. At first some of the delegates were inclined to bolt, but they were whipped into line, and Mr. O'Neil had things his own way.

He offered a resolution indorsing Mr. Cleveland's Administration, also that of Gov. Flower. This the Davis faction did not expect, and it was a great surprise to them.

Sixty of the leading Democrats met at the law office of D. S. & R. B. Richards and held a conference. They claimed that no organization had been effected, that they did not meet for that purpose, that they were simply disgusted with the machine, and the management of Mr. O'Neil.

Dr. J. W. Booth of Colesville, who was nominated for Coroner, later joined the Davis faction and declined the nomination.

M. A. Dunham, who was nominated for member of the Assembly, declined on account of other duties, and Capt. H. C. Rogers, who was nominated for Sheriff, also declined. It is believed that these candidates were under the influence of the Davis faction.

Other candidates were nominated, except for member of Assembly. The Chairman was authorized to fill all vacancies. S. C. Normile, Eugene Davis, and Jacob Schwab were elected delegates to the State Convention.

BOLT IN CHAUTAUQUA.

The Hill Forces Withdrew and Named State Delegates.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Chautauqua County Democratic Convention was held at Mayville to-day. The principal interest centred in the question of theadmission est centred in the question of the admission The Cleveland delegates were promptly admitted, and the Hill men just as quickly organized another convention.

The Cleveland convention nominated Charles F. Reed of Cherry Creek for member of the Assembly, and a full county ticket, and elected Frank E. Shearman, Andrew J. Avery, and Obed Edson as delegates to the State Convention.

The Hill convention did not name any candidates for the Assembly or for county offices, but elected a delegation to the State Convention, which was the same as the regular, with the exception of A. H. Reynolds as Chairman, instead of Frank E. Shearman. This delegation claims that it will be admitted to the State Convention.

Shearman has been Chairman of the County Committee and has been active in the Cleveland camp, dispensing the campaign funds in that branch of the party organization, and dictating the appointment of Postmasters from among the Cleveland men, ignoring the Hill faction.

HILL MEN FLOCKED SEPARATELY.

Bolted the Schenectady County Convention and Named Delegates.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—At the Schenectady County Democratic Convention held here to-day the Cleveland faction obtained control, through the judicious use of contesting delegations, elected delegates to the State and Senatorial Conventions, and nominated a full county ticket.

Delegates to the State Convention—J. Wadell, R. M. F. Juno, and George Holtzman. Alternates—William Hathaway, Richard Lomasney, and William Rector.

Senatorial Convention—Martin Kelly, Edward C. Angle, R. J. Cooper, H. G. Glen, and Garrett Van Vranken. Alternates—Thomas Turnbull, Alonzo Bull, Conrad Mesick, John Shaffer, and William Tiffany.

For member of the Assembly they named Alvin J. Quackenbush; for School Commissioner, J. H. Veeder; for Sheriff, James E. Yates; for Superintendent of the Poor, Wesley Miller; for Coroners, Myndert Ward and H. Milton.

Owing to a decision of the convention in seating contesting delegations the Hill men bolted the convention and met in Stanford Hall, and elected the following contesting delegation and alternates to the State Convention: Edward E. Kreigman, Thomas Farrell, and Matthew Rector, delegates, and Frank J. Arthur, John Donnelly, and James Johnson, alternates.

They did nothing with the remainder of the ticket, and will support the county nominees of the Cleveland convention.

HILL MEN WON IN HERKIMER.

State Committeeman Beckwith Didn't Have Sufficient Strength.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Democrats of Herkimer County held an animated convention here to-day. It was managed by State Committeeman Clinton Beckwith, although he didn't have strength enough to elect himself a delegate to the State Convention. Ex-Assemblyman J. D. Henderson, a Hill man, was elected Chairman.

Resolutions indorsing the Cleveland and Flower Administrations, and laudatory of Senators Hill and Murphy, were adopted. There was a bitter fight in the convention over the seating of delegates from the town of German Flatts. A fight in that town resulted in the election of two sets of delegates. The convention to-day seated the Hill delegates by a vote of thirty-three to twenty-one.

R. H. Smith of Little Falls, Thomas W. Grosvenor of Herkimer, and Michael McLaughlin of Newport, were elected delegates to the State Convention. They are anti-Cleveland.

Sheriff Wilson of Herkimer, J. B. Donovan of Manheim, J. H. Mooney of Ilion, Warren Hawn of Stark, and William J. Skinner of Columbia, were elected Senatorial delegates.

McClelland's Name Not Mentioned.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County held their convention here this afternoon. There were contesting delegations from the town of New-Rochelle, which the convention disposed of by admitting both factions, giving each delegate half a vote. Thereupon the faction headed by E. M. Shannon withdrew, and left the faction headed by Michael J. Dillon in the convention.

The convention elected these delegates to the State Convention: John Duffy, White Plains; John Berry, Mount Vernon, and Michael J. Dillon, New-Rochelle.

Delegates to the Senatorial Convention: William McCourt and J. R. Byron, Mount Vernon; John O. Merritt, Port Chester; Benoni Platt, White Plains, and William T. Emmett, New-Rochelle.

This is a solid delegation for A. Hennen Morris for Senator. Senator McClelland's name was not mentioned. Stephen S. Marshal, of White Plains, was chosen delegate to the Judiciary Convention.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administrations of President Cleveland and Gov. Flower and the acts of Senators Hill and Murphy, Congressman William Ryan, Assemblyman Morris, and State Committeeman Hickey.

Chosen Without Opposition.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Republican delegates from the different towns and wards of the Second Assembly District of Orange County met at the assembly rooms this afternoon to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Syracuse Oct. 6. Coroner Joseph Harding of Port Jervis, Chairman of the Assembly Committee, called the meeting to order. Henry Seacord of Hamptonburg was made Chairman and Fred B. Hock of Goshen Secretary. Many of the towns not being represented, the roll of delegates was dispensed with.

On motion of H. B. Fullerton of Port Jervis it was resolved that delegates be appointed by ballot, the Secretary to be instructed to cast the ballot. C. W. Wisner of Warwick then presented the following six names, to represent the district in the State Convention: Wilton Bennett and H. B. Fullerton of Port Jervis, W. P. Richardson of Goshen, Edward O. Tompkins of Middletown, Victor A. Wilder and M. L. Sanford of Warwick. They were chosen without opposition.

New-Jersey District Conventions.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 30.—The Democrats of Shrewsbury Township held a primary at the Globe Hotel to-night, and elected the following delegates to the County Convention: Charles H. Ivins, Daniel W. White, Daniel H. Applegate, Henry A. Curtis, John Sutton, Jr., Henry J. Child, George Woods, Richard Borden, James Norman, Jacob C. Shutts, William Dugan, Jacob Degenring, James Enright, Jr., John Spillane, Charles Allen, Thomas Norman, S. A. Minton, William Curchin, and Joseph Ryan. They are instructed to vote for the renomination of State Senator Henry S. Terhune and County Clerk Theodore Aumack, and for the nomination of Reuben G. Strahan. The delegates are said to be divided between John Sheehan and Robert T. Smith for Coroner.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 30.—The Republicans of the Second District of Cumberland County to-day renominated Assemblyman John N. Glaspel.

Republican Harmony Rampant.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—The Albany County Fourth Assembly District Republican Convention met in the Wilbur House, Cohoes, to-day, and was conspicuous for its harmony. Assemblyman George S. Rivenburgh presided, and the delegates elected to Syracuse were George Campbell, Jacob D. Leversee, Cohoes; George Van Buren, Green Island; Oscar F. Potter, James D. Retallick, West Troy; William Volk, Watervliet.

The Third District Republican Convention was held this evening. The delegates elected were all from Albany City, as follows: John Palmer, Charles B. Templeton, William Barnes, Jr., James C. Murphy, Jacob N. Blatner. Alternates—Isaac Lagrange, Andrew Downer, Robert C. Campbell, Roscoe C. Weidman, James Weaver.

Tompkins Nominated by Acclamation.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—At the adjourned Tompkins County Democratic Convention, held in this city to-day, John H. Conklin of Lansing was nominated for member of the Assembly. Daniel M. White of Dryden was named for Sheriff, George H. Baker of Ithaca for Treasurer, Seymour B. Grover of Newfield for Justice of Sessions, and Dr. Henry B. Chase of Ulysses for Coroner. Miss Agnes Darragh of Enfield was nominated for Commissioner for the First School District of this county.

All these nominations were made by acclamation and the ticket is an exceptionally strong one in the character of the candidates and their fitness for the positions for which they are named.

Jeffersonian Democrats Elect Delegates.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 30.—Mayor Horatio S. Sanford, ex-Supervisor George H. Smith, and Joseph McGee were to-day elected delegates to the State Convention from the First Assembly District of Queens County by the Jeffersonian wing of the Democratic Party in this city.

Corporation Counsel William E. Stewart was chosen a delegate to the Judicial Convention for the Second District.

Machine Bolters Name Delegates.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—The State machine Democrats of the Fourth District of Albany County held a convention at West Troy to-day and named a contesting delegation to the Democratic State Convention. Local Boss Boyland named the delegates as follows: David B. Hill, Albany; John Garside, Cohoes. Alternates—Jesse C. Dayton, Watervliet; Daniel McElwayne, Cohoes.

Louis F. Payn Named the Men.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 30.—At the Columbia County Republican Convention held in this city to-day these delegates were named by ex-Marshal Louis F. Payn and ratified by the convention: Louis F. Payn, William Dinehart, Fulton Paul, Frank Pitcher, Jacob H. Duntz, John J. Wilbor.

Second Ulster District Split.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Ulster County this afternoon elected Isaac N. Cox, Michael Dugan, and Frederick Smith delegates to the State Convention. Two of the delegates are Cleveland men and one is a Hill man.

A New-Yorker and a Zealous Democrat.

Capt. J. Rockwell Fay, appointed by Secretary Carlisle as one of the Assistant Appraisers at this port, is a New-Yorker by birth, and has been a resident of this city nearly all his life. While never actively affiliated with any faction, he has always been a zealous worker in the Democratic cause, and is known for his independence of thought and action in politics.

He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Democratic Club—now the Democratic Club—and has been its Treasurer for more than fifteen years. He was also President of the famous Hoboken Turtle Club.

DETECTIVES IN COSTA RICA

THEY ARE NOW IN SAN JOSE AFTER FRANCIS M. WEEKS.

NO DIFFICULTY IS ANTICIPATED BY THEM.

The Evidence They Took with Them Thought to be Sufficient.

GLAD TO DO UNCLE SAM A FAVOR.

Weeks Has Been in Consultation With a Mysterious Man Whom He Calls "Huntington," but No Such Man is Known in the Case—The Stories of Trust Clients Being Protected Promptly Disputed by New-Yorkers Who Have Lost All by His Acts—His Assertion That He Went Away Without Funds is Seriously Doubted—Costa Rican Lawyers of National Prominence Do Not Fight the Battles of Charity Clients.

SAN JOSÉ, Costa Rica, Sept. 30.—The New-York detectives sent here to bring back Francis H. Weeks have arrived. They have perfect confidence, after consulting with the Government officials, that the evidence will be sufficient to make their long journey entirely successful, and that within a reasonable time they will be able to land their prisoner safe and sound in New-York, where he will have a chance to demonstrate whether he is simply an unfortunate bankrupt or the most despicable of criminals.

A person in whom Weeks is interested at present is one Huntington, who made his appearance at San José a fortnight since. Common report has it that he represents Randolph Huntington of New-York, who controls interests that might be turned to Weeks's financial advantage, and that he was sent to arrange a compromise in favor of the prisoner at the Municipal Palace.

Weeks calls him "Huntington," but the impression prevails that this is not the man's real name.

Don Mauro Fernandez, Weeks's lawyer, will bring forward abundant precedent wherein the United States has refused extradition under circumstances similar to those under which Weeks is held here.

The Minister of War says that Weeks will be delivered upon sufficient proof of his having committed a transgression of the laws of the United States. Such proof is forthcoming, and there is every reason to believe Weeks will leave for New-York shortly.

Costa Rica cannot afford to refuse any request the United States Government may make, apart from the most friendly sentiment that exists here for Americans.

NOT GREATLY SINNED AGAINST.

Weeks Will Have Hard Work to Prove His Assertions.

Weeks's friends here hoped that his flight and adventures in Central America and his detention at San José would be but a nine-days' wonder. They were mistaken.

To-day in all business and professional centres and in social circles where events of the day are discussed, the theme of the absconder's misdoings and the efforts to bring him to justice appears to have lost none of its interest.

What seems to attract more attention than any other phase of the case is Weeks's statement for publication in The New-York Times, telegraphed on the 21st inst. The main points made by Weeks in his special plea to be regarded solely as a man guilty of a breach of trust, or as one "involved" in attempting to handle some of his big enterprises through using funds that he ought not to have touched, were that his assignment to his personal assignees, Richard W. G. Welling for New-York and Charles S. Lincoln for Wisconsin, were without preference; that he was without a cent after surrendering all he had in the world to these assignees; that at no time did he conceal his name or identity; that the schedule of his misdoings, as published in The New-York Times—taken, by the way, from Assignee Welling's sworn report—was so wide of fact that he had not time to refute it item by item, but that he took particular exception to statements made of his dealings with Mrs. Nicholas Fish and Mrs. Cecile Bristed Griffith; that his assets were largely underestimated, and that, if given an opportunity, he would prove that the claims against him were either exaggerated or unfounded.

He said his trust clients were much better off than they were represented to be.

The personal counsel for Mrs. Nicholas Fish, on whose testimony some of the indictments against Weeks were found, is Mr. Gherardi Davis. Mr. Davis says he has read Weeks's special plea of the 21st inst., and that all he had to say is: "If he feels that way, let him come back and say so. I cannot comment on what he says. The machinery of the law has been put in motion, and we are willing to abide the result of what the District Attorney in New-York County has done.

"It would not be proper for me to comment on Weeks's assertions, because I am counsel for a witness for the District Attorney, or rather, the people. What will be done concerns Mr. Nicoll just now."

A layman interested in Mrs. Cecile Bristed Griffith's case against Weeks had less hesitancy in commenting on his "breach-of-trust" plea.

"'Wholly without preference,' eh? Well, how about Robert W. and H. W. De Forest? They were well secured for the $55,000 they lent him a few days before he ran away. And Weeks & Co. could not be better off for $25,000.

"That claim about not letting any money stick to his fingers when he turned over 'everything' to his assignees is as absurd as his statement that he never concealed his identity.

"It is just as certain that he had plenty of money as that he was known as 'Watson' on the Panama steamer on which he escaped. Find out who bought his tickets for him.

"No money? Well, that's singular. And these celebrated and influential lawyers at Panama and San José. Do you suppose they gave Weeks comfort and advice for nothing?

"I see that he has stated that the funds for his flitting and traveling came from relatives. Bosh! None of them has any money to spare except the De Forests, and I am fairly certain they would not be his pankers.

"He took exception to the statement that he 'owed' Mrs. Griffith $54,000 for accrued interest on funds. He 'owes' every cent of this. Why doesn't he talk of the $270,000 in cold cash he got from the Bristed estate and made away with within sixty days so that not a trace of it remains?

"And the $16,000 which he pocketed from Mrs. Griffith, who sold a house last October to satisfy his fraudulent claim that this sum was due to him for 'personal services and expenditures.'

"It would be only multiplying instances to take the assignee's schedule of claims and take item by item and show the trust clients made penniless by his rascality.

"Why talk of 'efforts to compromise' and 'trying to arrange matters' in the face of such facts? I do not, of course, know what arguments Weeks's friends have used in trying to make him appear 'unfortunate,' and to show that his assets could be made larger were he not 'persecuted,' but I can say positively that no such overtures have been made to Mrs. Griffith.

"I wonder how the detectives Von Gerichten and Reilly will make out in Costa Rica. I see by The New-York Times that Weeks could not be brought by way of Port Limon and New-Orleans because of quarantine regulations in the latter place. It seems to me that the only safe way would be to clap him on a steamer at Punta Arenas and take him to San Francisco. Once in New-York he will fight to the end, depend on it, and his prosecution will rank as a celebrated case."

No one identified with Weeks's interests in New-York or with the interests of his trust clients knows of such a person as Randolph Huntington, or that any man of the name of Huntington was interested in any way in Weeks's affairs.

"GROSSSTADTLUFT" SUCCEEDS.

An Enthusiastic Audience at the Irving Place Theatre.

A lovely woman on a stately four-cornered horse has decorated for more years than her complexion would suggest the curtain of the Irving Place Theatre. She has, meanwhile, seen many "opening nights," not a few of them successful, and many audiences big enough to fill every seat in the house, but it is doubtful if she ever had more reason for cheerfulness than she had last evening. For from her lofty—and possibly comfortable, though he don't look it—white charger she beheld exactly the portion of German New-York's most sightly part that the theatre could hold without too severely compressing its individual elements. Up stairs and down there was no vacant space left.

The orchestra, driven from its accustomed place by the stress of circumstance and the sale of tickets, had retired to some recondite place under the stage, whence their horns sounded like those of elfland, blowing, not faintly, but quite fainted away, and in the space thus gained two rows of chairs continued the rows of heads up to the stage's bright, warm edge.

And everybody, apparently, wished extremely well to Manager Conried. Before the play began they smiled and beamed and had a good time out of nothing but sheer cordiality. Pretty girls and handsome women, of whom a German audience always contains an amazing number, nodded to each other all over the house, as if they were intimate friends, as they doubtless were, and the men fortunate enough to get occasional recognition from them didn't wait a minute longer to decide that "Grossstadtluft" was one of the best plays ever written, and when Herr Link and Fraulein Braga and Frau Strassmann and the others appeared the decision was made vociferously manifest.

As a matter of fact "Grossstadtluft" isn't a very remarkable play, even as German farces go. New-Yorkers who saw "A Test Case" will remember its story, and need not be reminded that though the action is appreciable, it is not exactly tripping, and that there are a good many long biographical speeches. Yet one of these very speeches, that in which Dr. Crusius told how country life had affected him, caused the most enthusiastic applause of the evening. It certainly was admirably told.

German actors always know their trade and often their art, and the resulting performance is almost invariably worth studying. Last night's certainly was. Herr Link may have been a bit too vivacious and Fraulein Braga not quite enough so, but every one of the "character" parts was excellently rendered. "Grossstadtluft" is rich in these, and in local color and the life of convention, so it is nowhere tiresome. Indeed, while Frau Strassmann was warning her husband of what would happen if he tried her patience too far, and at half a dozen other places, it was vividly interesting.

The play was handsomely staged and costumed, and some of the furniture was really notable for its manifest verity.

Martin Schroter	Adolf Link
Sabine, seine	Anna Braga
Walter Lenz	Julius Strassmann
Antoine Lenz	Hermine Strassmann
Bernhard Gemke	Julius Strobl
Fritz Flemming	Hubert Reusch
Dr. Crusius	Moritz Zefsler
Frau Dr. Crusius	Wilhelmine Schluter
Rektor Arnstedt	Josef Deutsch
Frau Arnstedt	Mathilde Otto
Marthe	Poldi Pietsch

Death of Judge Brizee.

Judge George W. Brizee, who had been for three or four years correspondent for The New-York Times in Boisé City, Idaho, died there suddenly of heart failure July 9. Judge Brizee was born in New-York State, and was sixty-six years old. He has a sister living in Troy.

He served during the civil war, and afterward went to Colorado with ex-Delegate to Congress George Ainslee and several others. There he practiced law and established for himself an excellent reputation for ability and success.

His first profession had been journalism, and, although he made money at the law, he returned to his old work and started The Whitehall Times in New-York nearly forty years ago.

Ten years ago he went to Boisé City, and until his illness was an active and able newspaper worker, being acknowledged as the best political writer on the Democratic press of Idaho. He was accounted a specially strong writer on the tariff, and his articles were widely copied.

Judge Brizee left a wife, who was Miss Nellie Arnold of Boizé City, to whom he was married July 19, 1891.

Improvements for the People.

The City Improvement Society has been working quietly but effectively during the last three months. It has sent more than 200 complaints to the different city departments, and most of them have received attention. Its persistent efforts to induce the authorities to keep sidewalks clear of incumbrances have been very successful, and as a result of its complaint an order was issued by the police directing the Captains of all precincts to keep the streets clear. Especial attention has been devoted to down-town streets leading to the ferries, where the greatest trouble has always been experienced.

At the request of the society the Corporation Attorney commenced suit against the Forty-second Street and Manhattanville Railroad Company to compel it to run cars all night. The company now complies with the law. The society is now striving to compel the running of cars all night on all lines, and has several ordinances before the Board of Aldermen.

A Hint from Justice Harlan.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Justice John M. Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, and one of the arbitrators of the recent Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, stated in a private conversation in St. James's Hall, at a Sunday Mission meeting, that he personally believed that on the occasion of a future difference between England and the United States the intervention of strangers would not be invoked, but an equal number of the Judges of the highest courts of both countries would be appointed to settle the difference.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Saturday to 1:30 A. M. Sunday.)

6:30 A. M.—680 Sixth Avenue; Henry Lane; damage trifling; insured; cause unknown.
9:40 A. M.—105 Clinton Street; Isaac Parise; damage, contents, $300; building, $200; cause unknown.
11:45 A. M.—1,571 Third Avenue; James Stanton; damage, $10; uninsured; cause unknown.
2:55 P. M.—305 East Houston Street; Nathan Strauss; damage, $100; insured; cause, lamp explosion.
3:15 P. M.—61 South Street; damage trifling; cause unknown.
3:50 P. M.—1,160 Third Avenue; owner, J. Cohen; damage trifling; cause unknown.
6:35 P. M.—2,357 Third Avenue; Spritelnick & Goldstein; damage trifling; cause, lighted cigarette.
7:20 P. M.—28 Henry Street; Mitchell Sewitt; damage trifling; cause, lamp upset.
8:20 P. M.—87 Seventh Avenue; Edward Hogan; damage trifling; cause, defective flue.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—William L. Van Nostrand, eighty-two years old, of Little Neck, L. I., died yesterday morning. He was the son of Aaron Van Nostrand, who, with the Layton families, settled in Westbury and Little Neck 115 years ago, they being the first settlers. He leaves a wife, three sons, and three daughters. He died of an attack of paralysis.

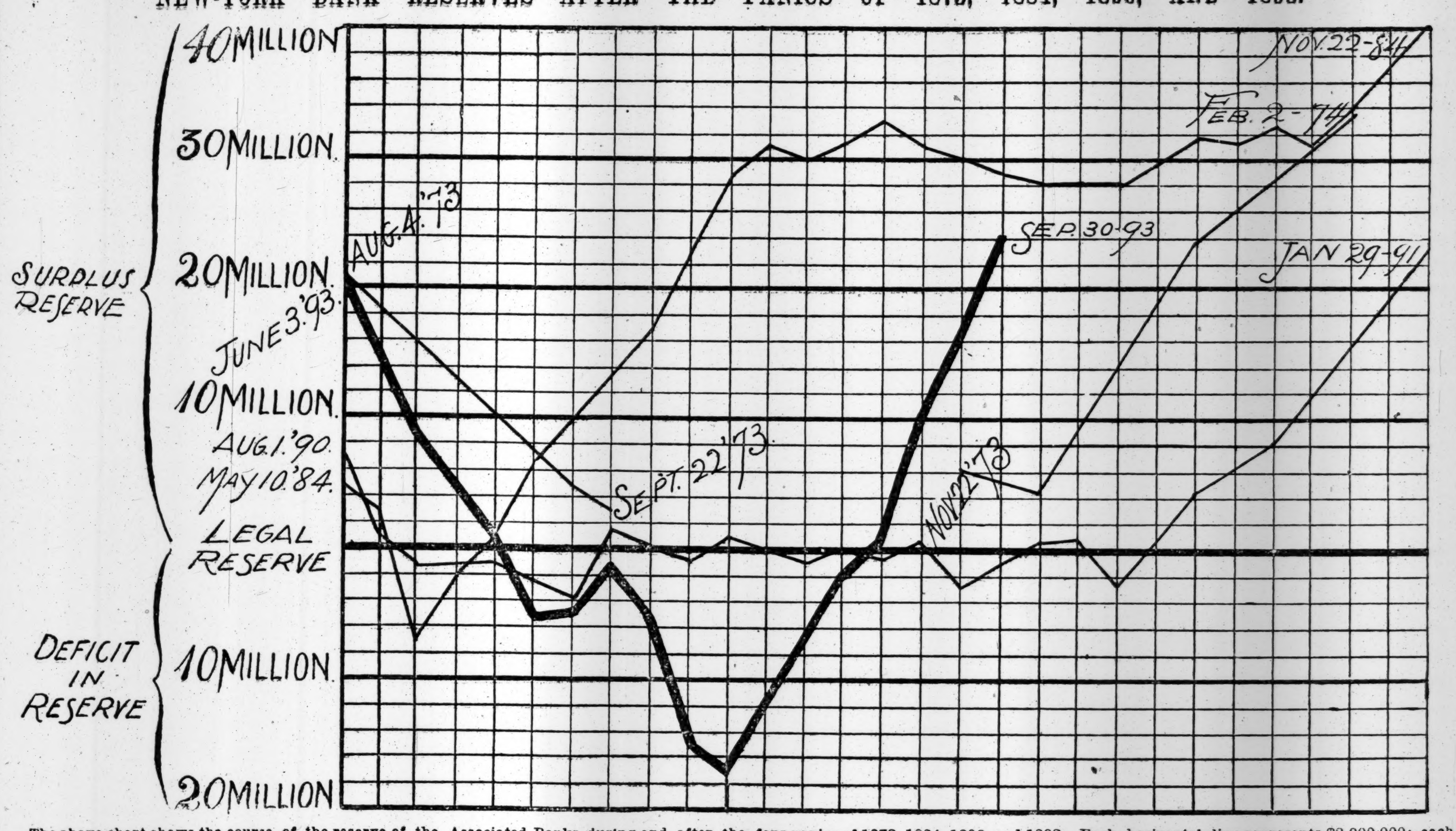
—Dr. L. P. Dodge of Farmington, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee of the Third District of Minnesota, died at St. Paul Friday. Dr. Dodge was a member of the Board of Managers of the State Reform School at Owatonna and had been prominent in public life for carry him the news of his nomination in 1860

—Judge Irvine B. Randle, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Alton, Ill., died Friday aged eighty-two. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and was first to carry him the news of his nomination in 1860.

—Lieut. Commander William W. Rhoades of the United States Navy died at his home in Roxbury, Mass., yesterday.

—Bowie Johnson, son of the late Reverdy Johnson, President Johnson's Minister to London, died suddenly at Oakland, Md., yesterday from a stroke of apoplexy.

NEW-YORK BANK RESERVES AFTER THE PANICS OF 1873, 1884, 1890, AND 1893.



The above chart shows the course of the reserve of the Associated Banks during and after the four panics of 1873, 1884, 1890, and 1893. Each horizontal line represents $2,000,000; each vertical line represents one week. The line for 1873, starting with Aug. 4, is broken at Sept. 22, from which date to Nov. 24 no statements were published. At that date the line begins again and runs to Feb. 2, 1874. The other lines run as follows: From May 10, 1884, to Nov. 22, 1884; from Aug. 1, 1890, to March 27, 1891, and from June 3, 1893, to Sept. 30, 1893. On Aug. 4, 1873, the surplus reserve was $20,692,000. By Sept. 22, when statements were suspended, it had fallen to $3,642,000; on Nov. 4 it was $6,476,000, and by Feb. 2 it had risen to $33,939,000. On May 10 1884, the surplus reserve was $4,455,000; by the 24th the reserve had fallen $6,607,000 below the legal requirement; then it mounted again, as shown by the chart, to $55,300,000 above on May 9, 1885, and continued to rise until, in August, it was $64,727,000 above—the highest surplus ever accumulated in the history of the Associated Banks On Nov. 22, 1884, it was $40,246,050. In August, 1890, the surplus was $8,959,000; by Sept. 12 there was a deficit of $3,306,000, which with rapid changes became $2,429,000 on Dec. 3, and then mounted again, until by Jan. 29 it was $23,943,000. In the recent depression the surplus on June 3 was $20,987,000; by Aug. 12 there was a deficit of $16,545,000, and yesterday there was a surplus of $24,120,500.

These facts, drawn from the records of four periods of depression and disturbance during a score of years, seem very clearly to indicate a law by which after every such period of financial stringency money accumulates in the banks, and the money market in consequence becomes easy.

DRANK WITH ELLISON JURORS

COUNSEL FOR DEFENSE MAY HAVE TO EXPLAIN IN COURT.

Assistant District Attorney Osborn Saw Mr. Brooke and Dr. O'Sullivan in a Cafe with De Medici, Tucker, and Castagnetta—Mr. Wellman Says There Can Be Only One Construction—Mr. Brooke Tells How It Happened and Hits Back at Mr. Wellman.

An unexpected tempest sprung up in the Ellison case yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Wellman gave out the information that three of the jurors before whom Ellison is on trial for assaulting Broker Henriques had on the previous night, after adjournment of court, spent a considerable time in the company of the lawyers of the defendant at the café of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, drinking and conversing.

The facts were reported to Mr. Wellman at his house about 1 o'clock yesterday morning by Assistant District Attorney Osborn, who had entered the café immediately behind the lawyers for Ellison.

When the news transpired yesterday it was at first the impression about the District Attorney's office that a mistrial would ensue—that Mr. Wellman would move for a dismissal of the jury under the statute, and that the entire case, which has already consumed a week, would have to be gone over again. But later it was announced by Mr. Wellman that he did not think the jurors had discussed the evidence in the case with the lawyers, and he would not move for their dismissal. He would not say, however, what other action he might or might not take to bring the matter formally before Recorder Smyth.

The Recorder himself declined to say anything about the affair.

"I may be called upon," he said, "to pass on the matter in my judicial capacity, and it would be highly improper in me to speak of it in any of its bearings in advance."

Assistant District Attorney Osborn's account of the occurrance was very simple. He said he had been detained in the District Attorney's office about half or three-quarters of an hour after adjournment at 11 o'clock Friday night. With three friends he walked down Chambers Street from the Court House toward the Sixth Avenue elevated station. Arriving at the corner of West Broadway, he and his friends entered the Cosmopolitan café for refreshments. As they entered, Mr. Osborn says, he beheld Charles W. Brooke and Dr. O'Sullivan, who are conducting Ellison's case, seated in animated conversation with Jurors Charles de Medici, Henry Tucker, and Louis Castagnetta, who had been accepted to fill the third, fourth, and sixth seats, respectively, in the box.

A bottle of whisky was circulating among the company, according to Mr. Osborn, and while he could not overhear any reference to the Ellison trial, he still considered it his duty to consult at once with Mr. Wellman about the matter. So, after remaining in the café for a short time, seated at a neighboring table, he proceeded to the house of Mr. Wellman.

"It was a most unfortunate event," said Mr. Wellman yesterday, "and I think Mr. Brooke in particular acted with great impropriety, to put it very mildly. He has been thirty-five years at the bar, and he cannot plead ignorance as an excuse for his action. As to his motives, only one construction can be placed on them. There could have been only one object on his part in entertaining the jurymen during the progress of the trial. No honorable construction can possibly be placed on his buying drinks for these gentlemen, who, I feel certain, were innocent in the matter as far as any thought of impropriety went. They have all along impressed me as most intelligent, painstaking, and fair-minded men. It is probable they were unaccustomed to the duties of jurymen.

"The Recorder, at the adjournment Friday night, admonished the jury, as usual, against discussing the case on trial with anybody, and I don't think these gentlemen would, under any circumstances, have ignored what they understood the directions of the court to be. But as to Mr. Brooke, it is different. He knew exactly what he was about, and I consider his conduct inexcusable. Dr. O'Sullivan I do not blame so much. His experience at the bar is limited, and he is more of a doctor than a lawyer, any how."

Mr. Brooke, when told of the Assistant District Attorney's statements, became very indignant.

"Mr. Wellman's insinuations and covert suggestions concerning me," he said, "are a characteristic of the man. He seems to be no respecter of persons and to be capable of no other expression except that in which he indulges in vituperation and malignity against his kind.

"My professional record and conduct, I believe, will bear exceedingly fair comparison with his. His insinuations seem to be an attempt to bolster up his case and create a prejudice against this defense. He has a much greater respect for prejudice than he has for evidence, and his personal allusions are sometimes aggravating. I shall, however, refrain from referring to his out-of-court association, as well as that of his associate, Mr. Osborn, with their principal witness in this case, except to refer to the fact that the Summer season at Manhattan Beach and at Long Branch is ended.

"As to the facts out of which Mr. Wellman seeks so eagerly to manufacture a sensation, they are very simple, and no one ever dreamed of secrecy and concealment. Of course, I had no idea that Mr. Osborn was sneaking along behind us acting the part of a detective shadow, but, even if I had, it would in no wise have influenced the circumstances of my presence and Dr. O'Sullivan's with the three jurymen.

"The court adjourned at 11 o'clock Friday night. Dr. O'Sullivan and myself, as usual, lingered after the jury had been discharged, probably twenty minutes or half an hour, talking with Ellison and some lady witnesses who were there. I had had the laboring oar all day and was about worn out. As soon as we could escape from the terrible atmosphere of the courtroom I suggested to Dr. O'Sullivan and Thomas W. Knox, an old and intimate friend, who was with us, that we go somewhere and get a drink.

"We went out to Chambers Street and sauntered slowly toward Broadway. Mr. Knox, Dr. O'Sullivan, and myself stood talking on the corner of Broadway and Chambers Street probably five minutes. We then walked westward. The usual places of refreshment were closed, and we thought of taking our drink when we should arrive at Thirty-third Street. When we got near the elevated railroad station at West Broadway and Chambers Street we saw that the Cosmopolitan Hotel was open.

"We went in. There were some tables in the café at the side immediately opposite the bar, at which there appeared to be several parties of gentlemen. Three gentlemen who were sitting at a table within a few feet of where I was standing spoke to me and rose up, inviting me to sit down with them and join them in drink. I then, for the first time, noticed that they were jurors—Mr. De Medici, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Castagnetta. I excused myself in the first instance upon the plea that I was waiting for Dr. O'Sullivan and Mr. Knox, who had momentarily gone down stairs, and that I was very tired and had merely stopped to get a drink on the way home. They then suggested sitting down and taking it with them. Dr. O'Sullivan and Mr. Knox returned just as I was about sitting down, whereupon the three jurors, still standing, greeted the doctor, and then he or I introduced them to Mr. Knox, and one of the gentlemen courteously offered Dr. O'Sullivan his chair. He declined it, and the waiter brought chairs for Dr. O'Sullivan and Mr. Knox. We sat down and accepted the hospitality of the gentlemen who had invited us.

"Dr. O'Sullivan and Mr. de Medici immediately began talking upon metaphysical and philosophical subjects, Mr. de Medici saying to the doctor: 'You are a Yale man and ought to know Lieut. Totten.' They merely talked about philosophical reading and prophecies of Lieut. Totten. The doctor then inquired of Mr. de Medici, who had written some philosophical works, as to who his publishers were. The names of certain publishers were mentioned, and these introduced Mr. Knox into the conversation, who, being a publisher himself, knew the histories of the publications which were referred to, or some of them.

"Almost at the outset of our conversation, and really before we had been seated three minutes, James W. Osburn and three gentlemen in his company came into the café and stood at the bar within four or five feet of us. I saw him immediately upon his coming in, spoke to him, and invited him to sit down and join us. He very curtly, and in some apparent degree of temper, refused, and with his companions went to another table and sat down. We continued our conversation, or at least the doctor and Mr. de Medici did. The doctor was sitting probably five or six feet from Mr. de Medici, with Mr. Tucker half way between them.

"Their conversation was in an ordinarily loud tone, so that every person around the table could hear it, and in the course of a few moments I quietly suggested to the waiter to bring some clean glasses, and we had another drink, after which I said: 'Let us break up our watch. We are all tired, and I want to get home.' Dr. O'Sullivan said: 'Shall we have a night cap?'

"We all declined, arose from the table and went out. The three jurors, like ourselves, desired to take the elevated train up town. We all got in the same car, Mr. Knox and myself seated in one corner, and in the remote corner opposite us, sat the doctor and Mr. de Medici, still discussing science and metaphysics. Opposite to them were the two other gentlemen, Mr. Tucker and Mr. Castagnetta. Mr. de Medici got out of the train at Twenty-third Street. At Thirty-third Street, Dr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Knox and myself left the train together, bidding good night to the two remaining gentlemen, who continued on their way on the train.

"During the entire time, of course, the name of Ellison was never mentioned by any one. The fact that such a trial was in progress or ever in existence was not referred to, directly or in directly. The circumstance that these gentlemen were jurymen or that we were counsel was never suggested.

"The existence of a Court House was incidentally referred to in this way:

"Mr. de Medici asked me across the table when I thought we should get into the new Court House in Centre Street. I replied: 'They expect to get in in January next, but I doubt it. The workmen are dilatory and few in number, I am informed. I shall be very glad, however, when they do, to escape the poisonous atmosphere of these old courtrooms.'

"The doctor then interpolated: 'You gentlemen are very wise in drinking whisky. You ought, however, to have quinine, because that courtroom is full of malaria; the germs are abundant. I don't believe that carpet has been taken up for years.' I then said: 'You are mistaken, doctor; the room has only been used as a courtroom for about two years.' Mr. Castagnetta or Mr. Tucker then said the rooms up stairs must be worse than that room. I said: 'No, the building is an old one; the sewerage is vile; the basement is damp and moldy, and the worse effect is upon the room and floor immediately above the basement.'

"This, I think, was the substance of the conversation, and, as I have said before, the only reference made to the existence of such a thing as a Court House."

Dr. O'Sullivan, who was with Mr. Brooke when the statement was made, said he had nothing to add to it. Mr. Brooke had given a correct account of the matter, and, regarding Mr. Wellman's allusion to himself to the effect that he was more of a "doctor than a lawyer, anyhow," he preferred to make no response. Mr. Brooke, the doctor thought, had done ample justice to Mr. Wellman's characteristics.

Assistant District Attorney Osborn had nothing to add to his statement that he had first made to Mr. Wellman. He indignantly refuted the assertion of Mr. Brooke, however, that he had "sneaked" after him or followed him in any way from the Court House.

Mr. De Medici was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times last night.

"Mr. Tucker, Mr. Castagnetta, and myself," he said, "left the Court of General Sessions Friday night about 11 o'clock to take a Sixth Avenue elevated train. The night was very chilly, and it was proposed to take a stimulant. We walked down Chambers Street to the Cosmopolitan Hotel. We entered the café and called for drinks.

"After we had been there about ten minutes Mr. Brooke, Mr. O'Sullivan, and Mr. Knox entered the café. Mr. O'Sullivan and Mr. Knox went into another room, leaving Mr. Brooke at the bar. Some one of our party—I cannot recall who—invited Mr. Brooke to join us. He seated himself at our table and shortly Mr. O'Sullivan and Mr. Knox returned. They also were invited to join us.

"The conversation turned upon literary works. They knew I had written some books, and inquired more particularly as to the details of my philosophy and metaphysical beliefs. I mentioned several of my books and elaborated upon their substance. The conversation lasted for perhaps thirty or forty minutes. That was all that was said, with the exception of a reference to the unhealthy condition of the courtroom and an inquiry as to when the new Court House on Centre Street would be ready for occupancy.

"Just as we were on the eve of leaving we saw Mr. Osborn enter with three men. They were also invited to join us at our table, but they refused. They took another table and ordered whisky for themselves. On leaving the café the Osborn party bade us good-night. We took an elevated train, and riding up town the conversation was continued on metaphysical subjects. I got out at Twenty-third Street."

The trial of Ellison will be resumed at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, and it is more than probable that the hospitality exchanged between Mr. Brooke and Dr. O'Sullivan and the three jurymen will be brought in some manner to the attention of the court. If Mr. Wellman does not refer to it himself, Mr. Brooke will undoubtedly take the matter up on his own account.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

A short interest in the market, large enough to make nearly every active stock loan flat to a premium, furnished the basis for a sharp rally in prices as the week drew to a close. The President's letter gave the necessary stimulus, and a flood of Washington dispatches to the effect that the repeal bill would soon be forced to a vote, helped the manipulation on the bull side not a little. The impression seems now to be that a vote can be reached about the middle of the month, by which time it is supposed that every Senator who wants to speak will have had his say. The Cameron diversion had little effect; and the remarkable performance of Mr. Wharton Barker and his little group of extreme protectionists is considered to have helped the cause of repeal rather than hindered it. There was, in the early part of the week, a rise in foreign exchange to a point which caused talk of a renewal of gold exports; but the rise did not hold. The house of Lazard Freres said that even if an export were made it would mean nothing, as conditions were all against an outward movement of gold at this time. The talk about exports helped operators to pick up some cheap stock. Yesterday there was sufficient realizing on the bank statement to close the market a point or so off from the best figures. The statement was a good one, and was availed of to sell on. It shows the loans and deposits to have approached an equality, not by decrease in loans so much as by heavy increases in deposits. The surplus reserve is now in excess of $24,000,000; in time it will probably rise to $40,000,000. Money on call is easy enough at 2 or 3 per cent., but time money is still hard to get. This, however, cannot last. When the now rapidly diminishing Clearing House certificates are all retired, and call loans fail to command over 2 per cent., time money must of necessity become plentiful. The desire to make money becomes as strong with lenders as with borrowers, and when the call loan will only command 2 per cent. there is nothing for lenders to do but to seek better rates by making time loans.

If the stock market were influenced at this time only by consideration of railroad earnings, it certainly would not be on the rise, for they are generally bad, and would be worse were it not for the heavy increase in passenger travel due to the World's Fair, which will run about six weeks longer. But the market is dominated more by the prospects for the repeal bill at Washington than anything else. One needs to see only how the Washington dispatches are worked for proof of this. When the list sags, nothing comes over the wires but the hopelessness of unconditional repeal; when it stiffens up, the situation has changed overnight, and the outlook for the bill is materially better. So it goes; and so it doubtless will continue to go until the bill is finally disposed of. There are those who have never wavered in their conviction that the bill will pass at last, without compromise and without conditions. There is a majority, a decided majority, in favor of it; and all that this majority has to do is to stand unflinchingly by its position and let the minority wear itself out. It will be a queer day in the history of our form of government when it is announced that the minority dictate legislation to the majority, and the latter is helpless against it. At this financial centre such an event is not looked for evidently, for it is commonly said that the rise of the market is the discounting of the expected final passage of the bill.

Washington rumors have had a special effect on one stock—Distilling. The rumors are that the Ways and Means Committee will recommend an increase in the tax on whisky, tobacco, and beer. On this there was quite a lively advance in the price of Distilling stock, which, with Sugar, led the advance in the general list. Sugar has gone up ostensibly on the alleged large increase in the demand for it throughout the country, retail supplies having been reduced to the lowest limit. Indeed, one Chicago dispatch told that there was a "sugar famine" in that city; and presumably Chicago Fair visitors had to take their whisky straight, mixed drinks with sugar as an ingredient being unobtainable. Louisville and Nashville was an exception to the rule of general buoyancy, it is being depressed by a new issue of $5,000,000 of stock. The thing was very cleverly managed. Not much of the stock is held on this side, and while the insiders were selling the new stock they made it so scarce for delivery here that on one day the shares commanded a premium of 1 per cent. for borrowing. It may be said that former friends of this property have "soured" on it. They say it is a good property, but is is being "financed" to death. Bankers' commissions are eating the life out of it. There is always some new issue of securities being made, much in the manner of this last. At one time the company sold new stock at 90; then at 85, then at 75, now at 50. The next issue may be looked for at 25. This is the history of the Northern Pacific over again.

In respect to this latter property it is clearly seen now that the fatal mistake was made when the stockholders permitted the creation of the consolidated mortgage. It gave the managers, secured in their places for three years, an immense fund to draw upon and play ducks and drakes with other people's money. Bonds were first sold at 90, and then down the scale for anything they would bring. Disastrous bankruptcy was the speedy end. It begins to look as if Louisville were going the same way. It is interesting to note that the present Directors of the Northern Pacific are soliciting proxies for a Board of Directors in which they will be in the majority, being seven out of thirteen, and this may be increased by two more, who are yet to be named. In their circular they intimate that these two may be left to the stockholders to name, which is certainly very generous. Mr. Wright of Philadelphia heads this ticket, and signs the circular. There are two other names also signed to it, but people posted on the inside affairs of the company say that Mr. Wright might just as well have signed his name three times. It is hardly likely that any one will find the position of a reorganizer of Northern Pacific a very agreeable one; but stockholders who have followed the past outgivings of Mr. Wright in respect to the property, and taken his advice as to what they ought to do, must have a degree of faith to which it is hard to set limits if they again follow his generous offers to lead them. It might be argued, however, that as he was so active in landing the security holders in the hole they are in, he knows all about the way they went down, and, therefore, would know the way up again.

An incident of the week was the success of the minority stockholders of the New-York and Northern Company in their effort to get legal recognition in the suit to foreclose on the property. It caused a quick advance in the quotations for the stock. They promise to make a vigorous fight for their rights, and doubtless will be able in the end to force some sort of a compromise satisfactory to both parties, for litigations of this character are best settled that way, if it be possible. Meanwhile New-England stock is having quite a little boom, on the strength of the new road the company is going to build down to the Harlem River, from which it is supposed it will come into the city over the Second Avenue elevated. Mr. Sage's recent enthusiastic indorsement of Mr. McLeod and his plans has been assumed to mean that he is backing the projected road with his money. Possibly, but talk is so much cheaper. If the New-England can get down to Twenty-third Street, it might, by virtue of those terminals, get as many as ten, or even fifteen, Boston passengers per day.

How "Pepper Pot" is Made.

Get a buck pot (those made by the Buck Indians in Demerara are the best) and put into it one quart of cold water, three tablespoonfuls cassareep, salt to suit taste, and a handful of "bird" peppers. Your meat must be well cooked, and after cutting it into small pieces, throw it into the liquor in the pot and let it boil for three-quarters of an hour. The pepper pot is now ready for use, but is better when many days old. Any bits of cooked meat, whether fresh or salted, may be added from day to day, omitting always fish of any sort; the greater the variety the sweeter the pot. Pork and oxtail are the best to start the pot.

The cassareep is a West Indian sauce made from the concentrated juice of the roots of the bitter cassara, flavored with aromatics and deprived of its poisonous qualities by boiling. The pot itself comes to the table with a napkin neatly folded around it and is served with boiled rice.

The Steamer Rhiwideria Ashore.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 30.—The British steamer Rhiwiderin, Capt. Collier, 734 tons, which sailed from New-York Sept. 23 for Tilt Cove, N. F., in ballast, to load copper ore, went ashore this morning off Bannerman Cove, ten miles from Cape Race, during a dense fog. The crew were saved, but the steamer will probably be a total wreck.

The steamer Falcon started for the scene of the wreck to-night with a Lloyd surveyor on board, who will inspect the condition of the steamer.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

JOHN J. KENNEDY, to be Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of Buffalo Creek, N. Y.

VALENTINE FLECKENSTEIN, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-eighth District of New-York.

PETER C. DOYLE, Collector of Customs for the District of Buffalo Creek, N. Y.

ASSISTANT APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE—William McKinny, J. Rockwell Fay, and Jacob Schoenhof, in the District of New-York.

ROBERT CHARLES LEE, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

POSTMASTERS: Alabama—John A. Donahoo, Talladega. Connecticut—George W. Richmond, New-Milford. Georgia—Moses R. Kirby, La Grange; A. N. McBride, Tallapoosa. Illinois—James P. Montgomery, Quincy. Indiana—B. W. S. Ressler, Tipton; William S. Gets, Waterloo. Iowa—Herbert E. Morison, Onawa. Montana—Joseph D. Conrad, Marysville. Missouri—Conrad Klinge, Hermann; E. Y. Mitchell, Rolla. Michigan—T. S. Preston, Ionia. New-Mexico—Simona Stephenson, Las Cruces. Ohio—F. M. Roth, Norwalk. Kansas—George T. Robbins, Russell. Tennessee—W. B. Gibbs, Martin; Frank M. Bunch, Pulaski. Texas—S. R. Tancastoy, Granbury; E. L. Parish, Huntsville; Stephen McCormick, Wetmar. West Virginia—T. L. Feamster, Lewisburg. Nebraska—William H. Dolan, Wymore. New-Jersey—George O. Vanderbilt, Princeton. Michigan—Will F. Hampton, Charlevoix. Missouri—William H. Balthis, Huntsville. Oregon—William H. Brunk, Ashland. West Virginia—Thomas F. Kenny, Piedmont.

$18.00 Excursions to Columbian Exposition. Pennsylvania Railroad. Monday, Oct. 2, and Friday, Oct. 6. Tourist agent on train. Special coaches for ladies and families. Allegheny Mountains by daylight. Only one night on train. Leave New-York 9:00 A. M. Arrive Chicago following noon.—*Adv.*

ARTIST ALBERT MOORE DEAD.

After Suffering with Disease for Years the Distinguished Man Passed Away.

The death in London is announced of Albert Moore, the celebrated English artist, whose opposition to the academy was such a noticeable feature of his career.

Mr. Moore had suffered for several years with malignant growths, which seriously crippled and greatly incapacitated him from pushing forward the work he was engaged in during the later years of his life. Several operations had to be performed. The first, three years ago, the second in 1892.

Six months ago the disease spread to such an extent that he had to be swung up into a hammock chair, in which he worked, while his legs, swollen to twice their natural size, were tapped for dropsy. Yet he clung resolutely to work, striving to finish his big allegorical picture of the four seasons.

This condition of affairs continued until Aug. 16 last. On that date he was finally forced to take to his bed, and from then on grew weaker and weaker until he passed away.

Albert Moore occupied a unique position in the art world. There are not many who will not adopt conciliatory measures when dealing with the English Royal Academy. Yet Moore had not only the temerity to do so, but did it successfully.

He was born in York, England, in 1841. It is said of him that he could draw at an age when most children are unacquainted with the alphabet. He came of a family of painters. His father, William Moore, was well known as a North Country portrait painter, and two of his brothers have achieved more or less of a name in art. One of them is Henry Moore, A. R. A.

Albert Moore went to London when fourteen years old to work as draughtsman for an architect. He supported himself in this capacity while he studied art in its broader sense. He was practically self-taught, and rose to his exalted position by sheer force of his will and by his capacity for continued and exhaustive work.

He was an Idealist. His simple belief was that art means beauty, and he devoted half his life to this belief in a series of pictures whose charm lies in themselves alone.

Academic circles have pretended a singular ignorance of the man and his methods, but his work forced him to the front in spite of all conventional criticism. He claimed that the old popular theory that art must of necessity deal with stories was all wrong, and the force of his ideal creations was the greatest advancer of his theory.

Although a draughtsman of marked power he had painted only two portraits in his life, nor could he be persuaded to draw for publication. His life was devoted to his paintings and no painter was a severer self-critic. His most famous paintings are his "Rose Leaves," (1880,) "Yellow Marguerites," (1881,) "Riverside," (1888,) "Waiting to Cross," (1888,) "Midsummer," "Reading Aloud," and the "Allegorical Picture of the Four Seasons," on which he was engaged when he died.

Suicide of Martin E. Boland.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 30.—Martin E. Boland, President of the Grand Rapids Typographical Union, committed suicide at his room Thursday night by taking morphine. At one time he owned and edited a newspaper in Kansas, and was once a member of the Kansas Legislature.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM against debility, malaria, grippe, cholera, &c., with MILHAU'S CALISAYA, a wholesome tonic. Get the genuine. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

T. M. STEWART.—CARPET CLEANING by steam and dry air. 326 7th Av. Telephone 126—18.—*Advertisement.*

Found.

Found, a gem of priceless beauty;
Found, a pearl without a flaw;
Found, a friend to all the people;
Found, a play to always "draw."

Found, a foil to wasting canker;
Found, a joy forever more;
Found, the choicest, purest, sweetest
Dentfrice e'er known before.

Found is SOZODONT the Peerless—
Boon to every one on earth,
Cleansing, healing—all men bless the
Hour sweet SOZODONT had birth.

GEMMED WITH PEARLS.

A mouth gemmed with pearls flashes radiance every time it opens. The contrast between the ruby of lovely lips and the pearly teeth they inclosed has winged the fancy of many a poet. SOZODONT, fair ones, is the thing that most contributes to adorn the feminine mouth. It is pure, it is aromatic, it retains the natural color of teeth incrusted with yellow tartar. No gritty or other objectionable ingredient contaminates it, its odor is balmy, and its purifying operation thorough.

Best Place. Elite Patrons. Established 1868. DR. J. PARKER PRAY'S MANICURE AND CHIROPODIST PARLORS, 56 West 23d St.—Dr. Pray gives personal treatment for all diseases of the feet and nails, (no assistants,) removes warts, moles, and facial blemishes; painless treatment; instant relief; moderate charges; office hours, 9 to 6; finger nails artistically beautified by skilled operators; Dr. Pray's renowned and unequaled toilet preparations; sold everywhere. Prepared by Dr. J. PARKER PRAY COMPANY.

For ladies, the best and purest tonic is Dr. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS. It effectually cures dyspepsia, and tones up the system.

Brown's Household Panacea, "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Clark's Restaurant, 23d St., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel; banquet hall suitable for large dinners, receptions, theatre parties.

Buy the Best—My Own Make Dress Shirts, $1, $1.25, $1.50 each. J. W. JOHNSTON, 379 6th Av., above 23d St.; also 114 and 116 Nassau St.

E. & W. "Leota," E. & W.
A FULL DRESS COLLAR.

DIED.

Beach, John H.	Rose, Mrs. Caroline M. O.
Hebermann, Elisabeth.	Rushmore, Edwin Eric.
Philbrick, Russell Dean.	St. John, Mary.
Timpson, Mary Louisa.	

BEACH.—On Thursday, Sept. 28, JOHN H. BEACH, formerly of St. Louis.
Funeral services will be held at his residence, 25 East 57th St., corner Madison Av., on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

HERBERMAN.—On Saturday, Sept. 30, ELISABETH, wife of Prof. Chas. G. Herberman.
The funeral will take place on Monday, Oct. 2, at 9:30 A. M. from the Church of St. John the Baptist, 30th St., near 7th Av. Relatives and friends are invited. No flowers.

PHILBRICK.—Suddenly, on Sept. 29, at Little Silver, N. J., in the 18th year of his age, RUSSELL DEAN, eldest son of Edwin C. and Anna A. Philbrick.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at All Souls' Church, corner 66th St. and Madison Av., on Monday, Oct. 2, at 1:30 P. M.

ROSE.—On Friday, Sept. 29, 1893, Mrs. CAROLINE MORRIS OGDEN ROSE, widow of Capt. Samuel Rose.
Funeral services at her residence, 426 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RUSHMORE.—On Friday, Sept. 29, at Tuxedo Park, EDWIN ERIC, eldest son of Edward C. and Emily H. Rushmore, in the 5th year of his age.
Funeral private.

ST. JOHN.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 29, 1893, at the Hotel Albert, MARY ST. JOHN, daughter of the late Milton and Sarah P. St. John.
Funeral services at the Church of the Strangers, Mercer St., near 8th, on Monday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TIMPSON.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1893, MARIA LOUISA, widow of George Timpson and youngest daughter of the late Philip Tabele, Sr.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

KENSICO CEMETERY, HARLEM RAILROAD.—48 minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entrance. Office 16 East 42d St. Telephone call 556,38.

New Publications.

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NEW BOOKS.

THE WITNESS TO IMMORTALITY IN LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY, AND LIFE.

By Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon of the Old South Church, Boston. 12mo, $1.50. Dr. Gordon here presents the fruits of thoughtful study on the Immortal Life, in the Scriptures, in the world's deepest poetry and philosophy, in the Epistles of Paul, and in the life and words of Christ.

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By Alice M. Bacon, author of "Japanese Girls and Women." 16mo, $1.25. A book of equal value and interest, describing, from personal observation, Japanese home and school life, theatres, traveling, hotels, temples, food, dress, dolls' festivals, wrestling contests, curio men, fireworks, the climate, earthquakes, &c.

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By George Anson Jackson. 16mo, $1.25. An historical story of great interest, giving a view of times and persons possessing a kind of sacred fascination. The scene is in Palestine and Egypt in the reign of King Solomon, and the author is very successful in his attempt to create the character of the man who wrote the wonderful Book of Job.

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11 East 17th St., New-York.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant woman in first-class private family to do chamberwork or sewing; by the day or month; could assist in dining room; sleep home; personal city reference. Call or address Advertiser, 123 East 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; best city reference from last place. Address M. G., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; good city reference. Address N. M., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in private family. 844 7th Av., La Tour's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private American family; best city references. Call, Monday, 469 4th Av., near 32d St., first flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotchwoman as experienced chambermaid in private family; city or country; wages, $20; five years' reference. Address A. A., 214 West 20th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or nurse and seamstress; city reference; speaks English. Address L., 141 West 28th St., rear house.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable woman; disengaged through family breaking up house; first-class references. Call at present employer's, 3 East 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a smart young girl as first-class chambermaid; or do chamberwork and waiting; in a small family; best city reference. Address B. D., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; city reference. Address K. M., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman to do chamberwork and assist with waiting or plain sewing; best of reference. Call, Monday, 112 East 54th St.; ring Bannon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl lately landed as chambermaid and assist with children, or make herself generally useful. Call, Monday, at 163 Classon Av., Brooklyn; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing or assist with washing; willing and obliging; two and a half years' city reference. Call, Monday, at 113 West 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to sew or wait on lady; best city reference. Address T. C., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Call at present employer's, 483 West End Av., corner 88th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and waitress; or do chamberwork alone; best city reference. Call, Monday, 1,618 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent English young woman as housemaid or parlormaid; highest Newport and New-York personal reference. Address A. B., Box 398 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting or do plain sewing; best city references. 299 10th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. M. T. R., 20 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist in any other work. Address A. Courtney, 435 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city references. Call, Monday, at 874 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Irish girl in private family as chambermaid or kitchenmaid. Address M. K., 32 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid, and do plain washing and ironing. Apply to Mrs. Gray, 894 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; able to wait on lady; well recommended. Call 336 4th Av.

CHAMBERMAID. By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference. Call at 459 West 32d St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable colored girl as chambermaid and laundress in flat. 214 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Address S., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North German girl as chambermaid; best references. 813 2d Av., janitor.

CHAMBERMAID. — Understands waiting; city reference. 144 West 15th St.

Companions.

A REFINED, EDUCATED YOUNG LADY DESIRES a position as companion to a lady; best references. Address Miss Pike, 24 Court St., Morristown, N. J.

COMPANION, &c.—By a refined girl, nicely educated in English, as companion or useful maid to elderly lady or growing child. Interview Monday, M. J., care Miss Spillane, 568 Columbus Av., near 88th St.

COMPANION AND SECRETARY.—By a young lady of unexceptionable social standing, as companion and secretary to a lady; is of amiable and cheerful disposition and a good musician. Miss W., 28 East 22d St.

COMPANION.—By a refined, educated young lady as companion to a lady; best references. Address Miss Pike, 24 Court St., Morristown, N. J.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a reliable young woman as cook; private family; city or country; first-class baker; good references. Address E. M., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Competent woman; first-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her duties in the kitchen; best city reference. Address V. M., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; understands marketing thoroughly; fully competent to take entire charge; city reference. Address E. B., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; wages, $25 to $30. 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman; leaves on account of family breaking up house. Call at present employer's, where first-class references can be given, 3 East 69th St.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; understands marketing thoroughly; fully competent to take entire charge; city reference. Address E. B., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thorough English and French cook; can take a man's place; city or country; best reference. Address S. E., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Competent in all branches; soups, fish, poultry, game, meats, entrees, and pastry; city references. Call, two days, F. H., 340 West 49th St., care Mrs. Donohue; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; first-class city reference. Mrs. Frankfort, 391 7th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook in a private family; four years' best city references from the best of families. Call at 33 East 10th St., basement door; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; can take full charge; highest city references; wages, $50. Call or address S. Y., care of Mrs. Hochster, 209 East 25th St.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—By French cook and waitress or nurse; mother as cook and her daughter as waitress or nurse; best references. Address E. O., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls together, one as cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at 169 East 33d St., near 3d Av.

COOK — CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable young girls, (sisters,) one as good cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references; no cards. Call at 465 3d Av.

COOK.—By a German girl as good plain cook in American family. Call, Monday, at 1,678 Madison Av.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, GERMAN NURSES; number first-class houseworkers; references investigated. MRS. BACON'S, 350 6th Av.

COOK.—By a French girl; first-class cook; private family; good references; no cards. Prudent, 345 West 26th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family; best city reference; wages, $45. M. L., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By excellent professional Swedish cook where kitchenmaid is kept; highly recommended; city or country. Call 336 4th Av.

COOK.—By smart young girl as cook and assist with washing; good reference. Call, for two days, 1,062 3d Av.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands the kitchen; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman as good plain cook or chambermaid and waitress. 243 West 27th St., rear.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; eighteen years' references from one family. Address M. D., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family, with kitchenmaid; references. Call at 189 West 22d St.

COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced; well recommended; country preferred. Call at 244 West 26th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; do plain washing; best city reference from her last employer. Address C. C., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good cook in small private family; would do washing if required; good city reference. Address 490 6th Av., Room 4.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; French, German, and American cooking; city or out; seven years' references. 223 East 59th St., top floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; city reference. A., 808 2d Av.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as good cook; no washing; good references. 206 East 46th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; city references. A. B., 808 2d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; French; in first-class private family; understands her duties in every respect; willing, obliging; first-class personal recommendation. Call or address Jeane, 241 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good family cook and baker; private family; willing to do coarse washing if required; understands her business; city reference. Address C. S., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a middle-aged, reliable American Protestant; bread and biscuit baker; small family in country; good home preferred to high salary; references. Address Mrs. M. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as cook; understands all branches of cooking; a first-class private American family preferred; best reference from last place. Call at 252 West 30th St., first floor, front; no cards.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches where kitchenmaid is kept; take entire charge and get up company dinners and luncheons; best references from some of the first-class families. 129 West 33d St.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By a first-class French cook in private family; understands her business perfectly, having her kitchenmaid; first-class city reference; wages, $50. Address 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; large private family preferred; is capable to take full charge of kitchen; city references; $25 to $30. Address M. W., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as cook in first-class private family; first-class city references; wages, $25. A. B., Times Agency, 101 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a respectable, competent woman; first-class references. Ring McGain's bell, 126 West 27th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; excellent reference; no cards. 568 7th Av.; Carthy's bell.

COOK.—First-class; understands dinners, luncheons; good baker; city references; lady can be seen. 140 West 28th St., one high up, back.

COOK.—By a colored cook; thoroughly understands her business; flat or boarding; reference. Address G. C., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—In private family, or to do coarse washing. Call, Monday, at 111 60th St., near 8th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By an active young woman; is an excellent cook and laundress; housecleaning; first-class city reference. 252 West 35th St., over butcher's store. W. C.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress or to do cleaning; five years' reference. Address M. B., 322 West 44th St., fourth bell, right.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; excellent cook; to go out by the day, or any kind of domestic work; understands her business; first-class references. Call or address Jane, 270 West 34th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable young woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or housecleaning; best reference. Address Mrs. Farrell, 409 West 39th St., top floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young colored girl; day's work or by the week. F. P., 248 West 41st St., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out washing and ironing by the day; best city reference. Mrs. [illegible], 423 West 42d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out by the day to do washing; or take washing home; best city reference. B. E., 478 3d Av., top floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect fitting garments, well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c.; Paris styles. Call and judge for yourselves at 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., one flight.

DRESSMAKER.—Knowing her business thoroughly, desires patronage of persons wanting the services of a strictly first-class fitter and select designer; accustomed to choice work; makes all gowns; moderate rates per day and week; town and country. Address Select References, Box 386 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER. — Competent and thorough in every detail; desires patronage of persons wanting the services of a strictly first-class fitter and select designer; accustomed to best work; makes all gowns; moderate rates per day and week; town and country. Address Select Reference, Box 386 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies can have their dress material made up at their residences in the latest French styles by an expert fitter and an artistic designer; tailor-made garments, stylish street costumes, gowns remodeled; $2 per day. Address Prompt Attention, Box 53, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER. — By an exceptionally artistic and experienced home dressmaker; perfect cutter and fitter; terms, $3 per day; luncheon only taken at patrons' houses; can be seen by appointment. Address Undoubted Satisfaction, Box 285 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER. — A twenty-years' experienced dressmaker, elegant cutter and fitter, $3 per day, or at home; reasonable prices; perfect fit guaranteed; all latest styles. Mme. Budden, 98 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class work; reasonable prices; remodels equal to new; first-class reference. Mme. Daillet, 960 6th Av., near 54th St.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; good skirtmaker; will also fix over dresses and alter; wishes more customers. Address Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; good skirtmaker; will also fix over and alter dresses; wishes more customers. Address Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Makes Fall suits, latest styles, $6 up; perfect fitter; twenty years' experience. Mrs. Smyth, 100 West 50th St. Sixth Avenue "L" station on corner.

DRESSMAKER.—First class; would like a few more customers at home; all the latest Paris styles; moderate prices. 366 West 58th St.; dressmaker's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class French dressmaker; elegant cutter and draper; wishes work by the day or at home; terms reasonable; references. Mme. Noël, 251 West 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; a few more customers at home; ladies fitted at their own residences if desired; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Kennedy, 110 West 17th St.

DRESSMAKER. — By first-class Vienna dressmaker; experienced fitter and cutter; few more customers; goes out by the day. Miss Weiss, 326 East 90th St.

DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW MORE ENGAGEMENTS by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting. Address 85 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker a few more engagements to go out by the day; city reference. 180 West 88th St., dressmaker's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Has latest styles; fine suits made at moderate prices; fit perfect by S. T. Taylor's system; remodeling nicely done. Address M. Britton, 240 West 20th St., basement 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker by the day or week in family. Murray, 140 West 60th St.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Cuts and fits; renovates equal to new; day, week, or month. 264 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; four years with a leading house; in a private family or as lady's maid and seamstress; reference. 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Good fitter; to go by the day; understands ladies' and misses' clothes; good remodeler. Address Miss Lynch, 132 East 54th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker would work for $2 per day; highest reference. Address Leonie, Box 340 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; giving up business; would go out by the day at $2 for October. Address Dressmaker, 2,285 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; by day; terms, $3; French style and finish. A. Hall, 811 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By day or at home; moderate prices for home work; $1.25 a day; children's dresses a specialty. Beers, 270 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By excellent dressmaker; customers home; dresses made in latest styles; $8 and $10. Barlow, 309 West 54th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day or week. 189 East 64th St., first floor.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young North German (Hanoverian) as governess and take charge of children, or as useful companion; teaches English, German, and kindergarten; seven years' best references. Address A. B., 20 West 14th St., advertising office.

GOVERNESS.—By Swiss lady diplomee, afternoon engagement as visiting governess; English branches, French, German, music, drawing; highest testimonials; many years' experience. Address Lausanne, Box 215 Times.

GOVERNESS.—By young English lady as governess or companion in American family; music and English; fluent French, acquired in Paris. Call, between 2 and 4, after Oct. 1, Miss H., present employer's, 1 West 50th St.

GOVERNESS. — Experienced; highest testimonials; would give private lessons at pupil's residence; $10. J. Randall, 27 Clift St., West Hoboken.

GOVERNESS.—English; teaches English, music, (vocal and instrumental,) French German, and rudiments of Latin; good testimonials and city references. G., 192 President St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—Morning engagement; by experienced German governess; thorough English, French, German, music; highest city references. 443 East 116th St.

GOVERNESS.—Young lady, experienced, as resident or visiting; English, music, drawing, needlework. Address L. O. E., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By educated Protestant as housekeeper in school or private family; thoroughly understands the management of servants; or as governess to children under eight years, of whom she would take entire charge; experienced. Address Alpha, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman would like the care of an infant in widower's family, where she can have her little girl, six and one-half years, with her. Address Obliging, Box 290 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady giving up her house for the Winter would like to secure a position for her housekeeper, whose services she no longer requires; undeniable reference. 302 West 34th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thoroughly-experienced German cook as housekeeper in bachelor's apartments; finest references. Address M., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an experienced housekeeper and matron, or both; practical and conscientious in discharge of duties; undisputed reference. Address C. M., 106 West 42d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable middle-aged person as housekeeper in widower's family or small family. Address, for two days, L. C., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American woman as working housekeeper in a widower's or bachelor's home. Call or address, Monday, A. F., 336 6th Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do housework or up-stairs work in small private family. Call present employer's, 123 West 41st St., from 10 to 1.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family. 325 West 40th St., second floor, front, right side.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Protestant girl for general housework in small family. Address L. W., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework. M. R., 515 West 27th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent and experienced; Protestant; good hairdresser, seamstress; can cut, fit, sew by hand and machine; understands her duties thoroughly; has six years' excellent city reference from last employer. Address L. K., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; French; middle-aged; competent dressmaker and hairdresser; day or month; in private family; city or country; wages moderate; best references. Address F. F., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a tall young woman who speaks English, French, and German; also a first-class seamstress, with excellent city references. Address M. A., 173 Bleecker St.; Mrs. Dissler.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl to wait on an elderly or invalid lady; understands both plain and fancy sewing. Can be seen, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 52 East 55th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; hairdresser; dressmaker; first-class seamstress; take good care of a lady's wardrobe; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address L. L., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid; good dressmaker; cut, fit; hairdresser and packer; understands care of gentleman's clothes; first-class city reference. Address M. J., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French maid; hairdresser and dressmaker accustomed to travel; good packer; good home preferred to high wages; best references. Address Jeanne, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By active middle-aged, Protestant French-Swiss; thoroughly competent; would travel or assist in light house duties; city reference. Address Swiss, Box 395 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By educated Swiss girl; fully conversant in French and German, with a little knowledge of English; as lady's maid in fine family. Swiss Casino, 4th St., near 2d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent German maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; wishes to go to Europe; good reference. Address E. R., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or take care of grown children; best city references. Call at 408 West 42d St., Bell 17.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city reference. Address B. C., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French lady's maid; eight years' references: dressmaker, fin sewer, and packer. Address care of Mme. Pillard, French dressmaker, 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant girl as maid and seamstress; no objection to assist with light chamberwork; best city references. Address A. B., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID TO A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY or Take Full Charge of One or Two Children.—By a refined North German; excellent seamstress. Lavisen, 7 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good hairdresser and dressmaker; good packer; used to traveling; best reference. Address M. O., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; just arrived; in private family with grown-up children; good references. Address G. M., 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as experienced seamstress or nurse for growing children; three years' best city references. Address L. V., 116 West 26th St., basement.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; knows her duties well; take full charge of wardrobe, and a fine sewer. Address Mademoiselle, 242 West 16th St., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent Parisian person; understands dressmaking; good seamstress; good packer. Address M., 158 West 21st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl as lady's maid; good seamstress; good references. Call or address M. T., care of Mme. Boeri, 136 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; as maid and seamstress, or maid to grown children; best city references. Address E. L., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid; willing to travel or take care of an invalid lady; first-class reference. 20½ West 18th St., in fancy store.

MAID.—By an American, speaking pure German, as competent maid or companion to lady or growing children; good packer; no obection to going South or to California; good references. Address J. M., 206 East 115th St.; no cards.

MAID.—By North German Protestant as maid to young ladies or growing children; good seamstress, cutter, and fitter; also good needleworker; only in first-class American family; best city references. 69 Avenue A.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid, or to take charge of one or two grown children, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Call or address J. W., 165 East 31st St., top floor.

MAID.—By a neat young girl as maid or parlormaid; understands her business thoroughly; best city references. Call, Monday, at 721 6th Av.; King's bell; no cards.

MAID.—Competent in all her duties; good seamstress. Address Pauline Be, Box 342 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a competent maid; understands hairdressing, dressmaking, and is a good packer; good reference. Address M. B., 143 West 14th St.

MAID.—French; speaks English; competent in all her duties; best references; used to traveling. Address M. M., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an educated North German as maid to grown children, or any position of trust; no objection to traveling. Address Box 6, 772 3d Av.

MAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as maid or chambermaid; first-class city reference. Call, Monday, at 931 6th Av., fourth floor.

MAID.—By a young French girl as maid; city reference. A. C., 110 West 30th St.

MAID OR NURSE TO AN INVALID LADY.—Best city references. 144 West 34th St.

MAID, &c.—By a first-class maid and seamstress; has first-class references. 672 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; has over three years' city reference; is willing to do a little chamberwork; wages, $20. Address M. J., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; would like one more family's washing; good open-air drying; understands polishing and fluting. Mrs. O'Brien, 255 West 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress; disengaged through family breaking up house; best reference. Present employer can be seen at 3 East 69th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; has first-class reference; wages, $20 to $25. 129 West 33d St., Room 12.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; best of city references. Address M. D., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a capable person; city or country; good reference. Address E. R., 397 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; has ten years' reference from last employer. 100 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable person as first-class laundress; city or country; good reference. 236 West 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as laundress in private family; excellent city reference. Address Wagner, 138 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; private family; city reference. 812 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. 727 3d Av.

Nursery Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined, well educated Protestant, 18; speaking French, German, and English fluently; also understands children's dressmaking, as nursery governess to growing children; best references. Address M. H. R., 101 West 42d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young educated North German lady as nursery governess in American family; understands kindergarten and teaches English and German; best city references. Address H. K., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By reliable woman as first-class infant's nurse; full care from birth; experienced in bottle feeding and all foods and sickness and all nursery duties; city reference. Address M. B., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent nurse for baby; first-class personal reference; wages, $20. Higgins, 200 East 46th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By respectable German woman as infant's nurse; mother's care to children; city or country. Address L., 253 East 37th St.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—By respectable, educated, refined Protestant woman; sew; make herself useful; city or country; references. 370 7th Av., fourth floor.

WET NURSE.—By a young, healthy married woman; fresh milk, owing to death of first baby. Address Mrs. Slocan, 306 East 33d St.

NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy German Protestant woman, middle-aged, as nurse and seamstress to growing children; in American family; or wait on elderly or invalid lady; speaks French fluently; city reference. Fleming, 209 West 32d St., first floor.

NURSE.—By competent middle-aged French person; take care of children; can teach and sew; no objection to assist with chamberwork; American family; good reference. Address E. M., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse in first-class family; five years' personal reference; can take entire charge; or small children; good plain sewer. Call, Monday, 133 West 60th St., Donohue's bell.

NURSE.—By first-class infant's nurse where entire charge is required; thoroughly understands bringing up on bottle; is trustworthy and kind; very best city reference. Address M. R. S., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced, intelligent man as nurse or attendant to invalid gentleman; best references as to character and ability; speaks English and German. Address J. Borows, 396 4th Av.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-reliable young woman as nurse to growing children in a nice family; is a very good seamstress; can supply very best of city references. Address S. M., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as infant's nurse; understands the care of bottle babies; is a good seamstress; first-class city reference. Address L. S. J., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge of bottle baby; or as child's nurse and do sewing; city reference. Call or address 134 West 28th St., third floor.

NURSE.—By a young French girl; new-comer from Paris; to take care of small children or do up-stairs work; no English. Please call or address M. Adrian, 344 East 9th St., ground floor.

NURSE.—By an experienced middle-aged French nurse of cheerful disposition, fond of children, to take entire charge of growing children; best city reference. Address Graziella, Box 389 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A young woman, who has lived out as waitress, wishes to change her work and become nurse to infant. Address M. K., Box 165 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

NURSE.—By first-class nurse, not a professional, to care for invalid lady or gentleman; best city reference from doctor and families. Nurse, 325 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By a competent North German nurse, with first-class references, to take care of grown children; understands kindergarten. S. S., care of Station W.

NURSE.—By a German girl as nurse to elderly Jewish lady; no objection to light housework. J. N., 2,269 7th Av., cigar store.

NURSE.—By a French girl for children; good city reference. Address M. C., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

NURSE, &c.—By a German lady as nurse or governess; city references. A. E., 288 Hotel Savoy, 59th St.

NURSE.—By a competent, respectable girl to take care of small children and sew; excellent reference. Write or call M. K., 65 East 81st St.

NURSE.—By a very respectable, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge of baby from birth; best city reference. Call, Monday, 224 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse; has good city references. Address L. C., care Mrs. Barbier, 469 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse by Protestant woman; three years' reference; has just left. 241 West 46th St., third flat.

NURSE.—By neat English Protestant; competent; good sewer; excellent reference. 348 West 24th St.

NURSE.—A young girl as nurse; four years' reference; can be seen at last employer's. Call, Monday, 57 West 83d St.

Some very nice old missionaries who were propagating religion among the Indians were accustomed to give them presents of blankets; Lo, however, came rather frequently for the present, and finally was remonstrated with.

"No give Injun blanket?" said the red man.

"Not now, for you had one only a week ago," was the reply.

"No blanket for Injun?" was asked again.

The missionary shook his head.

"Ugh! No blanket! Then Injun no hallelujee," said the Indian as he stalked away disgusted.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

NURSE.—By refined young French girl; Protestant; speaks only French; to take care of grown children; best references. Address M. L., 220 East 21st St., first floor.

NURSE.—By middle-aged woman to take care of baby; bring it up on bottle; thoroughly understands business; city reference. Janitor's bell, 6 East 85th St.

NURSE.—By French person as experienced nurse to take entire charge of the baby; good sewer; best city references. A. F., 116 West 26th St., basement.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to take care of a child from birth and bring up on bottle; understands all kinds of food; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 85 West 54th St., ring third bell.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for her nurse, whom she can conscientiously recommend as perfect in the care of infants or young children. Call Monday, 10 to 2, at 713 Park Av.

NURSE.—By English Protestant woman; capable taking full charge of infant from birth; good with bottle baby; good city reference. Call or address 11 East 24th St.

NURSE.—To take charge of an infant; is a capable, trustworthy German Protestant nurse. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 29 East 55th St., corner Madison Av.

NURSE.—By a competent English Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best of references. Address L. H., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant girl as nurse or chambermaid; can sew; best of reference. Call, two days, 418 West 17th St.; ring Ownes's bell.

NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant woman as infant's nurse and to wait on lady; best of city reference. Address D. C., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent North German to take care of one baby or one or two growing children; good city reference. Call, Monday, 10 to 3, at last place, 23 West 75th St.

NURSE.—By competent French nurse for one or two children; city reference. Address M. F., care Balluff, 632 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant American for one or two children; best city reference. Apply at toy store, 639 6th Av.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse or to growing children and do sewing; first-class city reference. Address M. M., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; would attend doctor's office or take care of an invalid; city reference. Advertiser, 409 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse and seamstress; reference. Address A. M., 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By a young French-Swiss girl, lately landed, as nurse. 328 East 32d St.

NURSE GIRL.—By young Protestant French girl, lately landed, as nurse for growing children; good seamstress. Address Mrs. James C., 108 West 39th St.

NURSEMAID.—By French girl as nurse to grown children and to do some sewing, or chambermaid. Address L. Plancon, 236 West 16th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—Lady breaking up house wants situation for parlor and chamber maid, whom she can highly recommend; no cards. 303 West 72d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; understands repairing and dressing fine furs neatly; will go out by the day or week. Call or address E. W. Higgs, 578 10th Av., store.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl as seamstress, with other light duties; willing and obliging; with private family; good references. Address Miss J. Burke, 210 East 38th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—In private family; understands dressmaking; no objection to mind grown children or assist with chamberwork. H. M., 110 East 10th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Young, quick Scandinavian, just arrived, wishes family sewing by day or week; terms, 75 cents. Call or address Miss Bang, 638 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—By Swiss French girl as seamstress and maid for young ladies from 12 years; understands dressmaking; city reference. Address E. C., 106 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Dressmaking, copy, rectify; children's clothes, all kinds of sewing; $1 per day. Address M., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS. — By a competent seamstress; willing to assist with other duties; city references. Address J. B., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day or month; understands family sewing and dressmaking. Call or address A. M. N., 116 East 32d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a smart seamstress who understands some dressmaking; go out by the day. Answer to Miss Garretts, 136 East 29th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; understands all kinds family sewing; children's clothes; willing to make herself useful; good reference. Seamstress, 459 7th Av., top floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; understands her business in all its branches; care of silver; makes all salads, carves, and arranges flowers; good city reference. Address M. D., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday and Tuesday, after 10 o'clock, present employer's, 3 University Place.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; private family; takes care of dining room and silver; best city references. M. Dorcy, 104 West 53d St.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—By experienced Swedish girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city references. 218 East 41st St.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; can take a butler's place; has best city references. Call, Monday, at 16 East 39th St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable, tidy German-American girl; first-class waitress; American family preferred; can furnish highest references. 633 9th Av.

WAITRESS, &c.—By an American girl as first-class waitress and parlormaid, or as chambermaid alone; private family; references. 216 West 53d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and chambermaid in boarding house; has first-class reference. Call at 449 7th Av., near 34th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress and assist in chamberwork; city reference. 330 West 49th St., Murray's bell.

WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl as first-class waitress in private family; good reference. 212 East 22d St., care Mrs. Jansson.

Washing.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress; private families' washing at her home; can be highly recommended. Address Mrs. Devitt, 175 East 75th St.

WASHING.—By a woman who thoroughly understands family washing; air dry; no acids used. 266 West 36th St.

WASHING.—French laundress wishes ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing at 75 cents a dozen. Mrs. Alexander, 215 West 36th St.

WASHING.—Family washing done; 75 cents to $1 a dozen; good reference. Mrs. Brennan, 327 West 25th St.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman to do washing and ironing at home, by the week or dozen. Turner, 218 West 29th St.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress by the day; first class reference. 211 East 28th St., first floor, front; call all week.

Miscellaneous.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKER. — First-class fitter; more engagements by the day in first-class family; $2 per day; highest references. E., 254 8th Av.

A YOUNG HONEST COLORED WOMAN TO care for gentleman's flat or office. 324 West 37th St., care of W. E. Smith.

A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT, REFINED, and intelligent companion maid; English or French preferred; must be good packer and willing to travel; only those able to furnish highest references need apply. Call personally, on Sunday or on Monday morning, at 122 East 17th St.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY AN UNMARRIED lady of 25 in office or wholesale house; thorough business woman; speaks English and German; would accept any position where ability and faithful services would be appreciated; can furnish A1 reference as to character, and bonds if required. Address J. P. B., Box 168 Times.

CHILDREN'S DRESS AND COAT MAKER.—Few customers; all kinds fine white work for ladies and children; at home or to go out by day. Address M. E. M., 221 East 70th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young French girl; best city references. Address P. P., 173 Bleecker St., Mrs. Dissler.

LADY DESIRES PRIVATE PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY or kindergarten work; references. Address, for two weeks, W., 985 6th Av.

MASSAGE.—By young Swedish woman (graduate) to take care of invalid lady; willing to travel; good reference. Address V. M., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE.—By experienced masseuse; ladies and children only; certificates and testimonials; at home 12 to 2 and 5 to 6 P. M. Miss Williams, 132 West 34th St.

MASSAGE.—By young Swedish woman, (graduate;) experienced masseuse; at ladies' residences; best reference. Address F. C., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

SEAL SACQUES REDYED, REPAIRED, OR made into fashionable capes. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St.; 17 years with George Smith, London, and Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

TEACHER.—By a North German; engagement for morning hours; German, Parisian French, music; family or school; highest references; experienced. Box 24, 772 3d Av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets fitted and made over, rugs mended, curtains made, and other upholstering work; city or country; formerly with Mr. Jackson; first-class reference. Address Miss Caldwell, Box 353 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL GIRL.—By a young girl 15 years old, to make herself useful in a private family; wages no object. Call, Monday morning, at 132 East 44th St.

USEFUL GIRL.—By a young girl to take care of grown children and do sewing, or chamberwork and waiting. Call, Monday, 131 West 60th St.

WANTED—By a young lady with reference and experience, a position in a linen room, hotel or clubhouse. Address M. G., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER WHERE SECOND MAN IS KEPT.—By an experienced man; married; thoroughly understands his business; good valet; good city references. Advertiser, 224 East 59th St., second floor, front.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple, having over twelve years of very best references; fully capable of taking entire management of a first-class private family if required; have been engaged in such capacity. Address C. B., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—VALET.—With footman or parlormaid; by a thoroughly-experienced, strictly sober Englishman; age, 38; height, 6 feet; best of references and personally recommended. Gooch, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a middle-aged English Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; in private family; city or country; first-class reference from late and former employers. Address F. H., 328 West 43d St., third floor, back.

BUTLER AND VALET.—A gentleman closing his house desires to obtain a position for a young Englishman; he is thoroughly competent; height, 6 feet. Address J. S., Post Office Box 227, Boston, Mass., or to H. C., 645 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; age, 33; where parlor or pantry maid is kept; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; good city reference. Call or address 1,627 Broadway, upholstery store.

BUTLER.—By young colored man in private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing and obliging; first-class city reference; employer seen. Address Chatman, Box 282 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—A gentleman closing his house desires to obtain a position for a young Englishman; he is thoroughly competent; height, 6 feet. Address J. S., Post Office Box 227, Boston, Mass., or to H. C., 645 6th Av., New-York.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—By man and wife, English, ages 29, in private family; both thoroughly understand their duties; city or country; have excellent city references from present and previous employers; disengaged Oct. 3. Address H. J. M., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By young man; understands his business thoroughly; speaks French and English; good city and country references. Address L. G., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET—COOK, HOUSEKEEPER.—Married couple; English; thoroughly competent; town or country; good references. R., 157 East 28th St.

BUTLER OR VALET.—Age, 34; single; thoroughly competent; strictly temperate habits; has a good reference from last employer. Address N. N., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man; has excellent personal city references; city or country; sleeping home preferred; will be disengaged on the 10th. Address P. C., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Englishman as butler where parlormaid or second man is kept; leaves on account of family going to Europe; twelve months' good reference. H. G., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; prefers bachelor's apartment for one or two gentlemen; can prepare breakfast; good reference. Call or address Henry Dalliet, 960 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By young man; understands his business thoroughly; will be found honest and obliging; first-class reference. Address J. G., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent French butler in a private family; city or country; first-class city reference. Address A. G., 257 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—In a private family; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; four years' reference from his last place. Address Mack, Box 292 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in first-class private family; thoroughly understands all his duties in every respect; willing and obliging. Call or address E. R., 160 West 33d St.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID.—Man and wife; English; age, 31 and 28 respectively; best of references; town or country. Address G. W., 626 8th Av.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By thoroughly competent Swede as first-class butler; strictly sober; neat; two years with last employer; excellent city references. Address Butler, Box 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR VALET.—Age, 28; first-class references. 110 West 27th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; both efficient and well-trained servants in their respective duties; in private family, or take entire charge of bachelors' apartments; disengaged Oct. 1; reference from present employers. Address, for one week, J. R., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; good appearance; understands his business in all branches and reliable man; willing to please family at their own way; 10 years' references; high-class New-York family. Call on P. J. Morton, 109 West 33d St.

BUTLER AND GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—By competent young man in private family; thoroughly understands his duties; will make himself useful; is willing and obliging; good city references. Address William, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Swede as first man; best references from late employer, Room 51, 45 Pine St. Address Errickson, Box 355 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-qualified Frenchman; speaks English fluently; highest testimonial from last employer. Address E. F. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER. — Thoroughly experienced in private families; willing and obliging; best city references and personally recommended. A. B., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By North German; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; very good city references; last employer can be seen. E. L., Box 200 Times.

BUTLER.—By a French single man; thoroughly experienced; strictly sober; willing and obliging; good references. Address J. M., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to find position for her butler, whom she can highly recommend; also can give best of city references. Address Mrs. Howard S. Jaffray, Irvington-on-Hudson.

BUTLER.—Private family; age, 28; understands his duties; good city references from last and former employers, who can be seen. Address J., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man; Swede; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class city reference. Address C. B., 346 West 48th St., care of Broskrom.

BUTLER.—By competent and reliable young man in private family, who thoroughly understands his duties; personal city reference. Address J. M., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR VALET.—French; married; 34 years; sober and capable; can go to his own home if desired; speaks little English; good city references. Address P. E., 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-qualified Frenchman; speaks English fluently; highest personal testimonial from last employer. Address E. F. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; in a private family; excellent waiter; has the best of city references. Butler, 217 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—First class; can furnish good English and city references. Address M. W., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age, 31; best city references. Address George M., 626 8th Av., third floor.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in a private family; has good city reference. Address T. J. B., care of Mrs. McLoughlin, 234 West 35th St.

BUTLER. — By Frenchman in family where French is spoken. Address Leon, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in private family; first-class city references. Address E. L., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER — CHAMBERMAID. — By Englishman and wife; six years' reference. Address A. M., Box 190 Times.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman as butler; best of city references; age, 40. Address H. D., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; 34; thoroughly competent and reliable; five years' personal city reference. Address F. A. R., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man in private family; best city reference; last employer seen. 643 Madison Avenue.

BUTLER.—English; can give best of city references; also reference from present employer. Address Steady, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; best reference; last employer can be seen. Call or address 1.054 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in private family; or second man; city reference. Address T., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; just disengaged; nine years' city reference from one family; city or country; strictly temperate. Address C. P., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a Protestant single man; thoroughly understands his business; is sober, willing, and obliging; has good recommendations. Address Coachman, 19 Bedford St., East Orange, N. J.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can recommend him as careful driver; honest, sober; thoroughly understands horses; single. Address R. J. Cross, South Orange, N. J.

COACHMAN OR SECOND MAN.—By a young single man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class reference; last employer can be seen. Address I. C., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By lady for her coachman, (married,) whom she can highly recommend; competent, willing, obliging; best of reference; city or country. Call at present employer's, 28 West 37th St.

COACHMAN. — By first-class man; married; thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended; four years in last place; city or country. Address C. M., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By respectable young man; 28; good appearance; private family; leaves on account of family giving up horses; good personal references. Address P. S., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires a situation for his coachman, who has been in his employ more than twelve years; can cheerfully recommend him as capable, sober, and honest. Address M. B., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married man; no family; is strictly sober; understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; can be highly recommended; city or country. W. Jones, 239 West 67th St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By man and wife; English; coachman and cook; middle-aged; understand their duties thoroughly, as references from last employer will show; city or country. Call or address Richard Taylor, 164 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly-experienced man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; good, stylish driver; fifteen years' best city reference; last employer can be seen; age, 32. Address J., 669 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; married; thoroughly competent; experienced city driver; not afraid of work; excellent reference; three years in last place, eight years in former. Address Veitch, 1,052 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can fully recommend him as very careful driver; thoroughly understands horses; honest and sober; married; country preferred. Address H. O., 580 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young Swede; single; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; strictly sober and honest; reference. Address E. G., 165 East 34th St., care of Manson.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly capable and efficient; just disengaged; ten years' best city reference from one family; careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate, civil, and obliging; city or country. Address I. B., 988 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; medium size; is an expert horseman; eight years' best city reference from last employer. Address Thomas, Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By competent single man; Protestant; has long experience in care of horses and carriages; first-class references. Coachman, Niagara Stables, 69 East 89th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By an experienced young man; first-class city driver; good rider; excellent written and personal references from last and former employers. Address A. M., 744 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—First-class; understands his business thoroughly; careful driver; disengaged in a few days; reference from present employers. Call or address J. B., care of Mason & Co., 77th St. and Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—With private family; country preferred; good reference. Call or address W. W., 123 West 51st St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class young man; best city references. Address M. C., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., 311 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; young married man; no family; five years with present employer. Henry, 150 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; married; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class reference; city or country. T. W., 114 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Family going abroad wants situation for reliable coachman, whom they can highly recommend. 326 West 70th St.

COACHMAN. — Thoroughly competent; Scotch; married; first-class references; city or country. John Paul, 332 West 49th St.

COACHMAN OR SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman in a good family. Call or address C. H., 6 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—In private family; well recommended. Address John Wulff, 1,724 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—By single Protestant about to be disengaged; present employer can be seen. Address S. H., 137 East 25th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; single; has 10 years' best city reference. Address James Fitzpatrick, 47 Johnston St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Well recommended. Hahn, Plaza Stables, 59th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Age, 25; has good city references. Address H. H., 1,013 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN. — By a single man; Protestant; first-class driver; willing and obliging; has excellent written and personal city or country references for honesty, sobriety, and capability; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; can be highly recommended by last employer. Ch. Ahlstrom, care of Mr. Parkinson, 104 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Thorough city and country driver; competent, particularly in handling of young, green coach horses; does the work satisfactorily; will be found careful of his employer's belongings; no second-class wages; good, genuine recommendations; country preferred. Call or address J., care Flandrau & Co., 374 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands horses and carriages and is a good, careful driver; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; medium height; leaving on account of giving up horses; can be well recommended. Address P. S., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By experienced married Protestant; strictly sober and honest; first-class city driver; thoroughly understands his business; twenty years' reference from last place with first-class city family; reason for leaving, employer died; good chance to get good man. Address J. P., 88 Prospect St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By young man; single; thorough horseman; understands care of harness and carriages; good driver; first-class reference from former and last employers; strictly temperate, which recommendation will certify; city or country. Address J. S., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN. — A gentleman going to Europ wishes situation for coachman whom he ha had for ten years; honest, sober, careful driver takes best care of horses, harness, and carriages age, 30; married; employer can be seen. Addres Donehue, Post Office Box 114, Irvington-on-Hudson.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; mediun size; thoroughly understands the care of fin horses, carriages, and harness; experienced cit driver; no objection to the country; first-clas city references. Address Joseph, Box 377 Times Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man, (Swede,) who thoroughly understands the care of and how to drive horses; has the best of city reference from last and former employers; city or country. Address G. M., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly capable and efficient; ten years' best city references from one family; careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate; civil and obliging; city or country. Address J. B., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Swede; single; age, 28; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; stylish driver; first-class references; last employer can be seen; no objection to the country. Address Albert, 115 West 53d St., care of Anderson.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man, who thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses and carriages; highly recommended for the past ten years by two of the highest families of New-York. Address J., care J. B. Brewster, 497 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a competent young man; first-class place; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; best English and American references; height, 5 feet 9½ inches; neat and good looking; city reference. Call or address J. M., 134 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman would like to find situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good, careful driver; is honest, sober, and industrious, and thoroughly understands his duties. Address W. B., 11 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—With private family; just disengaged; medium size; thoroughly capable in every respect; undoubted personal and written city reference. Call or address 111 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—By young man, just disengaged, as coachman; can furnish A1 reference; city or country. Call or address G. K., care of Dr. Carmody, 326 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—By single man; thoroughly understands his business; best reference from last employer; city preferred. Address W. G., 14 John St., West Brighton, S. I.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; thoroughly reliable; best city reference. Call or address C. J., 102 East 40th St., stable.

COACHMAN. — By a colored coachman; good, careful driver; first-class city references; ten years in last place; sober, willing, and obliging. Address J. F., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By single young man, one who understands his business in all branches; best of city reference. Call or address R. Devereux, 435 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; thoroughly understands his business; four years' first-class references. Address W. Graham, 367 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands care of fine horses, carriages, harness; good driver; city or country; sober, honest, reliable man; has best references. Address J. C., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By married man; sober, honest, and capable; understands his business thoroughly, as long references will show. Address F. C., 155 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Age 26; single; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Call or address James McGuire, 118 West 28th St., present employer's private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By young man; understands his duties thoroughly; city or country; best reference. Address B., Box 185 Times.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has long experience; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; best references. Address Thomas S., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman; can recommend him highly as a good and careful driver; honest and sober. Address 146 East 41st St. J. B.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; thoroughly understands his business; best personal reference; city or country. Address John McCarthy, 126 East 22d St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; country preferred; best city and country references. Address P. K., 101 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly-experienced German and English-speaking coachman; seven years in last situation; best reference. Hahn, 142 East 59th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; sober and reliable; careful driver. Call or address A. L., 921 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By Scotch Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference; careful driver; will be found willing and respectful. Address J. M., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By competent young man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing to be useful; good references; last employer can be seen. Randall, 962 6th Av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a respectable young man; will be found willing and obliging, as best city reference will certify. M. C., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; young man; thoroughly reliable; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call or address 1,056 3d Av., fourth floor.

COACHMAN.—Single; young man; thoroughly understands his business; thoroughly reliable; best city reference. Call or address J. J. C., 102 East 40th St., stable.

COACHMAN—COOK.—Swedish; married; no family; wife as cook or parlormaid; in a first-class family; good careful driver; first-class reference. Address A. Muller, 480 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—In private family; highly recommended and thorough in every respect; sober, industrious, and careful driver. J. F., 309 West 21st St.

COACHMAN.—By competent young man; Swedish; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; has first-class city references. P. O., 2,213 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in all respects; honest, sober, willing, obliging; best city references. Address Charles A. Bray, 990 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; young; willing and obliging; neat appearance; good references; country preferred. Address D. S., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN OR GROOM. — Single; willing to make himself useful; thoroughly understands proper care of horses and harness; city and country references. H. R., 236 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; highest recommendations; last employer can be seen. Call at 50 East 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Over ten years' best city references from last employer; disengaged; giving up horses; sober, honest, as reference will show. F. P., 305 West 140th St.

COACHMAN. — By Englishman; married; thoroughly understands duties; first-class reference; city or country. T. W., 114 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class young man; best city references. Address M. C., 311 West 43d St.; care of J. B. Brewster & Co.

COACHMAN.—By good man; reference can be seen; also last employer; with best reference. Call at 851 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—I wish to find a place for my coachman, whom I can recommend every way. Address T. M., Box 130 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Understands the business; eight years' best city reference as most careful driver, &c. Address P. D., 449 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—Long and satisfactory testimonials from last and former employers in city; six years' reference from last. Address E. D., 15 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—Coachman and groom; one that understands his business thoroughly; last employer can be seen. J. N., 128 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; age, 32; city or country; best city reference; present employer can be seen. Address Scotchman, 120 East 51st St.

For Other Situations Wanted See Page 7.

NAVAL NOTES OF INTEREST.

The Bethlehem Iron Works has in view, it is announced, the establishing of an efficient armor-proving ground near its present establishment. Already ground has been broken for proving purposes, and there are in position one eight-inch, one ten-inch, and one twelve-inch breech-loading rifles. Two of the three guns are owned by the War Department. The Navy Department owns the third gun. The Bethlehem proving grounds are in charge of Lieut. J. F. Meigs, United States Navy, (retired.) Lieut. Meigs is considered one of the best ordnance experts in the navy. This officer was lost to the active list through an unfortunate affection of color-blindness. He was for a number of years an instructor in ordnance and gunnery at the United States Naval Academy. It was held pretty universally in the navy at that time that he was practically without a superior in his work. Meigs was retired as the result of his physical examination for the grade of Lieutenant Commander. It is now known that had he passed that physical examination he would have been assigned to the command of the Petrel.

* * *

The stay of the French fleet under Rear Admiral Lamouraix in New-York during the past week has enabled many New-Yorkers, who were so inclined, to get a good idea of the drill life of French conscripts. Nearly all the men of the French fleet here are conscripts from the maritime districts. They have been hard drilled while in port, and that, too, despite the assertion of the French Admiral that he ran into New-York in order to afford his officers and men rest. The French sailors were drilled during the past week from 8 o'clock in the morning until sundown. An hour's interval was allowed at noon for rest and dinner. The drill of the conscripts included great gun practice, sending up and down lofty yards and topgallantmasts, sail drill, infantry tactics, foot drill, and gymnastics. It was remarked more than once by American officers who have watched the Frenchmen through their glasses that the French Admiral was drilling his fleet, apparently, with the idea that he was about to go into action to-morrow.

* * *

The British Admiralty will shortly order the fitting of ash-discharge tubes to the larger cruising vessels of the navy. The British authorities are now engaged in experimenting with the discharge system devised by Horace See, the United States marine engine designer. The See system has been taken up by the Germans, the royal yacht Hohenzollern being the last German vessel to be fitted. Mr. See is about to fit the system to the vessels of the North German Lloyd Line. So far no rapid ash-discharge system has been adopted in the American Navy.

* * *

The armor for the new United States cruiser Maine has been made by the Bethlehem Iron Works, and now awaits shipment. It will not be forwarded until a ballistical test is had of a specimen plate. The Maine is lying in dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The barbette armor of the cruiser has been delivered and is practically in place. The Maine only awaits the arrival of her side armor and its fitting on her hull to be ready for the official sea trial of her engines.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street

Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—38TH ST., 40 EAST, (MURRAY HILL.)—Large, handsome second floor; excellent table; reference exchanged.

1.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor, or separately; also rooms for gentlemen, with board; references. 34 West 51st St.

17TH ST., 211 EAST, (STUYVESANT PARK.)—Neatly-furnished rooms, with board; small family; terms moderate; references.

17TH ST., 39 WEST.—Desirable rooms in a private family for the Winter, with board; references.

23 EAST 46TH ST.—Large and small rooms to let, with board; references.

33D ST., 12 EAST, NEAR WALDORF.—Elegant family hotel; suites; private baths; French and American cuisine unexcelled.

34TH ST., 22 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor to let, with private table; also rooms on fourth floor; superior board.

37TH ST., WEST, NO. 49.—Desirable double and single rooms; parlor floor; dining room; references.

46 WEST 21ST ST.—Suite of rooms, with board; also, single room; references exchanged.

47TH ST., WEST, 64.—Handsomely-furnished rooms; gentlemen; breakfast optional; service first class; also physician's office.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; parlor dining room; references.

49TH ST., 41 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms, with first-class board; references.

50TH ST., 61 WEST.—Second and third floor sunny rooms, en suite or single, with board; references.

51 ST., 50 WEST.—Rooms en suite and single; excellent table; references.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, together or separately, with board; references.

70 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms on second floor with board; private bath; also single rooms; references.

75TH ST., 119 WEST.—Elegantly-furnished second floor; other rooms, with board; private table if desired.

127 MADISON AV., NEAR 31ST ST.—Large and single rooms; excellent table; references.

128 EAST 62D ST.—Elegantly, newly furnished alcove room; also other rooms; excellent table; home comforts.

130TH ST., 161 WEST, BLOCK FROM STATION.—Large and single front, sunny rooms in private French family.

434 MADISON AV.—Very desirable third floor front room; large closets; also hall room; references.

466 PARK AV., NEAR 57TH ST.—A lady owing charming home will let elegant second story front room, with excellent board, to desirable parties; references.

A LOVELY SUITE OF LIGHT, SUNNY rooms; private bath; with or without board; no other boarders. 74 West 82d St.

ENGLISH FAMILY; ELEGANT HOUSE ADjoining Riverside Drive; five minutes from L station; suite or large sunny room, with first-class board. AVONDALE, Box 272 Times, Up Town.

MADISON AV., 650, CORNER OF 60TH ST.—Elegant second-floor suite, with board; other rooms; references.

SECOND-STORY FRONT SUNNY ROOMS to let with board; private family; 55th St., near Madison Av.; references exchanged. Address DELTA, Box 300 Times, Up Town.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—VERY PLEASANT LARGE ROOMS, without board; house private; references. 123 East 18th St.

26 WEST 30TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished floor; two rooms and bath; board if desired; references required.

44TH ST., 115 WEST—Suite of two large rooms, with private bath; gentlemen; no other lodgers.

67 WEST 54TH ST.—A furnished front room to let to gentlemen only; reference required.

76TH ST., 65 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished apartments, single or en suite; gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; references.

113 EAST 54TH ST.—A comfortably furnished front room to let with all improvements, for a gentleman.

113 MADISON AV.—Floor to let for gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, to suit party.

117 WEST 93D ST.—Two square rooms, together or singly, with dressing room adjoining; gentlemen.

228 WEST 52D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms, with folding beds; references required.

242 WEST 42D ST.—Large, handsome parlor; two bedrooms; suitable party, gentlemen or singly.

568 5TH AV., OPPOSITE WINDSOR HOTEL.—An elegant newly-furnished first-floor suite, with private bath; sun all day.

A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED ROOM TO let for one or two gentlemen in a private family; grate fire and gas; reasonable price to the right party. 459 7th Av., third bell.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor to adult family, with or without private table. Owner, 158 West 46th St.

LAFAYETTE PLACE, NO. 8.—Nicely-furnished rooms to let; gentlemen only; terms moderate; references.

MURRAY HILL.—Handsomely-furnished newly-decorated alcove room; also square room; improvements. 363 Lexington Av. Owner.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly; hot and cold water; also, back parlor, suitable for doctor or dentist. 373 Lexington Av., corner of 41st St.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT VERY pleasant square front room, furnished, heat, water, &c., to gentleman; references. 142 West 14th St.

Miscellaneous.

ALL SIZES, ALL MAKES; MOTORS AND dynamos rewound; absolute guarantee. BARRETT ELECTRIC MOTOR AND DYNAMO COMPANY, 161 Washington St., New-York.

Lectures.

ARYAN THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 144 Madison Av.—The public lecture of Sunday evening, Oct. 1, at 8:15, will be by H. A. FREEMAN upon "The Theosophy of Small Things."

INSTRUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1893.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING COLLEGE PREPARATION, FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

HARVARD SCHOOL,
578 5TH AV.,
Corner 47th St.,
REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.

Thorough preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia.

Primary Department.
WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

University of the State of New-York.

New-York School of Accounts.

TRUSTEES: James Yalden, H. R. M. Cook, Louis M. Bergtheil, F. B. Thurber, John L. N. Hunt, George H. Church, Thomas Bagot, Rufus G. Beardslee, Lucius M. Stanton, R. M. Chapman, J. B. Woodward.

A TECHNICAL SCHOOL, incorporated by charter of the University of the State of New-York, and under the auspices of the American Association of Public Accountants, for the purpose of providing special means of training, and correct and practical instruction in the knowledge and science of MODERN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE.

The Faculty, consisting of some of the best-known experts in the profession, is under the direction of JOHN L. N. HUNT, LL. D., Dean, and Professor of Law.

Course commences in October. Evening sessions will be held as soon as a sufficient number of applications is received. For prospectus and other information address THOMAS BAGOT, Secretary, 35 Pine St., New-York.

LENOX INSTITUTE.
Modern and Classical Collegiate School, Primary Classes and Kindergarten.
BOYS' SCHOOL, 336 Lenox Av., | near 127th St.,
GIRLS' SCHOOL, 334 Lenox Av., | New-York.
(Formerly called Sixth Av. Boulevard.)

Prepares thoroughly for business, all the leading colleges, and scientific schools. English is the language of the school. German is taught thoroughly as a mother tongue through the entire school. The sixth school year begins Sept. 18. Applications received after Sept. 1.

At the commencement exercises of Columbia College, held at Carnegie Hall on June 14, President Seth Low announced Alexander H. W. Zerban (age 16) of 334 Lenox Av., a graduate of Lenox Institute, as one of the three candidates who had just passed the best full entrance examination for Columbia College.

ANDREW ZERBAN, Principal.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
130TH YEAR.
PREPARES BOYS FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, GYMNASIUM.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Walworth Business and Stenographic College, 108-110 East 125th St., near 4th Av.—Open day and evening. Students may enter at any time. Stenography, bookkeeping, commercial law, business arithmetic, correspondence, practical grammar, penmanship, and typewriting taught most thoroughly and practically by expert teachers. Separate ladies' department with large attendance. The Walworth College is the largest private educational institution in Harlem, where it was established in 1883. Send for circular or see City Directory, Pages 1,456 to 1,457.

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT OF THE Teachers' College.—A two years' course required; number of students limited; privilege of electing work in ten departments of the college. Applications may be made at once for places in the class beginning September, 1894. For entrance in the present year, application may be made not later than Oct. 20. Circulars sent to applicants.
9 University Place,
New-York City.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.

Autumn half, fourteenth year, begins on Monday, Oct. 2. The new building will be open for inspection on and after Sept. 15, and the Head Master or Registrar will be at the building daily to meet parents. J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

MESSRS.
WILSON & KELLOGG'S
SCHOOL.
No. 622 FIFTH AVE., near 50th St.
A school of High Grade, preparatory to any college, scientific school, or business. Gymnasium.
A CLASS FOR LITTLE BOYS.
Seventeenth year begins Sept. 28.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Founded 1633,
241 AND 243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.
Boys prepared for College and for Business. Primary department, Gymnasium, Military drill under U. S. Army officer. Reopens Sept. 28.
L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

RUGBY ACADEMY.
A Boarding and Day School for Boys at 92d St. and Central Park West, New-York City. Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Fourth year. Large rooms, extensive athletic grounds. Address CLINTON BURLING, Registrar. Reopens Sept. 28.

MOUNT MORRIS SCHOOL.
A '93 graduate wins $600 Columbia Prize for best entrance examinations.
Decided advances proposed for the new year.
Excellent primary instruction. Resident pupils.
Opens Sept. 26. 20 East 127th St.
FRANK CLIFFORD LYMAN, A. B., LL. B., Princ.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.) 74th year begins Sept 27. Boys fitted for college or business. Well-equipped gymnasium.
Primary department, under careful instruction.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL.
The school year begins Monday, Oct. 2. Mr. Cutler will be at the schoolhouse, No. 20 East 50th St., after Monday, Sept. 18.

YALE SCHOOL,
31 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO. L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in leading American and European cities
Best instruction, reasonable fee, term begins now.

WIENER INSTITUTE,
1,003 Madison Av., near 77th St.
Prepares for business and college. Day and boarding school for a limited number. Thorough courses in English, German, French, and Spanish.

WEST END SCHOOL. 113 West 71st St.
SEVENTH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 2.
Chester Donaldson, Prin.; Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., Vice Prin. Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., 5 to 8 P. M.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL,
110 WEST 79TH ST.
Thorough preparation for college or business.
Will reopen Oct. 2. Circulars sent on application.
L. KEMP PROSSOR, (Oxon.,) Principal.

REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS.—Thorough courses for law and medical students; Fall term begins Oct. 2 at 7 P. M. For pamphlet, address the Secretary, New-York Preparatory School, 13 West 42d St.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evening; private instruction. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL (57TH year) reopens Sept. 26. Prepares for best colleges, universities, business. Catalogue on request. Elmer E. Phillips, N. C. Hendrickson, Principals.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL. 12th Year.
417 MADISON AV. REOPENS OCT. 2.
NO JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
J. WOODBRIDGE DAVIS. DAVID A. CENTER.

IRVING SCHOOL, (BOYS,) 20 WEST 59TH ST.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, M. A.
All departments. Gymnasium. Reopens Sept. 28. Office hours: 9 to 11, 5 to 6. Year book on request.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

NEW-YORK CITY, 423 Madison Av.
J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL.
Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Principal at home after Sept. 18.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 13 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited; especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

COLLEGE PREPARATION, CLASSICAL, scientific; limited class; individual instruction; moderate terms. F. CHASE, 137 West 49th St.

MISS CARRIER, formerly with MISS DU VERNET. School for Boys and Girls. Reopens Oct. 4. French spoken. 52 EAST 30th St.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., REopens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

H. E. WELLS'S SCHOOL,
179 WEST 47TH ST.,
REOPENS OCT. 2.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
AND
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
Is rapidly filling up. Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
101 East 23d St., New-York.

FRENCH BY FRENCHMEN!
—13TH YEAR—
ECOLE PARISIENNE,
(late Sauveur School of Languages,)
A. MUZZARELLI, Principal.
Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES.—English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish taught by eminent native professors. Send for particulars, 30 West 27th St., New-York.

Young Ladies and Children.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN,
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
160-162 WEST 74TH ST.,
Will reopen Oct. 5 at the new specially-constructed FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Kindergarten conducted in FRENCH.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
With Kindergarten and Classes for Little Boys.
NOS. 647-649 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
The adjoining house, altered and refitted for school purposes, has been added to the building now occupied. Reopens Sept. 28.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York.
Re-opens Thursday, Oct. 5th. Primary, Preparatory, Academic Departments. College Preparation. All classes in charge of specialists.

MADAME A. C. MEARS'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 222 Madison Av., New-York, will reopen Monday, Oct. 2, 1893. French is the language of the family and school; special classes in art, and French conversation; English, French, and German primary department. Students prepared for college. Fifty-third year.

THE REED SCHOOL.
6, 8, 10 East 53d St. 30th Year begins Oct. 3.
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Resident;
Mr. J. Ramsay Montizambert, M. A., Head Master.
Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate courses, including all studies required at university entrance examinations.

THE SALISBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Central Park Plaza, 741 5th Av., New-York.—Boarding and day school; primary, intermediate, college-preparatory, and finishing. Mrs. Salisbury personally in charge. Individual instruction; light rooms. Reopens Wednesday, Oct. 4.

WEST END AVENUE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Reopens Oct. 2.
MARTHA S. THOMPSON, Principal.
Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments; prepares for college, having entered pupils at Barnard and Vassar; studio under the charge of Miss Pitkin.
281 WEST END AV., CORNER 78TH ST.

MISS ANNIE BROWN.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
713, 715, 717 Fifth Avenue.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. Reopens Oct. 4.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
Successors to the Misses Green,
Boarding and day school for girls, reopens Oct. 4 at the new location, 176 West 72d St., cor. Amsterdam Av.—Sherman Square.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,
824 LEXINGTON AV., northwest corner 63d St.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL with KINDERGARTEN; 30th year opens MONDAY, Sept. 25.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, (EPISCOPAL,) 6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York. A boarding and day school for girls; COLLEGIATE, PREPARATORY, PRIMARY classes; prepares pupils for college examinations; twenty-sixth year begins Oct. 2.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Avenue.
Reopens Oct. 2. Number limited.
School hours from nine to one. Primary class from nine to twelve. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Kindergarten and classes for little boys. Prepares for colleges. 711 Madison Av., cor. 63d St., and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., New-York. The twenty-eighth school year begins Tuesday, Sept. 26.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS.
CLASSES IN HIGHER ENGLISH.
117 WEST 58TH ST.

THE SIMMONS SCHOOL,
1010 Madison Av., 28 East 78th St.,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, Academic, Collegiate. Certificate admits to the leading colleges for women. Reopens Oct. 2.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK.
Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

THE MISSES MERINGTON
French and English school reopens Oct. 2.
Resident pupils.
183 Lenox Av., near 119th St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and Day School for Girls; 31st year begins Oct. 4. MISS DAY, Principal,
34 West 40th St.

MLLE. RUEL.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. (Number limited.) 26 East 56th St.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 2. Pupils prepared for college if desired. 10 East 75th St.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 9. Miss Chisholm at home Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

MISS CROCKER.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. Primary and advanced work; classes for little boys. 69 East 52d St.

MISS SUSAN M. VAN AMRINGE.—School for Girls. Primary, intermediate, advanced departments. Preparation for college. Reopens Oct. 5. 106 East 38th St., near Park Av.

MRS. GRAHAM YOUNGS.—Home and day school for girls; reopens Oct. 4.
Class for boys. 40 West 45th St.

THE MISSES WREAKS.
School for girls. 21 East 74th St.
Reopens Oct. 3. Four resident pupils received.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., reopens Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS, 607 5th Av.
Thirty-sixth year begins Oct. 3.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Re-opens Oct. 4, 55 West 47th St.

SCHOOL, LIMITED NUMBER, 100 PER cent. in recent college examinations; home influence; delightful place near Sound. WM. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point, New-York City.

MISS L. WINTHROP KOUES'
School for girls removes from 153 West 70th St. to 128 West 70th St.

MISS WARREN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
108 West 81st St.—Reopens Oct. 2d.
Class for boys in the primary department.

AT MISS PERRIN'S, 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BRAGG'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REopens Monday, Oct. 2; classes for little boys. 1,509 Broadway.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies and children, (founded 1857,) 280 West 71st St. Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

PRIVATE KINDERGARTEN.—Miss Randolph and Miss Pond will open their kindergarten Oct. 9. 651 Boulevard West, (corner 92d St.)

SAUSE'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
ADELPHI HALL, 52d St. and Broadway.
ALL THE LATEST DANCES. Send for circular.

MLLE. DE LA PERRIERE WILL BEGIN her lessons in French language Oct. 5, 641 Madison Av.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Miss M. S. Morgan, Miss E. F. Gallaudet, Principals. Reopens Oct. 5. 24 East 22d St.

MME. ALBERTI RESUMES LESSONS IN Delsartean physical culture and elocution Monday, Oct. 2. 557 5th Av.

Schools—Country.

Young Men and Boys.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.
Our catalogue is full of the very information you are now seeking for your son or daughter, and is so beautiful that it would grace your parlor table. Sent free.
THOMAS HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Girls.—A limited number of boys taken in the master's home. HERBERT D. PETTIT, M. A., Master. Lawrence, L. I.

SEMINARY.—Special offer, free tuition, no profit, 88th yr.; send stamp; name Times; good board. No. Granvil, N. Y.

Schools—Country.

Young Men and Boys.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER ST.,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 20, 1893.
Examinations for admission on the 18th and 19th of September.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues, apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

Young Ladies and Children.

MLLE. GROSCHEL, (FORMERLY DIRECTOR of the Groschel Conservatory of Music, Brooklyn,) country home and school for girls, Suffern, N. Y.; one hour from city; English, Latin, French, German, music, art.

$155 YEARLY BOARD, TUITION; Seminary, girls; Military College, boys, young men. Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N.J.

Law Schools.

Women's Law Class.
University of the City of New-York, for BUSINESS WOMEN and AMATEURS. Morning and evening sessions begin Nov. 1. Free Scholarships. Address for particulars Mrs. WEBER, 25 West 46th St., or Prof. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway, New-York.

Teachers.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses of all branches supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families. Modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE AGENCY, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

NORTH GERMAN LADY, DIPLOMEE OF Hanover and Paris, wants a position as visiting or resident teacher; German, French, music, English, Italian, rudiments of drawing; excellent references. Address T. S., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

BANJO AND PIANO INSTRUCTIONS.—By competent lady teacher at home or at pupil's residence; terms reasonable. Address TEACHER, Post Office Box 614, New-York.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY WILL GIVE LESsons afternoons; likes to teach children; references. Address MADEMOISELLE, Box 376 Times, Up Town.

A VISITING GOVERNESS OF FRENCH, English, music, desires to fill her morning hours; three years' references from last position, also from clergymen. TEACHER, 200 West 100th St.

YALE GRADUATE DESIRES PRIVATE PUpils; college preparation; advanced work. Address A. J. SHAW, 132 West 58th St.

WANTED—A lady to teach the common English branches. Address TRUSTEES, Box 194 Times.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady; diplômée; practical method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 61 East 41st St.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—Graduate of Oxford, England; many years' experience; best city references. R. JOHNSON, 42 Washington Square.

GERMAN LANGUAGE, CONVERSATION, Literature.—Best instruction; pupils prepared for college. M. B., 68 West 19th St.

Dancing.

WALTZ AND ALL FASHIONABLE DANCES taught; private and class lessons; circulars. KNICKERBOCKER CONSERVATORY, 44 West 14th St.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
No. 681 5th Av.,
Reopens Saturday, Oct. 21, class and private lessons. New Tuxedo Lancers.

GEORGE WALLACE'S CLASSES RESUME Tuesday, Oct. 3, 80-82 West 126th St. At Music Hall, 57th St., 7th Av., Oct. 7. See circular.

Musical.

GUITARS.—C. F. Martin & Co.'s celebrated Guitars; also, Boehm, Meyer, and Albrecht Flutes, Tiefenbrunner Zithers, and Fairbanks & Cole's fine Banjos. Depot at C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS', No. 19 Murray St.

MME. L. CAPPIANI HAS RETURNED FROM her country house to The Mystic, 123 West 39th St., New-York, where she receives pupils for voice culture and singing.

PROF. HENRY MAYER HAS RESUMED HIS piano tuition. Address 215 West 69th, or Chickering Hall.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Continued from Page 6.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Strictly first-class practical man; thoroughly capable in the management of gentleman's country place; long experience in this country and Europe; highest reference; Scotchman; married; no family. Address G. F., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By married man; Swede; aged 30; understands his business in all its branches; will take the management of a gentleman's country place; can do carpentering if required; A1 references. Address J. B., 407 West 44th St.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—Married; no family; understands care of horses, cows, poultry, and steam boilers; good references; moderate salary. R. Prowse, 294 15th St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—By a single man as gardener; understands driving; good milker; first-class reference. Address Gardener, Box 32, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn; office.

GARDENER.—To take charge of a gentleman's place as gardener; twelve years' reference from last place; wife can take charge of a dairy if so desired. Address F., 181 East 123d St.

Grooms.

GROOM AND USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; age, 25; takes proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; has four years' excellent reference. Address C. R., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By respectable young man lately landed from Ireland as groom or second man in private family; good experience. Call at 162 West 61st St.; Michael Fegan.

GROOM.—By young man as groom; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish one year's reference from last employers. Address J. M. M., 257 West 42d St.

GROOM OR USEFUL MAN.—By a Swede; 27; understands the care of horses and steam furnace; good reference. Address Charles Paulsson, 476 3d Av.

GROOM.—By an experienced young man; strictly sober and honest; best references; last employer can be seen. Call at 451 Park Av., stable.

GROOM.—By an experienced young man; strictly honest and sober; best references; last employer can be seen. Apply J. C., 844 3d Av.

GROOM.—By a single young man as stable groom; good experience; good reference. Apply to Isaac, 12 East 31st St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman; good appearance; age 23; has lived with first-class European families; highest reference. Address S., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Competent; leaves on account of family breaking up house; first-class reference. Present employer can be seen at 3 East 69th St.

SECOND MAN.—By young Swede (20) as second man or waiter in private family; willing and obliging; references. Address Carl, 17 West 47th St.

SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman as second man, in private family, with first-class city references. Address H. S., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE-HANDED.—By young Englishman; good city references. B. N., Box 115, 650 3d Av.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Frenchman as second man in a private family; good city reference. Address A. Y., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—In private family; city references. Address T. N., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Has also worked as carriage groom; in private family; age, 24; first-class reference. George Sweeney, 1,083 3d Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—To take care of furnaces in private families or to do any kind of jobbing; east side, between 35th and 36th Sts.; best city reference as to honesty and strict sobriety. Address, for two days, James, Box 299 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man in private family; understands care of brasses, windows, furnaces; also, care of gentleman's wardrobe; best city references. Address W. H., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Single; capable; driving, care of horses, flowers, furnace; able to do any work about gentleman's place; highly recommended. Address Thomas, Box 260 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—By French couple; town or country; wife first-class cook; husband useful man and coachman; best references from last employer. Address C. M., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Swede; intelligent, reliable; only one month in this country; speaking German, understanding a little English; in private family. Offert Otta Olofson, 73 Madison Av.

USEFUL MAN.—Light porter, assistant janitor, hall man, or night watchman; by a respectable Englishman; single; age, 30; reference. Address J. B., Box 207 Times.

USEFUL MAN.—By Englishman; in private family; understands all kinds indoor work; eight years' city reference. Address H. B., 160 East 49th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man of good appearance and with first-class city reference as useful or second man in private family. Address J. K., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

The New-York Times
ALL THE NEWS FOR 5 CENTS

Situations Wanted—Males.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede, lately landed; can drive and take care of horses. Ekwall, Box 207 Times.

USEFUL MAN OR WAITER, OR WORK OF Any Kind.—References. Address Carter, care of Puley, 219 East 38th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a man (age 20) in private family; can give good reference. A. D., 115 West 27th St.; B. Blackwell's.

USEFUL MAN.—By a respectable young man to take care of furnace, clean windows, and make himself useful. J. Gaffergan, 202 East 43d St.

Valets.

VALET.—By an experienced man, who is well up in his duties; thoroughly understands the care of gentleman's wardrobe; is used to traveling, yachting, and sea voyages; an invalid gentleman not objected to; Swiss; 34. Call or write to R. A., 102 West 28th St.

VALET OR COMPANION TO GENTLEMAN.—By respectable Englishman; 21; has capital habits, fair education, and can furnish excellent credentials relating to personality. F. J. H., 328 West 43d St.

VALET.—By young man, 25, as valet; thoroughly understands his business; can give massage treatment and shaving if necessary; best reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. O., 670 5th Av.

VALET.—By a young Frenchman as valet; thoroughly competent; does not speak English fluently; good city reference. Address C. P., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—Englishman as valet to two or three gentlemen; first-class references. Address F. H., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a respectable young man as waiter in a private family; is willing and obliging; has best city reference; no objection to a private boarding house. Address C. C., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

WAITER, &c.—LADY'S MAID.—By a young French couple; husband as waiter or take care of horses; wife as lady's maid; good country reference. Address H. D., 142 West 25th St.

WAITER—STABLEMAN.—By two respectable colored men; one as waiter, the other as stableman or hostler or private coachman. Call or address P. H. Salling, 342 West 16th St.

WAITER.—By a colored man in a private family as waiter, or a first-class boarding house; good city reference. Address E., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

WAITER OR SECOND MAN.—By a young Swede, lately landed, in a private family. Address A. L., 162 West 36th St.

Miscellaneous.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN RESIDING IN California, connected for twenty years with prominent Chicago house, wishes to represent Eastern manufacturer in San Francisco; prefer line already in market; best of references. Marshall, 46 Marine Building, Chicago.

ANY RESPONSIBLE POSITION; CAN GIVE satisfactory reference. Address Colored, 152 6th Av.

ATTENDANT, COMPANION, OR AMANUENsis.—By an experienced young man, having city reference that will bear strict investigation as to ability and character. D. C., 100 East 29th St.

ATTENDANT.—Has good knowledge of medicine and nursing; willing to travel; best city references. Address Attendant, Box 289 Times, Up Town.

A MAN OF 35 IN AN ART GALLERY OR store; has had years of experience. Address H. Y. A., Box 200 Times.

COOK.—By Frenchman as chef in private family or club; city references. Address Soffrey, 126 West 29th St.

EDUCATED FRENCHMAN; CONVERSANT with business and English. Address Potin, 1,242 Broadway.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—A gentleman wishes to find a place for his farmer and gardener; honest, sober; hard worker. Address R. J. Cross, South Orange, N. J.

FURNACEMAN.—By married Swedish man to take care of furnaces, sidewalks; neighborhood 52d St., east of 6th Av. Address Swede, 154 East 54th St.

DRIVER.—By young man as driver or porter; good worker; reference from last employer as to honesty and sobriety. J., 796 9th Av., care of Williams.

JANITOR.—By man and wife; thoroughly understand the care of apartment house or office building; ten years' experience; can furnish best of reference. Call or address Janitor, 117 Leonard St.

JANITOR.—By married man as janitor and engineer; can furnish twelve years' reference. Apply to D. H., 116 Waverley Place.

POSITION AS SECRETARY, LIBRARIAN, correspondent, translator, or similar work, by gentleman of education and experience; first assistant in large library; knowledge of literature and languages; willing to travel. R. Q. Darley, poste restante, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK.—A1; thorough in foreign and domestic details, correspondence, handling of men and material; fluent in German. Address shipper, Box 215 Times.

USEFUL COLORED BOY.—Work. Call at 408 West 39th St; C. Mayett.

WANTED—By small boy, age 14, living with parents, as errand boy or generally useful around the house; colored. Address Box 4, 496 7th Av.

WATCHMAN.—Day or night; three years' references from first-class house. J. Gordon, 65 East 54th St.

YOUNG MAN DESIRES CLERICAL WORK evenings. Address Stenographer, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

YOUNG MAN, BEST OF REFERENCES, DEsires to learn the real estate business; salary no object. I. Cohn, 211 Pearl St.

Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a German widow to take care of a house for the Winter; will be disengaged latter part of October; best five years' references. M. R., 1 East 78th St.

CARE OF FLAT.—By respectable woman to care for flat or apartments; would do the washing home; city reference. McGovern, 763 9th Av., in the store.

Help Wanted—Females.

A VERY COMPETENT GIRL WANTED AS chambermaid and waitress in small family. Apply, Sunday afternoon or Monday morning, from 9 to 12, at 128 West 77th St.

MASSAGE LESSONS SCIENTIFICALLY GIVen; quick method; to ladies only; terms reasonable. Miss Williams, 132 West 34th St.

WANTED—A Frenchwoman as cook in a small family; must be thoroughly competent in all branches; references required. Apply at Apartment 53, the Dakota, West 72d St., between 10 and 12, Monday morning, Oct. 2.

WANTED—Two competent young girls, German or Norwegian, as excellent cook and laundress and chambermaid and experienced waitress; must bring reference. Call, to-day, at 20 West 95th St.

WANTED—A very neat chambermaid and to do the fine washing in family of three; must be thoroughly experienced and have best references; only German, Swiss, or Swedish need answer. Address A. B., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—A young girl to do general housework and cooking in small private family; must be willing and obliging; German or Swedish preferred. 124 West 84th St., third flat; will pay car fare.

WANTED—A short distance from New-York; a good cook and waitress for the month of October. Inquire, with references, between 10 and 4, at Publishing Office, 43 East 10th St., third floor.

WANTED—A first class cook; unexceptional references; wages $35 a month; two in family. Address H., Box 140 Times.

WANTED—A girl to do chamber work and waiting, and to assist with one grown child. Call, Monday from 10 to 2, 145 West 47th St.

WANTED—Neat, tidy German girl as cook and laundress in small private family. Monday, between 10 and 12, 60 West 11th St.

WANTED—Good cook and laundress; personal city reference required. Call, Monday morning, between 9 and 10, at 14 East 55th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

ATTENDANT, WITH EXPERIENCE AS A nurse, willing to act as valet. Address, stating wages expected, G., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

WANTED,
FIRST-CLASS MEN,
WELL CONNECTED,
To Represent Life Insurance.
Address F. H. EDGAR,
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WANTED—A competent second man. Apply, with references, at 70 Park Av., before 11 o'clock.

Amusements.

EVERYBODY CHARMED & AMAZED!
QUICK SUCCESS
of the
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
OF MERRY OPERA AND REFINED VAUDEVILLE
AT B. F. KEITH'S
NEW UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
THIS WEEK, THE EVER JOLLY AND TUNEFUL
"MASCOT,"
And a long vaudeville bill.
COME ANY HOUR—YOU SEE IT ALL.
Orchestra..........50c. | Family Circle.......15c.
Balcony..........25c. |

DALY'S THEATRE. SPECIAL.
AUGUSTIN DALY..........Lessee and Manager
The engagement of the eminent comedian, Mr.
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
in Mr. Edward E. Kidder's successful play,
PEACEFUL VALLEY,
PEACEFUL VALLEY,
will begin at Daly's Theatre on Monday evening, Oct. 9.
Sale of seats opens next Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
42d St., 41st St. and 8th Av., (near Broadway.)
Manager..........MR. T. H. FRENCH
Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.
20TH WEEK
OF THE
PRODIGAL DAUGHTER,
AN UP-TO-DATE SPORTING DRAMA,
WITH
10 THOROUGHBRED HORSES 10
IN THE STEEPLECHASE.
TUESDAY, OCT. 17
150TH PERFORMANCE.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK,
FOUNDED 1842.
FIFTY-SECOND SEASON, 1893-1894.
ANTON SEIDL..........CONDUCTOR
Six Friday Afternoon Rehearsals and Six Saturday Evening Concerts, on November 17, 18; December 15, 16; January 12, 13; February 9, 10; March 9, 10; April 6, 7, will be given at
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.
Notice.—Subscribers of last season may renew their subscriptions at the Box Office of Music Hall, (main entrance to the right,) from Monday, October 23, till Saturday, October 28, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.—On and after Monday, October 30, unclaimed seats and boxes will be sold to new subscribers.
For Circulars with full particulars apply at principal music stores, or by mail to
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary, 429 Park Ave.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE.
M. W. HANLEY..........Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS LAST 6 NIGHTS LAST 6 NIGHTS LAST 6 NIGHTS LAST 6 NIGHTS LAST 2 MATS.
LAST 6 NIGHTS
OF
DAN'S
TRIBULATIONS.
OCT. 9, FIRST PRODUCTION OF EDWARD HARRIGAN'S LOCAL PLAY, CALLED
THE
WOOLEN STOCKING.
Music by DAVE BRAHAM.
WED'DAY | MATINEES | SATU'DAY.

STAR THEATRE..........PRELIMINARY
Beginning Monday, Oct. 9,
MR. AND MRS. W. H.
KENDAL
(under the direction of Daniel Frohman,)
when they will present
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY,
A new play by A. W. Pinero, Esq.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, Saturdays, 2.
PRICES AS USUAL—Seats now on sale.
***All seats ordered must be called for by Tuesday noon at STAR THEATRE.

NIBLO'S.
The Hit of the Season. Crowded Houses.
2d MONTH
The Celebrated LILIPUTIANS in their greatest spectacular play,
A TRIP
TO MARS.
The Flying Heads! The Magic Cabinet!
Brilliant Scenery. Gorgeous Costumes!
3 GRAND BALLETS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE. Matinées Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS.
Last 6 nights. Last Saturday matinée.
THE OTHER MAN.

GARDEN THEATRE. MONDAY, OCT. 9.
Hinrichs
Grand Opera Company.
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
AND
I PAGLIACCI.
Seats on sale Thursday. Regular prices.

CASINO. Broadway and 39th St.
Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2.
2d Week
THE RAINMAKER
OF SYRIA
OR THE WOMAN KING.
THE MOST PERFECT COMIC OPERA
OF THE DAY.
Seats on sale for month of October.

LYCEUM THEATRE..........4th Av. & 23d St.
..........DANIEL FROHMAN..........Manager
5th week of Mr. SOTHERN'S season in
"ANOTHER GREAT LYCEUM SUCCESS."
E. H. SOTHERN—
E. H. SOTHERN—
E. H. SOTHERN—in SHERIDAN;
E. H. SOTHERN—or, THE MAID OF BATH.
E. H. SOTHERN—
E. H. SOTHERN—
Richard Brinsley Sheridan..........Mr. Sothern
At 8:15. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2.

STAR THEATRE. EVE., 8:15. MAT. SAT., 2.
FREDERICK WARDE AND LOUIS JAMES.
MONDAY, THURSDAY, JULIUS CAESAR.
TUES., WED., SAT. EVE. AND MAT. VIRGINIUS.
FRIDAY EVENING, OTHELLO.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL. Broadway & 29th St.
BEST VAUDEVILLE IN TOWN THIS WEEK.
GUS HILL'S WORLD OF NOVELTIES,
in conjunction with the
IMPERIAL'S EUROPEAN STARS, INCLUDING THE THREE SISTERS JONGHMANS
GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

DALY'S THEATRE.
Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:30.
LAST WEEK
of the Great Musical Play Without Words,
L'ENFANT PRODIGUE.
Monday, Oct. 9—SOL SMITH RUSSELL in PEACEFUL VALLEY. Sale of seats begins Thursday.

Oratorio Society of New-York.
Rehearsals have been resumed and take place every Thursday evening at Recital Hall, Music Hall Building, 57th St. and 7th Av. Those wishing to join the chorus can apply any rehearsal night between 8 and 10.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
3D SUCCESSFUL MONTH.
LIBERTY HALL.
EVENINGS at 8:15. Regular Mat. SATURDAY.

TENNIS COURTS AND BOWLING ALLEYS to let; to private club only. Apply 212 West 41st St., city.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL WINTHROP,
125TH ST. AND 7TH AV. BOULEVARD.
A FEW SUITES OF TWO ROOMS AND BATH, FACING THE BOULEVARD DRIVE TO RENT FROM OCT. 1.
DINING ROOM ON THE TOP FLOOR.
THE HOTEL IS ONE BLOCK FROM THE ELEVATED, AND THE CABLE CARS PASS THE DOOR.

BALMORAL,
Lenox Av., 113th and 114th Sts., (entire block.)
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.

Board Wanted.

A.—25 PER CENT. SAVED ON GROCERIES, Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods, Provisions, Butter, Produce, Fruit, &c. Sold in reasonable quantities at wholesale prices. All goods delivered free in and out the city. ASPELL & CO., 314-316 Greenwich St.

GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND SON WANT second floor, with board, with small refined family; no other boarders; west side, above 70th St.; would furnish second floor, also parlor and dining room, if desirable. Address, with location, width of house, and full particulars, G. M. D., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

Amusements.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
A BOOMING SUCCESS
ENGLISH
MILITARY
TOURNAMENT.
GRANDEST MILITARY SPECTACLE IN THE WORLD.
DASHING, THRILLING, AND INTERESTING.
NEW FEATURES EVERY WEEK.
Seats, $1, $1.50; Balcony, 50c.; Boxes, $5, $9.
Seats Reserved Two Weeks in Advance.

HERRMANN'S THEATRE,
FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY.
MONDAY, OCT. 9,
MR.
RICHARD MANSFIELD
IN
Beau Brummel, Parisian Romance, Scarlet Letter, Prince Karl, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, The Merchant of Venice. Mr. Mansfield's only appearance in New-York this season. Seats may be secured in advance by letter. Box office opens Thursday, Oct. 5. Prices, $2, $1.50, $1.
MATINEES SATURDAYS ONLY.

BILLIARDS.
INTERNATIONAL MATCH
AT
Lenox Lyceum, 59th St., Madison Av.,
BETWEEN
JOHN ROBERTS,
CHAMPION OF ENGLAND,
VS.
FRANK IVES,
CHAMPION OF AMERICA,
for $1,000 and net gate receipts. 10,000 points under modified English rules, commencing MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 2, and continuing every afternoon and evening for ONE WEEK.
GAME CALLED AFTERNOON, 3 P. M.
GAME CALLED EVENING, 8 P. M.
ADMISSION, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

5TH AV. THEATRE.
HENRY C. MINER....Proprietor
EVENING 8:15. MATINEE SAT., 2:15.
Crowded House at Every Performance.
5TH WEEK.
MR. NAT C.
GOODWIN
IN AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S CHARMING PLAY,
"IN MIZZOURA."

KOSTER & BIAL'S. 34th St., West of Broadway.
TO-NIGHT,
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
Appearance of the
ENGLISH MILITARY BAND
from the Madison Square Garden Tournament, and other features.
To-morrow evening and during the week,
THE GRAND BALLET
VERSAILLES.
Specialty artists.
HARRIETT VERNON,
EDMEE LESCOT,
HARRY KENNEDY,
THE POWERS FAMILY, BICYCLISTS,
THE DELINA SISTERS TRIO,
THREE JUDGES, MLLE. ALVIRA.

A GREATER SUCCESS THAN
A TRIP TO CHINATOWN.
WHAT?
HOYT'S
A TEMPERANCE TOWN.
See this satire on prohibition interpreted by Hoyt's Comedians and GEORGE RICHARDS.
Crowds turned away nightly at Hoyt's Madison Square Theatre.
Evenings at 8:30. Sat. Mat. at 2:15.
Seats on sale one month ahead.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
J. WESLEY ROSENQUEST..........Manager
Last Week—Last Matinées Wed. and Sat.
Everybody Knows It. Ask 'Em.
HALLEN & HART
AND
THE IDEA
HAVE CAUGHT THE TOWN.
Next MONDAY, Oct. 9, first time of
THE CORNCRACKER.
By Joseph Arthur, author of "Blue Jeans," &c.

BROADWAY AND
A Great Success. Open from 1 P. M. until Midnight Daily. Sundays Included.
THE CRYSTAL MAZE.
Mystified Crowds Delighted at the only Novelty in New-York.
38TH STREET.

Harlem Opera House.
O. HAMMERSTEIN, Owner and Manager.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS.
LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN.
NEXT WEEK: THE OTHER MAN.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
THE MAGNETIC ATTRACTION,
RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY, 1492,
In Barnet and Pflueger's merry extravaganza. Is turning away people nightly. Rice's Columbian March. Macy & Co.'s Daily Hints from Paris. 100th night, with beautiful souvenirs, Oct. 16.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Mat. Sat. at 2
Manager..........Mr. T. H. FRENCH
This house will be closed to-morrow,
MONDAY EVENING, FOR PREPARATIONS.
TUESDAY, Oct. 3, OPENING NIGHT,
FRANCIS WILSON'S
PRODUCTION OF
ERMINIE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Evenings at 8. Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
PRIMROSE AND WEST
FAMOUS MINSTRELS.
NEW ACTS, NEW FACES, NEW IDEAS.
Next Week—Walter Sanford's "The Power of Gold."

BIJOU THEATRE. Broadway, near 30th St.
J. WESLEY ROSENQUEST..........Manager
Nights, 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
For two weeks, beginning to-morrow night.
THE GOLDEN WEDDING.
"A patchwork of nonsense and melody."
Dan Daly, Geo. Fortesque,
Clipper Quartet, Elsie Adair,
and 20 others.

STANDARD THEATRE. J. M. HILL, Manager.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) NIGHT,
First time in America,
Brandon Thomas's 3-act Comedy,
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
Evenings at 8:30. Sat. Mats. at 2:15.

TONY PASTOR'S 14TH ST. MATINEES TUESDAY & FRIDAY.
FILSON & ERROLL, MATTHEWS & HARRIS, GEORGIUS DAIGO, Tschar Kassian Marvel, THE JULIANS, THE QUINNS, PHYLLIS ALLEN, MILLAR BROTHERS, MURPHY AND HOYLY, THEO, OSTENS' MARIONETTES, RAY BURTON.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
ONLY 25c. TO-DAY.
Danko Gabor's Hungarian Band.
Every Afternoon and Evening During the Week.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, TEXAS, CHINA Japan, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, Central America.—Special rates for freight or passage; choice of routes; private cars to rent; special tourist parties; free maps and pamphlets. E. HAWLEY, A. G. T. M., Sou. Pac. Co., 343 B'way, and 1 Battery Place, N. Y.

FALL SERIES OF MR. LAWTON'S EXEMplified Lectures, Hardman Hall, Wednesday evenings, Oct. 11, 18, and 25. Admission free. Studio, 239 West 43d St.

DORE'S SUBLIME PAINTINGS, AT THE Doré Gallery, 7th Av., near 53d St. Sunday 2 to 6 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Broadway cable cars pass the door.

BOWLING ALLEYS TO LET TO BOWLING clubs only. Inquire of J. WALL, 919 6th Av., northwest corner 52d St.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
Every Evening the great big hit,
GROSSSTADTLUFT.

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS IN Silks,

Black Silks

Black Brocades, Satin Armures, and Coteles,

85c., heretofore $.1.25.

$1.45 heretofore $2.25.

Colored Silks

Novelty Silks suitable for dinner and carriage wear,

$2.90 and 3.90 former prices $10.00 to 14.00.

Colored Velvets.

$1.45, heretofore $2.50.

$1.95, heretofore $2.75 to 3.75.

Colored Dress Goods.

Fine Imported Novelties.

$1.45, reduced from $2.25.

$2.25, reduced from $3.50.

A WICKED BAPTIST MINISTER.

Deposed from His Functions for Gross Misconduct.

HART, Mich., Sept. 30.—The Rev. H. D. Webster, who is charged with gross immorality and who has been on trial before a board of Baptist ministers here, has been found guilty and suspended from the ministry.

One of the charges against Webster was that he had never been married to the woman with whom he was living, and whom he introduced as his wife. The charge on which he was found guilty was based on his relations with Lydia Ann Clerehener, at Friend, Neb. It is alleged the young woman died of shame. Webster disappeared with his alleged wife as soon as the charges were preferred, and his whereabouts are unknown.

Drank Carbolic Acid After a Quarrel.

Joseph Froman, twenty-one years old, boarding with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Patrick Maguire, at 242 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking carbolic acid.

Froman had circulated slanderous stories about his eighteen-year-old sister Grace. She called upon him and demanded to know why he had slandered her. He denied having done so, and an angry dispute occurred. Froman went into an adjoining room and poured a bottle of carbolic acid into a glass and drank it. Then, without telling what he had done, he put on his hat and coat and started for the Long Island College Hospital.

At the corner he met Patrick McGuinness and Robert Brady, cousins, who took him to Dr. Raub's house, 291 Clinton Street. The doctor was absent and the men then placed Froman in a wagon and hurried him to the hospital. He had hardly reached the door when he died.

Secretary Lamont in Town.

Secretary of War Lamont arrived from Washington yesterday and went to the Victoria Hotel, where Mrs. Lamont is staying. Mr. Lamont said he was in town on private business, and declined to discuss public questions.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

FINE FURS

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

HIGHEST AWARD, CENTENNIAL, 1876.

FORTY-FIRST SEASON.

WE HAVE A CHOICE STOCK OF SUPERB FURS MADE INTO THE LATEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS IN

FUR GARMENTS,

WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

REEFER COATS,
LOOSE-FRONT COATS,
EMPIRE COATS,
LOUIS XVI. CAPES,
COLUMBUS CAPES,
UMBRELLA CAPES,
SACQUES, AND
NEWMARKETS.

EVERY VARIETY OF FUR TRIMMING, MUFFS, AND FUR NECK SCARFS AND FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN SEAL, MINK, RUSSIAN SABLE, ASTRACHAN, PERSIAN LAMB, MARTEN, AND ALL THE FINER FURS.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,

149 BROADWAY, 26 MERCER ST.
GRAND ST. "L" STATION.
TELEPHONE, 388 SPRING.

CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

FIREMEN FROM CALIFORNIA.

Veterans from the Pacific Coast to Give New-York Another Visit.

The members of the Veteran Firemen's Association of California who are making a tour of the Eastern States will reach New-York to-day. They will arrive here at 1:55 P. M. and will remain in the city five days.

The forty members of the association who are making the tour, many of them accompanied by their wives and daughters, will be received by the Veteran Volunteer Firemen of New-York, who will see that the stay of their guests in New-York is made as pleasant as possible.

The Californians left San Francisco on Sept. 19. They come here from Philadelphia, and after their visit to New-York City they will take the steamer for Albany, going thence by easy stages to Chicago, stopping at Niagara Falls and other interesting points on the way.

In Chicago they will take part in the ceremonies of Volunteer Firemen's Day, which will be celebrated on Oct. 10.

The veterans bring with them an old hand engine, which was in use seventy-three years ago. It was built in New-York by James Smith for Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, in 1820. It was taken to California by William Free, an old member of Engine Company No. 23 of this city. It was the first engine taken to California, and is now the property of the Exempt Fire Company of San Francisco.

Several of the members of the association have achieved more or less prominence in California. Following are the names of the participants in the present pilgrimage, which is the eighth the association has made since its organization, in January, 1888:

Senator J. H. Mahoney, President; J. B. Lauda, R. O'Connor, M. Metzger, William Hitman, A. N. Grant, Dr. C. C. O'Donnell, H. T. Bestor, Thomas Phillips, Thomas Morton, Hiram A. Harford, William Fahrenkrug, Joseph S. Marshall, I. Surryhue, Joe Dieves, Charles Wilson, John McGill, Joseph Fox, C. H. McMahon, John T. Nott, Capt. J. J. Harron, R. G. Wenzel, Tom Sawyer, George Carlisle, H. Campe, William Raubinger, John Duvall, H. Myer, George Cadwell, J. H. Pharo, Charles Dexter, J. G. McCall, W. Gooding, R. E. Bush, John C. Roberts, James J. Hayden, William McCormack, J. A. Fawcett, and J. V. Mumford.

The association has issued a pretty souvenir, dealing with the present excursion and giving a brief history of the organization. Several of the members were in New-York in advance of the main body of the association yesterday. Among them was Joseph P. Dieves, who spoke enthusiastically of the pleasures the firemen were enjoying on their Eastern trip.

Passengers on Steamers for Europe.

Among the passengers on the steamship Campania, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, were Mrs. Helen W. Atkins, J. E. Findley, O. L. Mayer, James O'Leary, H. H. Herts, F. Ainsworth, Nathan Clark, and Dr. Norman Milligan.

On the Elbe, for Bremen, were Dr. A. Punjhorn, G. de Merceda, Karl Voight, Dr. Walter Giesecke, Ludwig Rath, Charles Watson, and Alfred Zettel.

On the Alaska, for Liverpool, were John A. Berresford, R. D. Davidson, R. S. Fyffe, Ralph M. Hyde, Jr., A. M. Underhill, Robert Dalrymple, Mrs. David Gray, Dr. F. J. Campbell, the Rev. Canon Donovan, Kenneth MacKenzie, the Rev. William J. Phelan, and V. Tamyarian.

La Bourgogne, for Havre, carried Dr. F. O. Chamberlain, Dr. F. G. Mirinda, J. A. W. Alexander, Mgr. M. Deminind, Prof. Galileo Feraris, Pedro Betim Paes Leme, Castillon du Perrion, Prof. G. Trentanone, and C. Warden.

Girl Missing from a Convent.

Mabel M. Schiffer, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Jules Schiffer, foreman in The Recorder advertisement composing room, who was an inmate of a convent at New-Brighton, S. I., was sent a block away by one of the Sisters Friday afternoon to mail a letter. Since she started for the letter box she has not been seen.

The sisters of the convent, thinking she had continued to Port Richmond, where the girl's grandparents live, felt no uneasiness until yesterday, when they sent to see if she was with her relatives. She had not been there, and the police of this city were asked to send out a general alarm.

The missing girl was of short stature and plump. She had bright red cheeks, light blue eyes, and wavy auburn hair.

To Wind up Its Affairs.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 30—The Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company to-day voted to reinsure their risks and wind up the affairs of the company. The finances of the company are in so complicated a condition that it is impossible to state at present how much, if any, the stockholders will receive after the liabilities are met.

AN OPPORTUNE FRIEND will be found in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, when racked by a severe Cold, and the many Lung or Throat affections which sometimes follow. This old remedy has met the approval of two generations, and is to-day as popular, safe, and effective as ever.—*Advertisement.*

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

MONDAY, Oct. 2,

Grand Opening FALL NOVELTIES.

—representing the productions of the most famous manufacturers in France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Belgium; together with an array of Bargains in seasonable and desirable merchandise far outranking any values which have ever been offered in fine Dry Goods, Millinery, Silks, Dress Goods, &c.

The absolute correctness of the foregoing statement will readily be conceded after an inspection of the goods and prices.

Ladies' Paris Costumes.

On Monday we will show additional invoices (received the past week) of the highest Novelties in Paris Costumes. These, added to the superb collection already in stock, make this exhibition worthy of special visits, as it far surpasses in extent and merit any previous showing in New-York City.

Ladies' Imported Capes, Wraps, Jackets, Traveling, Carriage, and Evening Garments.

At no time in the history of the Mantle Trade has such a grand assortment of Garments suitable for all occasions been offered as we will place before our customers this week. In all, from the lowest priced to the most expensive, style, shape, and elegance are apparent at a glance, while the prices are lower than ever.

MISSES' SUIT & CLOAK DEPTS.

In our Misses' Suit and Cloak Departments we shall this week offer, **at about one-half actual value, over 3,000 Suits, Jackets and Coats,** very desirable for school wear, being made from first-class wool materials, well trimmed, and sewing equal to that of the highest grades.

Will also exhibit a very large collection of the choicest styles of the season for dress and street wear, to which we invite special attention.

No charge made for altering Ladies' or Misses' Suits or Cloaks.

House Gown and Underwear Depts.

FALL OPENING OF

Robes de Interior,
Tea Jackets,
Dinner and Opera Corsages,
Negligee Dinner Gowns, and
French Underwear,

which for beauty of materials, styles, and harmony of colorings will be found distinctly different from anything shown outside the best Parisian houses.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Great Display of Bonnets, Round Hats and Toques,

Representing the latest productions from such houses as Virot, Reboux, Josse, Julia, Tuvee, Colomb, Pouyanne, Camille Roger, Paul Virot et Berthe, Loys Sœurs, Carlier, Mangin Maurice, &c., which will be sold at very reasonable prices.

Also a very large and desirable collection of Dress, Suit and Street Hats from our own workrooms from $6 each upward.

Ladies' Silk Hosiery.

The opportunity of a lifetime to buy finest quality Silk Hosiery.

The recent stringency in the money market has enabled us to purchase at our own figure the entire selected stock on hand of one of the most celebrated Silk Hosiery manufacturers.

Never again can such an opportunity occur whereby the very best qualities of Silk Hosiery will be sacrificed at such ruinous prices.

The following is but a partial list of styles and fancy colorings:

Pure Bright Silk, Richelieu ribbed, colors tans, pink, canary, sky and black;

Pure Bright Silk, plain colors, gray, tans, canary, rose, sky and black;

Pure Bright Silk, in two-toned vertical stripes;

Spun Silk, two-toned black boots, colored tops, colors sky, pink, cream and yellow, also solid black and opera length in plain black.

The entire lot will be offered at the uniform price of

98c. pair;

worth from $1.75 to $4.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

EHRICH BROS.

EXCEPTIONAL SALE OF RENAISSANCE LACES.

An importer's entire stock of Renaissance Laces will be offered by us to-morrow—which at the prices named will far exceed in value any offered before.

LOTS 1 AND 2.—30 INCHES WIDE RENAISSANCE LACE, EDGED BOTH SIDES, IN CHOICE QUALITY AND DESIGNS, SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SASH WINDOWS AND VESTIBULES. POSITIVE VALUE, $9.75 AND $11.50; OUR PRICE,

$5.75 AND $6.98 YD.

LOTS 3 AND 4.—2 TO 6 INCHES WIDE RENAISSANCE LACES AND INSERTIONS, SUITABLE FOR THE MAKING UP OF CURTAINS, BED OR TABLE WEAR. POSITIVE VALUE, 45c. AND 80c.; OUR PRICE,

28c. AND 58c.

6TH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

WILL WAIT FOR MR. MURPHY.

No Confirmations Until the Senator Returns to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—All the nominations to New-York State offices which were refered to in these dispatches last night were sent to the Senate by the President to-day. The name of William McKinney was added to the list of Assistant Appraisers at the New-York Custom House.

Some time will necessarily elapse before these nominations will receive the indorsement of the Senate. The Committee on Commerce, to which they have been referred, will take no action until Mr Murphy returns from New-York. He left this afternoon for home, and unless there is a demand for his presence in the city before next Thursday he will not return until after the Democratic State Convention. It is not understood that Mr. Murphy is opposed to any of the nominations made to-day, but as he is a member of the committee on Commerce, the Chairman wil not permit action to be taken until his return.

There does not appear to be any doubt that the nominations of Collector Kilbreth and Appraiser Bunn and George S. Weed, Collector of the Port of Plattsburg, have been held up thus far by the Committee on Commerce at the instance of the New-York Senators. After the convention is over, they will probably be reported favorably to the Senate. There is supposed to have been some politics in the delay, but the average New-York observer has failed to discover any advantage which has resulted from it. Senator Hill is still in the city and has not yet decided whether he will go to Saratoga next week.

Reading Conference in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The adjourned conference between the receivers of the Reading Railroad Company and representatives of the New-York bondholders' committees was held in the Directors' room at the Fourth Street offices to-day, the session continuing from 10 o'clock in the morning until after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Receivers Edward M. Paxson, J. S. Harris, and John Lowber Welsh and their counsel, Samuel Dickson, represented the company, while the several classes of bondholders were represented by John R. Dos Passos, C. C. Beaman, Evans R. Dick, John D. Probst, and Messrs. Leggett and Marcus. The impression has prevailed all along that the conference would determine whether the committees should proceed to foreclose the property in consequence of the default made in the July interest on the general mortgage bonds, but nothing has yet been decided in the premises, as a further adjournment was made to-day. Mr. Dos Passos was asked for the result of the meeting, and answered that no conclusion had been reached, but he said that commendable progress had been made with the work in hand. "We have simply sought information and enlightenment," he continued, "and the receivers are aiding us in every way possible."

It was learned from other sources that the visitors were simply a self-appointed court of inquiry, and were conducting an investigation in the interests of those whom they represented. That this is so is proved by the remarks of one of the gentlemen present at the conference, who, in reply to the request for information, said: "There is really no news to be given out. We are simply obtaining information regarding the true condition of the company's affairs, and we have already learned that they are as the receivers have said they were."

It was stated this afternoon that the two-and-a-half-million-dollar loan of Speyer & Co. has been satisfactorily adjusted. Speyer & Co. are amply secured by bonds of the company, and are, it is said, contented to take the interest and commissions. The receivers are said to feel confident that within a year they will be in a position to liquidate the Speyer loan and have a sufficient balance to pay off the general mortgage interest.

Met Three Waterspouts in One Day.

The steamship Thomas Anderson, from Hamburg to this port, met three waterspouts Thursday morning when off the South Shoal Lightship, which is about 130 miles from Sandy Hook. The first of the waterspouts came within a mile of the steamship, and for a few moments Capt Shaw was anxious about the safety of his vessel. Fortunately the waterspout burst, and although the steamship was tossed by the commotion caused by the funnel of water it was not troubled any further.

At the time the waterspout appeared, First Officer Hardaker was in charge of the steamship. In speaking of the waterspout yesterday he said:

"We had clear weather till Thursday morning, when we observed a big black cloud coming north. It was bringing a whirlwind with it, as we knew a few minutes later. Suddenly a narrow, whirling cylinder appeared to let itself down from the cloud and at the same time a funnel-like mass rose out of the water to meet it, and a moment later a whirling waterspout was coming north toward the ship. At the centre, the thinnest part of the waterspout, it appeared to be about 6 feet in diameter. We were all watching it eagerly for about fifteen minutes, when it suddenly burst about a mile to the south of us, and the water for a hundred yards around was most violently agitated."

The officers of the steamship said that never before had they been able to observe a waterspout so clearly. Two others were seen not long afterward on the same day, but they were at a greater distance from the ship than the first one.

Mr. Bartlett's Chances.

Edward J. Bartlett is now being mentioned very generally by New-York City Republicans for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Several very conspicuous up-State Republicans said last week that the nomination should come to this city. Mr. Bartlett was the leading Republican candidate for the place in this city yesterday.

Mr. Bartlett is a very prominent member of the Bar Association, which denounced the conduct of Judge Maynard. For years he was Chairman of the Committee on Admissions to the association. He is an ex-President of the Republican Club. He ran on the local Republican ticket for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1891 against Judge Ingraham.

Her Clothing Set on Fire by a Match.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dowd, forty years old, of 110 Smith Street, Brooklyn, was burned, probably fatally, at her residence yesterday afternoon while lighting a fire in the kitchen range. Her dress became ignited from a match, and in a moment she was wrapped in flames.

Her screams attracted the attention of neighbors, who tried to save her, but she was so badly burned that the ambulance surgeon said she would die. She was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital. Her husband is an old volunteer fireman.

CARPETS.

We call special attention to our immense line of

ROYAL WILTONS,

(in exclusive designs.)

We believe them to be the best wearing carpet made.

Having decided to close out our Wholesale Department, at retail, we offer

A Half Million Dollars' Worth

at prices that will insure immediate sale.

Whole Carpets & Rugs

In the different grades, made from odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, into all sizes, suitable for all kinds of rooms,

AT REMNANT PRICES.

Lace Curtains.

Our Fall importation is complete in all the leading makes, consisting of Arabian, Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, &c.

We offer a special line of Nottinghams, Irish Points, and Tambours at extremely low prices.

FURNITURE.

A few odd pieces and suites, our own upholstering, TO CLOSE OUT AT A SACRIFICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Furniture AND Carpets.

We offer this week at lowest possible prices our well-selected Fall stock of our own manufacture.

"THE SECRET"

of our success is that we give the very best value for the least money, for novelty and variety; therefore act wisely by purchasing from us. We are the leaders.

CASH OR CREDIT.

The Most Liberal Terms of Credit.

MANGES BROS.,

148 and 150 West 23d St.
Between 6th and 7th Avs.

SPECIAL SALE.

100 PIANOS

We will sell during this month 100 "WATERS" Upright Pianos, including handsome stool and cover, at $225 cash or $250 on installments; only $10 cash and $7 monthly for the balance until paid. These are the famous new "WATERS" Uprights, the best and most durable pianos made, 7⅓ octave, 3-stringed, RICH, DEEP TONE, WITH FINE SINGING QUALITY, full iron frame, repeating action, finest ivory keys, three pedals, and every improvement.

WARRANTED SIX YEARS, TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION. No charge for delivery within 25 miles of New-York. Please call or send postal for catalogue, with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 5th Av., near 18th St.

Tammany at the State Convention.

The Tammany Executive Committee, or Committee of Thirty, will meet at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon to make final arrangements for the departure of the city delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga.

The Tammany delegation will leave upon a special train from the Grand Central Station about 1 P. M. next Wednesday afternoon, and will be in Saratoga in time for the meeting of the State Committee on Wednesday evening. The Tammany headquarters at Saratoga will be at the American Hotel.

The Auburn Woolen Company.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 30.—A sensation in commercial circles was produced to-day, when it was announced that the Auburn Woolen Company had gone into voluntary liquidation. It was one of the oldest and most stable industries of the city, and began operations in 1847. All of the stockholders, with the exception of the President, Samuel Laurie of this city, live in New-York City.

President Laurie said the company would pay all of its debts.

Profoundly Grateful

For Help Derived From Hood's Sarsaparilla

Symptoms of Cancer Removed—Rheumatism Cured.

"I am profoundly impressed with the medical virtues of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was threatened with cancer and disagreeable eruptions. Providentially I obtained a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and by the time it was gone the bad symptoms had all disappeared. I have used four bottles, and I believe it has

Save Me from Premature Death.

I am now almost 73 years of age, and I work like a tiger. I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has had much to do with my vigor and strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I do want the afflicted to know what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, and I feel it a duty to let people know in this way of the help obtained." REV. O. H. POWER, 2,924 Hanover Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headaches. 25c.

Daniell & Sons,

CONTINUATION of the Sacrificial Sale of Fine Dress Silks.

It is a source of great satisfaction to know that the

PUBLIC

begins to realize we are in

Dead Earnest.

The crowds visiting our store during the past week find the

REDUCTIONS

as advertised to be

Absolutely True.

The Actual Loss

in our Silk Department during the past week amounts to more than

10,000 Good Dollars,

and the

CARNAGE

is to be continued during the

Coming Week.

This Panic Out-Panics all

Preceding Panics from 1837 to Date.

While the present condition of things lasts the loss to the whole country must be millions of dollars each day.

Who Are to Blame?

Over sixty millions of people want an answer.

Distributed

through our ten buildings are Twenty-two Departments. We have twelve

Trained Buyers.

Some of them have been with us more than a generation.

Their purchases both here and in Europe justify the belief that in exquisite taste and judgment they are not to be excelled.

Every Department

is now replete with Novelties

for Fall and Winter.

All our departments represent a value of over a Million Dollars.

Whatever Loss

we may suffer during the coming season we shall meet with becoming

Resignation and Determination.

N. B.—We find the Centre Tables are not commodious enough to properly display the goods included in this sale, and we have devoted 150 feet of additional counter to avoid unnecessary crowding.

LADIES' WINTER UNDERWEAR. EASONABLE VALUES. FOUR GREAT BARGAINS.

Ladies' Norfolk and New-Brunswick (non-shrinking) Merino Vests, white and natural, 75 per cent. wool, high neck, long sleeves, all sizes,

At 75c. each.

Ladies' Genuine Swiss-Ribbed Australian Wool Vests, silk trimmed, in white, natural, and black.

Low necked, no sleeves. 75c. each.

Highnecked, long sleeves. 98c. each.

Ladies' heavy Swiss-Ribbed, Non-Shrinking White Merino Vests, 50 per cent. wool, high neck, long sleeves, all sizes,

at 69c. each.

Ladies' White Merino Corset Covers, non-shrinking, all sizes,

at 35c. each.

All of above are from

25 to 50 per cent.

under prevailing prices.

MILLINERY.

Our display for the Fall and Winter season comprises the latest fancies in millinery trimmings, hats, flowers, and feathers, at unusually low prices.

An elegant line of trimmed hats, bonnets, turbans, imported and of our own special designing.

Imported and domestic felts in all colors and shapes.

Fancy feathers, velvet roses, and rich flowers for evening wear, &c.

Specially choice line of Black Parrots and other Black Birds.

TRIMMINGS.

Unusually fine stock of Mohair Braids, Fur Trimmings, Jet Passementeries, in all widths, now on sale.

CLOAK DEPT.

Ladies' Black Cloth Capes, fancy braid trimming,

$9.75.

Actual value, $12.

Also Black Circular Cape, umbrella collarette, braid trimming,

at $10.75.

Actual value $13.50.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets, reefer front, full back, large sleeves, and umbrella shoulder cape.

Tan, $7.25, value $10.

Black, $10.75, value $13.25.

A good selection of Misses' and Children's School Coats and Reefers at exceptionally low prices.

BROADWAY, (THE BLOCK,) 8th & 9th Sts., N. Y.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding The Times's readers to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to The New-York Times, Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure The Times of any of the dealers.

Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of The New-York Times.

..............................1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at..........o'clock to-day of the newsdealer

at.., ...

The reason assigned by him was...

PAGES 9–16. SUNDAY, The New-York Times. OCT. 1, 1893. PAGES 9–16.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street.

TWO GREAT OFFERINGS

BANKRUPT SALE

Boys' Clothing
in
FINE QUALITIES
at
HALF VALUE.

Thousands of new styles in All-Wool Cloth and Jersey Suits, Overcoats, and Reefers—bought as heretofore announced of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell at

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Boys' Suits.

All-wool Cheviot—best styles—worth 5.00,	$1.98
All-wool Jersey and Cheviot—worth 6.00,	2.98
All-wool Cheviot—Checks and Mixtures,	3.98
All-wool Zouave Kilt Suits—worth 2.50,	98c
Long Pant Suits—all-wool Cheviots, single and double breasted—14 to 19 yrs.	6.98
Another lot—finer—14 to 19 yrs.	7.98

Reefers and Overcoats.

Kilt Overcoats—2½ to 6 yrs—worth 4.00,	$1.98
Kilt Overcoats—2½ to 6 yrs—worth 5.00,	2.98
Kilt Overcoats—2½ to 6 yrs—worth 6.00,	3.98
All-wool Reefers—3 to 8 yrs—worth 7.00,	3.98
Chinchilla Reefers—heavy braid trim—plaid lining—9 to 16 yrs.	2.98
Shetland Ulsters—5 to 11 yrs.	3.98
Cape Overcoats—9 to 14 yrs.	4.98

Boys' Pants and Waists.

Cheviot Knee Pants—4 to 14 yrs,	worth 59,	29c
Extra quality—gray, brown, and blue, worth 89		59c
Long Pants—all wool—14 to 19 yrs,		$1.98
Fine dark Worsted—14 to 19 yrs,		2.98
Finest imported Worsted—14 to 19 yrs,		3.98
Cheviot Waists—dark colors,	worth 60,	39c
Flannel Waists—Gray, Brown, and Blue,	usually 79,	49c
Cloth Caps—best shapes,	usually 39,	19c
Fine Cloth Yachts—best shapes—satin lined,		49c

Ladies' Cloaks and Dresses.

For Fall and Winter all our stock is in——and all is new......Examination will disclose as fine assortments as we have ever shown......Those fine qualities and elegant styles at those moderate prices for which we, far and wide, are justly known.

Jackets,	$4.00 to $80.00
Capes,	4.00 to 100.00
Dresses,	10.00 to 75.00

Dress Goods.

Assortments are now complete—all our importations are in store, also the novelties in fine fabrics of Domestic make—Cheviots, Tweeds, Diagonals, Homespuns, Camel's Hairs, Henriettas, Cashmeres, Cloths, Cordurettes, Serges, Bengalines, Armures, Poplins, and hosts of other popular fabrics—Ombre, Two-toned, Plain and Iridescent; Mixtures and Melanges, and all-wool Plaids and Silk and Wool.

Two Great Lines,
Forty Cents to One Dollar,
One Dollar to Two Dollars.

May we ask a visit of inspection?

This week's special offerings include
Ten Cases
All-Wool Diagonals,
Serges and Striped Cheviots,
At TWENTY-NINE CENTS a yard.
In plains and mixtures—twenty-five colorings.
Impossible to duplicate,
as the goods cost far more to make.

At THIRTY-NINE CENTS,
Scotch Tweeds, Fancy Weaves, and Broad Wale Diagonals—all wool—best styles and colors.

At FORTY-NINE CENTS,
Fine French Plaids and all-wool Tailor Cloths—50 inches wide—in every new Fall shade.

At SIXTY-FOUR CENTS,
All-wool Chevrons—52 inches wide—also Tailor Cloths of extra fine quality, of which we invite comparison with those elsewhere offered at a dollar.

At SIXTY-EIGHT CENTS,
Fine French Cordurettes......................all colors

At EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS,
Fine French Broadcloths—54 inches wide, in a dozen shades and Black; also extra fine Henriettas in every desirable shade—splendid value.

At NINETY-EIGHT CENTS,
Imported Tweeds in small checks, neat stripes, and fancy designs—especially desirable for Tailor-made suits—54 inches wide.

At 1.09 AND 1.24,
Elegant Two-toned suitings—54 inches wide—in all leading combinations, splendid quality, matchless value.

Housekeeping Goods.

At this season it may not be amiss to remind customers returning from their country homes of our great assortments and extraordinary values........ All the Standard Staple Goods are found with us at prices as low or lower than they can be bought of jobbers by the case........Hotel Keepers, Institutions, and other large consumers know these facts to their profit and advantage.

READY-MADE SHEETS.

Six-quarter,	39 cents
Seven-quarter,	45 cents
Eight-quarter,	49 cents
Nine-quarter,	55 cents
Ten-quarter,	59 cents

Ready-made Pillow Cases.

45x36 15c 54x36 17c

BEST SHEETINGS.

White.		Brown.	
10-4	19¾c	10-4	18¾c
9-4	18¾c	9-4	17¾c
8-4	17¾c	8-4	15¾c
7-4	15¾c	7-4	13¾c
6-4	13¾c	6-4	12¾c
5-4	10¾c	5-4	9¾c

All-Linen Towels—knot fringe,	11 cents
Large Damask and Huck,	15 cents
Extra large Damask,	19 cents
Extra fine Huck,	27 cents
Very fine Double Damask Towels,	49 cents
With Fancy Lace Borders	59 cents

IMPORTERS' STOCK

Elegant Silks
for
STREET AND EVENING
at
HALF VALUE,

including elegant Satin Brocades of finest quality in exquisite shades and wonderful variety,
Import cost $1.50 and $1.75,
which we will sell at

79 CENTS AND 89 CENTS.

Upholstery.

In our great basements, space equal to three large stores is given to Upholstery, with additional space on third floor of Thirteenth St. buildings equal to two stores more for Rugs and Poles and all that thereunto belongs.......This season's offerings are new, fresh stock—all new—no old stock or passé styles—all is new, and the new is offered at far lower prices than others sell the old.......New Goods can to-day be bought for cash at lower prices than Upholstery ever before was sold.......For cash we always buy.......Those who want cash for quantities first come to us.......We sell at small profit, so that we may quickly sell and quickly buy again....... Visit and inspect—you will not be urged to buy.

Rich Curtains,

most important offering,

At $24.98,

WE WILL SELL

Finest French Velour Portieres,

all over figured or plain with borders—all reversible and in the richest colorings and designs——assortment being the largest ever exhibited....As regular prices of these elegant Curtains are Forty and Fifty dollars a pair, judges of fine goods can appreciate the opportunity!

As popular offering in

Chenille Portieres

We will sell At Four Ninety-eight
300 pair best Chenille in all colors,
with handsome dados and extra deep fringes,
worth Fifty per cent. more.

200 pair Chenille Portières,	figured,	5.98
300 pair High Art Designs,	extra wide,	7.98
200 pair choice Designs,	rare colors,	9.98
100 pair—extra wide—no handsomer made,		11.98

Values condensed in above short lines can only be realized by inspection.

SILK CURTAINS, Old Rose, Pomegranate, Bronze, Tabac, Gobelin, Light Blue, and Gold—striped and figured,
Three Ninety-eight to Twenty Dollars.

Particularly good value at
$4.98.............6.98.............9.98..............11.98
Assortments double any elsewhere found.

ALSO FIRST AUTUMN SALE OF
Real Lace Curtains
FAR BELOW VALUE!
Prices range from $2.98 to $39.98
FOR QUALITIES
usually sold at Six Dollars to Fifty.

Assortments comprise all the latest and best styles of Irish Point, Antique, Tambour, Brussels, Marie Antoinette, Cluny, Herisan, Louis XIV., Point D'Esprit, and Renaissance.

We invite special attention to
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS
of the finer and finest qualities, of which we show extensive assortments, particularly in Point D'Esprit, Detached figures, and other neat and dainty styles elsewhere scarce.
PRICES RANGE from ONE Dollar to Six.
Lengths 3½ and 4 yards. Widths 54 and 60 inches.
Other styles—double and triple thread,
69 CENTS TO $1.98.
No better value in New-York.

Of Tapestries and Brocatels

we offer even greater assortments than in previous seasons, while prices, for the finest as well as the popular grades, are lower than they have ever yet been known......all qualities—29 cents to 5.98.

Table and Piano Covers.

Hundreds and hundreds and hundreds—no other house shows one-half the variety.

Tapestry Covers,	1½ yards,	79c
Chenille Covers,	1 yard,	79c
Chenille Covers,	2 yards,	$2.39
Chenille Piano Covers,	3 yards,	2.98
Imported Velour,	1¾ yards,	4.98
Imported Velour,	2 yards,	6.98
Imported Velour,	2½ yards,	9.98

Special Values in

CENTRE CARPETS.

Japanese,	6 x 9 ft.,	4.59
Japanese,	9 x12 ft.,	8.49
Smyrna,	4 x 7 ft.,	4.98
Smyrna,	6 x 9 ft.,	12.98
Smyrna,	7½x10½ ft.,	26.98
Smyrna,	9 x12 ft.,	36.98
Ingrain,	6 x 9 ft.,	2.69
Ingrain,	7.6x 9 ft.,	2.97
Ingrain,	9 x 9 ft.,	3.89
Ingrain,	9 x12 ft.,	4.98

UNMATCHABLE VALUE.

RUG STOCK IS COMPLETE WITH

Smyrnas,	all sizes,	49c to $5.00
Moquettes,	all sizes,	98c to 4.00
Wiltons,	all sizes,	$2.98 to 8.00
Japanese,	all sizes,	1.39 to 4.00
Turkish,	all sizes,	6.98 to 20.00
Sheepskin,	all sizes,	98c to 8.00
Goatskin,	all sizes,	1.98 to 5.00
Real Angora,	26x54 inch,	9.98

SEE SILKS, AT TOP.

Fancy two-toned Bengalines,		1.25
Plain Colored Bengalines,	high lustre,	98 cts
Fine Black Bengalines,	high lustre,	1.25
Black Satin Brocades,	new styles,	89 cts
Black Satin-Figured Indias,		69 cts

Higgins & Seiter

Fine China. Rich Cut Glass.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
Values Extraordinary.

During the recent financial stringency we were able to purchase for spot cash several very large and desirable lots of China and Glass at prices far below cost of production.

In CUT GLASS especially we obtained bargains, the equal of which we may never get again. These purchases, together with Fall importations just opened, we will offer at a

Grand Special Sale,

Commencing Monday, Oct. 2.

At the same time we will open our new addition, which is now completed, and which gives us more floor space than any other retail China house in New-York.

The following goods, which are but a few of the many we shall offer, are all perfect, and by far the greatest values it has ever been our privilege and pleasure to offer.

RICH CUT GLASS.

Cut Glass Fruit, Nut or Berry Dishes, richly and deeply cut:
7-inch, $2.75 each; value $6.50.
8-inch, $3.25 each; value $7.25.

Cut Glass Salad Bowls, square shape, strawberry diamond and fan cutting.
9-inch, $5.00 each; value $9.35.

Also 250 other Bowls, Nappies, Jugs, Decanters, &c., at prices equally low.

Cut Glass Water Bottles.

Quart size, strawberry diamond and fan cutting, $2.00 each; value $4.00.

Cut Glass Water Tumblers.

3.85 dozen.

3.85 dozen.

Half Pint Strawberry Diamond and Fan Tumblers at $3.85 per dozen; value $8.75. (We guarantee this to be the finest Tumbler ever offered anywhere near this price.)

DINNER WARE.

If you are not already familiar with this Department we wish to call your attention to it, and as a special inducement for you to visit it, we will offer

127-piece finest Limoges China Dinner Sets, in three very delicate and pretty flower patterns, with best burnished gold on handles and platters; all new shapes.
Your choice for $35.00 per set.

GOLD GLASS VASES.

Large assortment of English, French and other celebrated makes of rich Gold Glass Vases, in new and artistic shapes, from $1.00 each upward.

Other inducements throughout entire establishment.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to out-of-town residents.

HIGGINS & SEITER,
Importers and Retailers of
Fine China, Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass,
50 and 52 West 22d Street,
NEAR SIXTH AVENUE,
And 170 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Wedding Gifts a Specialty.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO A.T. STEWART & CO.

UNEQUALED BARGAINS in EVERY DEPARTMENT, beginning MONDAY, OCT. 2, all NEW and FRESH GOODS.

SILKS.

2,000 yds.

SILK BROCADES,
1.50 and 2.50; worth {2.50. 4.00.

Complete line of
VELVETS
in all the new shades.

32-in. VELOUR DU NORD for Wraps and Capes.

1,000 yds. handsome VELVET NOVELTIES, 2.00 yd.; reduced from 4.00.

DRESS GOODS.

Exquisite assortment of newest AUTUMN FABRICS—Latest Designs.

SPECIAL VALUES in CHEVIOTS, OMBRE CREPE, and HOPSACKING at 1.00 yd.; worth 1.50.

SILK and WOOL FANCIES in DOTS and FIGURES, 75 cts. and 85 cts.; worth 1.00 and 1.25.

Excellent Variety ALL-WOOL CHEVIOTS, 50 cts. yd.

350 pcs. FANCY SUITINGS, 12 1-2 cts.; worth 25.

RIBBONS, 3,000 yds. fancy IMPORTED NOVELTIES at 23 cts. yd.; reduced from 75, 1.00, and 1.25.

UPHOLSTERY.

100 pairs NUBIAN CURTAINS, (assorted colors,) 2.35; reduced from $3.50.

250 pairs ABYSSINIAN CURTAINS, (assorted combinations,) 3.15; reduced from $5.00.

175 pairs as above at 4.25; reduced from $7.50.

A complete stock of beautiful SILK CURTAINS, (all colors,) 9.25 to 42.50 per pair.

Fine VELOUR CURTAINS, 27.50; reduced from $40.00.

Imported TAPESTRY COUCH RUGS, 3.50 each and up.

DRAPERIES, SHADES, and BEDDING to order a specialty.

LINENS.

500 bleached DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, this season's importation, 2x2 1-2 yds., 2.00, 2.35, and 2.75. 2x3 yds., 2.50, 3.00, and 3.50.

NAPKINS to match, 2.00 to 4.00 per dozen.

Fine 8-4 TABLE DAMASK, .75 and 1.50; reduced from $1.00 and $2.00.

300 dozen all-linen hemstitched HUCK TOWELS, damask border, 3.00 per dozen.

PANTRY TOWELING, 12 1-2c.; worth 18c.

Muslin Underwear,

(for MONDAY only.)

150 Ladies'
Fine SILK WALKING SKIRTS,
4.85; worth 12.00.
MUSLIN NIGHT GOWNS,
75 cts.; worth 1.50.
MUSLIN WALKING SKIRTS,
1.00; worth 2.25.
MUSLIN DRAWERS,
45 cts.; worth 1.00.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

Every Novelty in INFANTS' CLOTHING, CLOAKS, DRESSES, HATS, and BONNETS.

Also,

MANUFACTURERS' STOCK of Children's SILK and PLUSH HATS, BONNETS, and HOODS at 25c., 50c., 75c., and 1.00, Less Than 1-3 Regular Prices.

Infants' LAWN and NAINSOOK DRESSES, (Long,)
1.00 to 3.00; worth {2.85. 6.50.

SHORT DRESSES, Same Material,
1.50 to 5.00; worth {3.00. 10.00.

WHITE and COLORED COATS, Size 1 to 3 Years,
2.85 to 6.50; worth {6.00. 12.00.

LADIES' SUITS.

Special BARGAINS in TAILOR-MADE SUITS for general wear at 10.00, 15.00, 20.00, and 25.00; worth from 15.00 to 40.00.

Bargains in

FURS.

50 Moire ASTRAKHAN PATROL CAPES at 25.00.

Same of ELECTRIC CONEY, an unusual bargain at 25.00.

Reduction sale of short, fur-lined Wraps, 23.00 to 47.00, being less than 1-2 price.

China and Glassware.

Elegant PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, handsomely decorated, 125 pieces, 22.75, regular price 32.50; sold in full sets or separate pieces.

JAPANESE, 4-fold, SCREENS, 5.00, reduced from 10.00 and 12.00.

Full quadruple electroplate TEA, COFFEE, and CHOCOLATE SETS, at 20.00; reduced from 40.00 and 50.00. At 12.00; reduced from 20.00.

Housefurnishing.

FRENCH, GERMAN, and RUSSIAN COFFEE MAKERS for the Table.

BRASS and BRONZE Folding FIRE-SCREENS. BRASS and WOOD BELLOWS.

WOOD BOXES in Brass or Japanned, and an unequaled stock of general.

In our MOURNING, LACE, LADIES' CLOAK, LADIES' GLOVES, BLANKET, and CARPET and RUG DEP'TS

will be found excellent values and lower than can be duplicated this season.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEW-YORK AND VICINITY

—The Misses Elizabeth, Agnes, and Gretta Kelly have recently returned from an extended trip to Europe. During their absence they visited the principal points of interest in England and the Continent. Their friends, the Misses M. and Jose Leckie of Pollockshields, Glasgow, Scotland, came back with them, and will remain in this country during the Winter as their guests.

—Theodore A. Kohn & Son, jewelers at 36 West Twenty-third Street, have issued a neat little book entitled "Facts About Precious Stones." The book gives in compact form important facts regarding precious stones and the rules which should govern their wise selection. Technicalities are carefully avoided, and the book can be read intelligently by anybody.

—The Providence and Stonington Lines offer reduced rates, beginning to-day. Tickets good on either line to Providence or Worcester will be sold for $2.25. The fine vessels Connecticut and Massachusetts leave Pier 29, foot of Warren Street, and the steamers Maine and New-Hampshire leave Pier 36, one block above Canal Street, at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

—That the Erie is more than holding its own is shown by its special World's Fair excursion, which left Jersey City yesterday morning in two sections of eight cars each, with 342 passengers. The managers think the indications are that the excursionists will number over 1,500 on arrival in Chicago.

—The Rev. J. F. Carson, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Tompkins and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, will have somethng to say this morning about local politics. His subject will be "Play the Man in Politics—Municipal Government and the Citizen's Duty.

—William S. Gledhill, the Boston embezzler who was arrested last week in Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court, but, owing to the non-arrival of a requisition, was remanded again till to-morrow.

—The Netherland Insurance Company has a new system, for which it claims many advantages, and as a special guarantee to policy holders has deposited with the State Insurance Department $200,000 in United States bonds.

—Louise & Co., the milliners of 294 Fifth Avenue, have completed the enlargement and redecoration of their premises, and their Fall opening will occur this week.

—Mayor Gilroy received a present yesterday of a magnificent album of World's Fair views. It came from a Philadelphia photographer.

—Abram Hyatt of Sing Sing has been appointed United States Auctioneer. O. B. Potter and W. W. Law are his bondsmen.

Boat Capsized and Two Drowned.

CITY ISLAND, Sept. 30.—Alderman Charles F. Bruning of Mount Vernon, being about to start on a cruise on his little yacht Emma, engaged two Italian musicians to provide music for the trip. He and his mate rowed ashore last night in a small boat for the musicians. On the way back in the rough water the boat was capsized and all were thrown into the water.

Alderman Bruning and one of the musicians clung to the boat until rescued by a party from shore. The mate and the other musician were drowned. The bodies were not recovered.

A Gun-Cotton Factory to be Erected.

NEWPORT, Sept. 30.—The cornerstone of the most sotherly of the three buildings to be used as a guncotton factory, at the torpedo station, was laid Thursday. The buildings will be pushed so that the outer walls may be completed before frost appears, when a large force of men will be put on the interior finish.

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS

LIKELY TO BE MORE LIVELY THAN USUAL THIS YEAR.

All Parties Show Indications of Taking an Active Part—Rector Ahlwardt About to Serve His Sentence in Prison—His Influence Over the Anti-Semites as Powerful as Ever—Emperor William Shooting the Elk in Sweden—Trying to Float a Large Italian Loan.

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BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Interest in the Prussian elections is heightening in proportion as the great party groups develop their concern in the results. The indirect election system that prevails in Prussia, with class representation, has always tended in the direction of popular indifference toward the elections. This year, however, there is some reflex action, caused by the agitation accompanying the Reichstag elections, and this livens up party spirit.

Both factions of the Freisinnige Party, the National Liberals, Centrists, and Conservatives alike intend to take part in the fray. The Socialist leaders differ as to the policy to be followed by that party. Herr Singer advises Socialists to abstain from voting, arguing that, as indirect elections paralyze the popular will, the Socialists can do nothing except through political combinations, which the party ought to despise. Under the influence of Herr Singer a majority of the Socialist committee has advised the party to hold aloof from the elections. An influential minority insists, however, that the party should take part in the elections, and doubtless a number of Socialists will respond to this advice.

The Radical Unionists, one faction of the Freisinnige party, still maintains its conflict with the other faction, the Richterists, though no great question ought to divide them on the Prussian elections. The recent feud in the party over the Army bill has left apparently irreconcilable hatreds between the leaders. Herr Richter is again distinguishing himself by the violence of his denunciations of his old political friends.

The National Liberals will appear in the lists with a definite and practical programme. This party will demand the extension of the State railways and canals, improved navigation in the rivers, reform in the finances, amended taxation, and finally resistance to the extension of ecclesiastical influence in the national schools.

The elections will largely turn on financial, taxation, and educational questions.

Rector Ahlwardt, the Jew baiter and member of the Reichstag, is about to begin in the Ploetzensu prison the service of the sentence imposed upod him for libeling Loewe & Co., the Hebrew rifle manufacturers. Ahlwardt appealed from the sentence, but the Court of Appeal sitting at Leipsic confirmed the judgment of the lower court.

The Reichstag will not resume its sessions before Nov. 20. When the House opens, the voice of Ahlwardtism will again be heard, louder and more powerful than ever. Disgrace and social disrepute do not affect Ahlwardt's influence. At a recent congress of North German anti-Semites his programme found unanimous acceptance. Among the proposals there submitted and accepted was the absurd one of forbidding Hebrews to have German servants. The congress declared a new departure on the part of anti-Semites in denouncing an alliance with the Conservatives, with whom the party at one time affiliated.

A resolution adopted declaring that the anti-Semites should oppose all indirect taxation that burdened the lower and middle classes proved the desire of the party to split with the Conservatives.

Another section of the anti-Semites held a meeting at Chemnitz and by their proceedings appeared to be less inclined to desert the Conservatives on hearing from Herren Liebermann and von Sonnenberg that with the pledged support of the Conservatives their faction would obtain places on the Reichstag committees.

According to dispatches received here from Stockholm, Emperor William is now hunting elks on the Hunnsberg. The imperial party have already shot forty animals. The Hon. W. W. Thomas, the American Minister to Sweden and Norway, is taking part in the chase with the Emperor. Elks are now found only in a limited area in Sweden. Many of the animals have been driven within the royal preserves, where they fall an easy prey to the imperial party. At the conclusion of the shooting, Emperor William will return to Germany on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. He will travel to Berlin by way of Dantzic.

Mr. Emil Hoechester, the newly-appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago, who is now in Germany, will sail for New-York on Oct. 28, and will enter upon the duties of the office on Nov. 15.

Mr. Mattes, the agent of the United States Agricultural Department, has established his official quarters in the building in which the American Consulate is situated.

Unsuccessful efforts have been made to get German bankers to form a syndicate to take a great Italian loan. The amount of the proposed loan is reported to be $120,000,000. Italian and German agents, it is said, tried to induce London bankers to join the proposed syndicate, but their overtures in this direction were repulsed. The scheme was then abandoned. Several papers to-day announce that the loan has been floated here, but they have been misled.

MARINE BARRACKS FOR NEWPORT.

A Contract for a New Building Awarded and It Will Be Erected at Once.

NEWPORT, Sept. 30.—The Government has awarded the contract for the building of the marine barracks at the naval training station, and yesterday ground was broken for this work. Since the removal of the old New-Hampshire two years ago the Marine Guard attached to the station has camped out, Winter as well as Summer.

The proposed structure will be of wood, of two stories, and will include a main or front building, 31 by 90, with an extension in the rear 52 1-2 by 38, which will be also of two stories. Piazzas will extend up two stories and along the entire front of the structure. In the main building there will be offices, two chambers, kitchen, messroom, closets, bathroom, and also a library. In the wing will be the mess hall, kitchen, two dormitories, each 30 by 40, which will open out upon a large balcony.

The building will be equipped with steam heating and other modern improvements, including electric bells, and it will be a model barracks.

Secretary Herbert located the site for the building when here early in August, and Sept. 1 he approved the plans. The contract calls for the completion of the building in five months.

Treatment of Consumptives.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—The physicians appointed by the press of this city to report on the public demonstration of the Amick treatment, which has been in progress here for the past two months, state that of the ten consumptives one died, three are apparently cured, being now free from all symptoms of the disease; four show marked improvement, and two a slight gain. The greatest increase in weight was three pounds in four days. The demonstration has not yet ended, although Dr. G. B. Sturgeon admitted to-night that the treatment had already accomplished more than the Cincinnati discoverer claimed it would. Thirty or more local physicians are testing the treatment with outfits of medicines such as Dr. Amick is distributing to doctors everywhere; but this is more to show their patients what the treatment will do for each of them. The majority of the profession interviewed evidently believe in Amick, but many of them accuse him of violating the code.

MGR. SATOLLI EXPRESSES THANKS.

Grateful to Dr. Walsh for Elucidating His Views on the School Question.

Dr. Michael Walsh, editor of The Sunday Democrat and Catholic Herald of this city, received a letter a few days ago from the Rev. Dr. Hector Papi, Secretary of the Apostolic Delegation in Washington, which was written at the instance of Mgr. Satolli, referring to a communication published by Dr. Walsh in a morning newspaper on Aug. 23 last.

In his published communication, Dr. Walsh discussed the proper interpretation of the famous propositions of Mgr. Satolli, and maintained that there was nothing in them which was at variance with the decrees of the Baltimore Councils in these terms:

"He [Satolli] certainly ought to know the meaning of his own propositions. Their object was to provide for the religious instruction of the one and a half millions of Catholic children in the United States who do not or cannot attend Catholic schools."

Dr. Walsh also contended that it was absurd for the critics to claim that Satolli's propositions in any way impaired the Baltimore decrees; that their construction was "both unbecoming and unjust," and that the impropriety and injustice were the more apparent from the fact that "the meaning of the writer was not at all left obscure," quoting from the Pope's letter.

Following are extracts from Dr. Papi's letter, which contain an indorsement of Dr. Walsh's interpretation of the propositions of Satolli:

M. Walsh, LL. D., Ph. D.:

DEAR SIR: Mgr. Satolli is very thankful to you for your sincere affection and deference shown to him in your papers and letters.

In regard to your letter in The Sun Aug. 28, he says you were perfectly right in all your statements. I inclose two pictures with the Delegate's signature. He wishes you all the blessings of God. Yours sincerely,
HECTOR PAPI.

Concerning the communication from the Apostolic Delegate, Dr. Walsh said yesterday: "This letter is an authoritative indorsement of my explanation of Mgr. Satolli's propositions, and should remove all pretense for misunderstanding or misinterpreting them."

Connecticut Women Will Vote.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 30.—It is estimated that not less than 3,00 women have registered in this State to vote for school officers at the annual town elections on Monday. Ninety per cent. of this number belong to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Equal Rights Club.

The Prohibitionists have uniformly put women on their tickets for School Visitors and High School Committees, but the two old parties have not in general recognized the woman's movement. This has been due principally to the women themselves, who have nominated independent tickets and insisted that the Democrats and Republicans shall accept them.

The law provides for a specific ballot and ballot box for the women, which places them at a disadvantage. It will be impossible for the male electors to vote for the women candidates without the use of pasters.

The women will get out a large vote in most of the cities, but it will be ineffective, owing to a lack of concerted action with either of the regular parties.

Faced the Steam and Saved the Train.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Sept. 30.—With his cab full of escaping steam, that burned him terribly, Engineer Joseph Lutz of this place heroically stuck to his post on the engine of the New-Jersey Central express train, leaving here for New-York this morning at 6 o'clock, and brought it to a stop near Hampton Junction. Then he staggered from the cab and fainted.

A flue had burst, and the steam scalded Lutz's face, neck, and the upper part of his body frightfully. It is thought he will recover. To stop the train he had to stand right before the escaping steam.

DAVENPORT AND HIS METHODS.

Two Strong Arguments for Repealing the Election Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The dull monotony of the debate in the House on the Federal Elections bill was to-day interrupted by two speeches of remarkable interest. Both speeches were for the bill, one being delivered by a Southern man and the other by a member from New-York. Judge Patterson of Tennessee spoke against the election laws as a relic of the days of reconstruction and violence, and Mr. Warner of New-York attacked them as useless, because the States had led the way in providing all the necessary guards for the security and honesty of the elections.

Mr. Warner spoke warmly of the State of New-York, the only State in which the result of an election could be absolutely known on the day the election took place, and which had been imitated by many of the States that desired to establish better methods. This security and honesty of elections had been obtained by the State and the laws had been administered by State officers. He called attention during his speech to the assertions made by other speakers about the illiteracy of New-York, and retorted by asserting that the strongest Republican majorities in New-York came from the section of the State in which the illiteracy was the greatest.

He took a new view of Davenport methods. He was not sure that the continuation of Davenport methods was not a benefit to the Democrats, for as long as they were continued there were many Republicans so disgusted at the man and his methods that there was no doubt that they abandoned the Republicans and refused to be identified with a party that would countenance his practices.

To Test Lassoe's Projectiles.

NEWPORT, Sept. 30.—The Navy Department has reinstated the comparative American and English net tests on the programme, and now again there is a great rush at the torpedo station, getting ready. Lassoe, the inventor of the projectile to be fired from the Destroyer's big submarine gun, was at the torpedo station Thursday, and he will return there Monday to get the projectiles, five in number, balanced and ready for use.

The trial of the controllable Edison-Simms and the Cunningham torpedoes will follow the net tests in the order named.

The Yacht Tallalusa Burned.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 30.—The pleasure yacht Tallalusa, owned by Davis & Farrar of Erie, was burned last evening off Long Point, Canada. The Tallalusa was under command of Capt. L. D. Davis, one of the owners, and he had with him a party of ten young business men of this city. When the boat burned the passengers were ashore. The Canadian authorities seized their guns and fishing paraphernalia because they had no license, but released them later. The yacht was valued at $10,000. A tug has gone to the relief of the wrecked party.

Storms Whenever Fairs Were Held.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 30.—Under Sheriff Skidmore seized the personal property of the Long Island Live Stock Fair Association (Limited) of this place yesterday, to satisfy a judgment in favor of Temple Prime. The property will be sold Oct. 9.

This is the closing chapter in the association's history. The concern started with bright prospects, and gave exhibitions several seasons. It stormed each time a fair was held, and the association was forced to suspend.

Destructive Forest Fires.

WINCHESTER, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Forest fires are raging in an alarming extent near this city and in Jefferson Township, and people are fleeing from their homes, as there is no way to fight the flames. Many farmhouses and barns have already been destroyed and there are rumors of loss of life, which, however, are not yet confirmed.

BUSINESS LIFTS ITS HEAD

PROMISE THAT ACTIVITY WILL SOON SUCCEED DEPRESSION.

Dealers in Stocks and Dealers in Staple Articles All Look to the Repeal of the Silver-Purchase Clause to Bring About This Result—Coastwise Steamship Lines Have Anticipated Brisk Trade by Adding to Their Fleets—Savings Banks in Good Condition.

The week closed at all the down-town Exchanges yesterday with better feeling than has prevailed since business was running along smoothly six months or more ago. Not only among those who deal in stocks, but among dealers in grain and other staples, there is evidence of strong faith that the obnoxious clause of the silver law will shortly be repealed, and that business conditions will thereupon be restored to a normal basis.

Transactions at the Exchanges, while always in a large measure speculative, have taken on a conservative tone in the last few days, and in spite of conditions that might ordinarily make easy markets and declining quotations, prices on all sides have held firm, with a tendency to advance.

In the markets for grain and cotton the natural conditions have favored a lower range of prices. The visible supply of grain is constantly increasing, and the receipts of cotton and the movement of the crop have so far surpassed expectations as to create a tendency toward lower prices.

Dealers at the grain and cotton markets, believing that the repeal of the silver law will soon be brought about and that immediately there will follow a brisk demand for American products abroad, are easily able to account for the firmness that is manifested in the market for these articles. They say that advices from all quarters are to the effect that as soon as the financial situation here shall become fixed in the right line, orders from abroad will stimulate trade, and that from the present outlook these orders will continue well through the season.

With this prospect in view the present increase of visible supplies in grain and cotton do not count for much. If the market for these staples were to be confined to this country local conditions would govern prices, but with the certainty that a revival of general trade will greatly increase exports the visible supply would need to be enlarged vastly more than has yet happened to influence prices adversely.

The grain markets for the last week, while holding prices fairly firm in spite of reports calculated to depress them, did not record very large transactions. On the contrary, they were waiting markets, with dealers generally confident that the good news reported almost daily from Washington would be confirmed by the action of the Senate. A market that is dull is almost always one of declines, but the difference in quotations from day to day, with reports of increased receipts and larger visible supplies coming in daily, has been so small as to be hardly worth taking into account.

A fairly good indication of what is expected in trade in the next few weeks has been furnished by the steamship lines doing business along the coast. Nearly every line has added to its fleet. Extra boats will be put upon the coastwise trade, beginning to-morrow, for Savannah, New-Orleans, and Galveston. The Norfolk line, anticipating the increase in coastwise trade, is already running nine steamers between this port and Norfolk. For a fortnight or more the indications have been that freights would exceed accommodations. The Norfolk line, which is now fully equipped, has found its freight business increasing well up to its capacity. No doubt is felt that a similar increase of business will favor the lines to other southern ports.

Steamers from those ports will be busy for the next two or three weeks in moving the cotton crop. By the time that is over the rice crop will be ready to move, followed immediately by large shipments of molasses from the sugar cane countries. This is the season also for the shipment of dried fruits and canned goods from California. They are already moving very freely and under good demand. The goods are sent from California to New-Orleans, where they are put on board vessels for New-York and other Atlantic ports.

New-York is to have the advantage of other ports this season, because of the large advances that have been made from this centre to assist in getting out or moving various crops. Heretofore the cotton crop has usually been distributed from the South, Southern shippers sending directly to Liverpool or to the New-England mills. This year the obligations of the shippers are in New-York and a good share of the crop will be sent to this port for distribution, merchants here getting whatever profit there may be in the increase of their business from this source. The New-England mills and the Liverpool market will have to come to New-York to buy cotton this Winter, if present plans should be carried out.

Conditions in the security markets which were reported throughout the week in The New-York Times continued up to the close of the market yesterday.

No doubt is felt in Wall Street that the silver law will speedily be repealed. There has been no wild speculation in stocks within the last few days, but the movement has been almost steadily upward and efforts to break the market have proved unavailing. A good bank statement was expected yesterday and had no effect upon prices. Indeed, the banks and those who study financial conditions would be quite as well satisfied if the bank statement should not be apparently so favorable, provided that in its place there might appear some indication that money was in active demand for use in general business.

It is no advantage to a bank, as everyone knows, to accumulate vast reserves of money if the money is to be locked up in vaults and yield nothing. Bankers, brokers, and dealers all agree that if the banks had a surplus reserve of only $1,000,000, and their resources were taxed to respond to the demands of an active and healthy trade, they would really be better off and the community would be in much more comfortable mind than at present, when the surplus reserves are above $24,000,000.

No special uneasiness has been occasioned within the last week by the rapid accumulation of cash at the banks, because it has been felt that with the speedy repeal of the silver law the banks will be in splendid condition to help along trade and to meet all demands that may be made upon them with the revival of general business.

Clearing House certificates are slowly diminishing in volume. The Loan Committee retired yesterday $470,000 of certificates, reducing the amount outstanding to $24,745,000. Notice was given of the retirement of $60,000 to-morrow.

Yesterday the savings banks let down the bars for all who wished to withdraw money, the sixty days' notice which the banks required from depositors at the time of the August scare having expired. The usual crowds gathered at the banks in the morning, but it was noticed that the majority of them were depositors and that those who wished to withdraw money took it out in small sums and without the slightest apparent apprehension that any misfortune could happen to the banks.

Savings banks officials who have visited down town in the last few days reported that, while the volume of deposits in their banks had undoubtedly decreased within the last few weeks, many of the withdrawals were caused by necessity, having been induced by lack of employment or sickness or some cause that could not be prevented or foreseen, and only in a small and indirect way caused by anything like a scare on the part of depositors.

From all reports, drafts upon the banks for the last month or two exceeded the deposits. They were not nearly so large, however, as in June and July, when many depositors were anxious to get their money in their own hands and were afraid that the banks might not stand the financial strain.

At that time the average daily withdrawals from the banks of New-York and Brooklyn were estimated at $1,000,000. It was because of such wholesale withdrawals that the bank Presidents came together and decided to avail themselves of the sixty days' rule.

The savings banks are now in good condition, ready to meet all demands, and with depositors generally confident that the worst is over and that the outlook is brighter than it has been for months, it is said to be not at all likely that the banks will object to honoring any drafts that may be made upon them from this time on.

A Ticket Broker Arrested.

TOPEKA, Sept. 30.—W. W. Webb, a ticket broker, was arrested yesterday on charges of forgery for the past two years by means of stamps by which he extended the limits of tickets. The arrest was made on complaint of W. J. Black, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Santa Fe. In Webb's office was found a Rock Island stamp, as well as a Santa Fe stamp. Webb's bond was placed at $3,000.

Two Women Killed by a Train.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Mrs. Daniel K. Griffin of Kingsbury, N. Y., and Mrs. Lewis Griffin of Tampico, Ill., aged sixty-four and fifty years, respectively, were instantly killed by a passenger train on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad at the Dunham's Basin crossing, five miles from this place, this morning. Their husbands, who are brothers, were driving just ahead of the women and had a narrow escape.

PERTINENT TO POLITICIANS.

The close of the last week prior to both the Democratic and Republican State Conventions found the partisans in both the local political camps in very different types of humor. The Tammany folks are in abundant confidence that, come what may, their local ticket will be elected by a big majority. The Republican local managers are quite as certain that they cannot elect anything on the city or county ticket, but they are in hopes that if the Democrats nominate a weak State ticket they may be able to gain one or two Assemblymen in this city as well as to be of substantial assistance in the effort to pull the Republican State ticket through to victory. Not all of the Democrats in this city are certain that it will be an easy thing to carry the Democratic State ticket through this year if wisdom is not exercised at the Saratoga Convention, but all the local Republicans express a curious degree of confidence in their often-stated belief that they stand a better chance of winning with their State ticket this year than they have in several years.

They build their hope on two things—on the probability that the Democratic State Convention will nominate Judge Isaac H. Maynard for the Court of Appeals, and upon the belief that the prevalent hard times in industrial and commercial circles can be tortured into a vote-getting argument against the party in power. Moreover, they are figuring and hoping that the Democratic State Convention, at the suggestion of the State machine, will exclude from its councils several of the anti-machine delegations that have been honestly elected to represent districts in the State Convention.

So far as the two big political organizations in this city are concerned, the opening of the campaign finds no comparison between them. The Tammany organization shows an unbroken front. So far as the organization itself is concerned, there is nothing to indicate that it is not fully as strong as it was a year ago, when it made its unequaled showing in the Presidential campaign. The Republican machine, on the contrary, is suffering severely. It is now shorn of all its patronage. It has no crumbs to speak of from the local, State, or national table. It has never before been so bereft of the sustenance that patronage gives in all its history as it is now. Little or no new blood has been infused into the old machine. Thomas C. Platt controls it now just as he has controlled it for years. Possibly he would like to make a union this year on the local ticket with anti-Tammany Democrats, but these unions have been heavily discounted of late, and there is very little organization among anti-Tammany Democrats this year; at any rate, talk of a union in the county this year is regarded as idle. In a few Assembly districts unions looking to the success of anti-Tammany nominees on district nominations may be made, but they are not likely to count for much from the present outlook. The Republicans of the city, with these facts staring them in the face, are taking comfort in hoping that they can cut a figure in the campaign by keeping down the Democratic plurality on the State ticket here as low as possible, and thereby helping the Republicans up the State to get a plurality for the State ticket.

The Democratic organization of Tammany, being confident that its local ticket is safe, proposes to do all it can to make the success of the State ticket of the Democrats certain. The managers of this organization do not believe that the cry of hard times is going to materially affect Democratic chances in the State this year. At the same time they will not leave it out of their campaign calculations. Their orators upon the stump will do all they can to show that the responsibility for hard times is not upon the shoulders of Democracy.

* * *

To ascertain what his views upon the subject of the coming campaign and matters connected therewith were, a reporter for The New-York Times called upon Richard Croker and inquired as to the outlook.

Mr. Croker never does much talking either before, during, or after a political campaign.

In response to a question as to how he regarded the chance for Democratic success this year, he said:

"They are very good indeed in my opinion, and why shouldn't they be good?"

"Do you think the claim the Republicans will make to the effect that the Democrats are responsible for the depression in the business world will have any decided effect upon the Democratic State ticket?" was asked.

"I certainly do not," answered Mr. Croker. "My belief is that the people of this State and country are far too intelligent to be misled by any such claims. It is useless for any one to try to hoodwink the people, and it is an insult to their intelligence for any one to try to convince them that, because the Democratic Party is in power, it is responsible for the stringency in the money market. The people are excellent judges of facts. They do their own thinking. No, I do not believe that any such claim made by the Republicans will avail them anything."

"It has been said that there was a possibility that the Democratic State Convention would engender bad feeling among the Democrats of the State by refusing to admit delegations that were elected in certain counties of the State. What is your opinion of that?"

Mr. Croker replied very positively: "I am in favor of admitting to the State Convention every delegation that has been honestly and squarely elected by Democrats. Any other course would not be in the interest of the Democratic Party."

When asked if he believed the Democratic State Convention would nominate Judge Isaac H. Maynard for the Court of Appeals, Mr. Croker said he did not know, and had no definite information upon the subject. He declined to discuss that matter any further.

* * *

Controller Myers, a Democrat, who is not a member of Tammany Hall, said, when asked by a reporter for The New-York Times whether he believed the business depression would affect the chances of the Democratic ticket this year:

"No, I do not believe it will. The people know that the commercial trouble began before the end of the last Republican National Administration and that the Democratic President of the United States has been doing all that he can, aided by Congress, to restore confidence in the business community. It is my opinion that the people, realizing this, will do all they can to indorse the wise action of the President, and I do not believe any sensible voters will vote against the Democratic Party simply because the methods of the Republicans were in a measure responsible for the depression of business."

* * *

Chairman William Brookfield of the Republican State Committee also talked interestingly about the possibilities of this Fall's campaign. He is well known in business circles, and believes politics should be conducted upon business principles. When a reporter for The New-York Times called upon him yesterday to get his views, he said:

"This is no time for Republicans to do talking. It is pre-eminently a time for work. It is utterly useless for any one to make predictions as to the outcome of this election. The story will not be told until the last ballot is in the box upon election day. I believe there is an excellent chance for the Republican Party to win in the State this year, and I believe it to be the purpose of all Republicans to aid in securing the nomination of the very best men for office, and then to frankly submit our cause to the people."

"Will the commercial depression aid the Republicans in securing votes this year?" he was asked.

"It has been the rule that in cases of commercial depression the party in power has been held responsible, and the voters have almost invariably looked at it in that light. I can see no reason why this rule should not operate this year.

"But I believe the Republican party need not depend upon the weakness of its enemies to make a good fight, but upon its own inherent strength, and when that strength is brought solidly to the polls, as it should be this year, it is difficult for the Democrats to win. The stay-at-home Republican voter should bestir himself this year and get to the polls."

"How are the Platt and Miller factions going to get along this year?" Mr. Brookfield was asked.

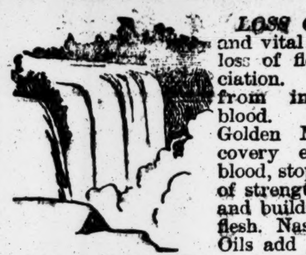
"There are no factions in the Republican Party in the State," he said. "There never was a time when the party was in better harmony than it is now. As I said, it is useless to make predictions, but good hard honest work will count this year."

* * *

A number of old New-York City faces will be seen in the State Senate at its next session. Jacob A. Cantor will go back from the Fourteenth District, Gen. Martin T. McMahon from the Seventh, and John F. Ahearn and George W. Plunkitt are very certain to get the nominations for another term. Ex-Senator Michael C. Murphy, who is now an Excise Commissioner, would like to go back, but the chances do not seem to be running in that way now. The Democratic managers are fearful that in case he went back and the Senate was close, with a Republican leaning, the Republicans would make the fact that he is now filling the office of Excise Commissioner a pretext to declare him ineligible.

* * *

None of the politicians are ready to predict with any positiveness as yet about the renomination of Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom and Judge Miles Beach of the Court of Common Pleas, although the general belief is that one, if not both of them, will be renominated by Tammany. The precedent established by Tammany leads to the conclusion that both of them will be renominated. The precedent is that all judicial officers who have made good records upon the bench should be continued in their places. Tammany even went so far upon this theory last year as to renominate City Judge Rufus B. Cowing, a life-long Republican and a member of the Union League Club. In 1889 it renominated Judge Gildersleeve for the Court of General Sessions. Judge Fitzgerald defeated him, but the next year Tammany nominated Judge Gildersleeve for the Superior Court, and he was elected. Several instances could be given to show that Tammany, as a rule, renominates good Judges.



LOSS OF POWER and vital force follow loss of flesh, or emaciation. These come from impoverished blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery enriches the blood, stops the waste of strength and tissue, and builds up healthy flesh. Nasty Cod Liver Oils add *fat*, but not *wholesome flesh*. Thin, pale, puny and scrofulous children are made plump, rosy and robust by the "Discovery." They like it, too.

In recovering from "Grippe," or in convalescence from pneumonia, fevers, or other wasting diseases, it speedily and surely invigorates and builds up the whole system. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, rouses every organ into natural action, and brings back health and strength.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

It has *cured* others of Catarrh—thousands of them. Why not you? Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is so *positive*, its makers offer $500 reward for an incurable case.

HONORS TO A MATHEMATICIAN.

Prof. Felix Klein of Gottingen Welcomed at Columbia College.

A special meeting of the New-York Mathematical Society was held yesterday afternoon in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, in honor of the presence in New-York of Prof. Felix Klein of Gottingen University. Prof. Klein is one of the most distinguished mathematicians in the world, and his lectures have attracted more students of mathematics from this country than those of any other professor in Germany. Prof. Klein was commissioned by the German Government to attend the Mathematical Congress, held in August at the World's Fair, and to present there, on behalf of the mathematicians of Germany, some twenty papers on various subjects in that science.

Prof. Klein was introduced to the society by President Emory McClintock in a short speech, in which he hailed the professor as apostle, prophet, evangelist, and teacher of mathematics—excelling in each office. Prof. Klein responded in very good English, and then proceeded, for the edification of his audience, to give a most amazing exhibition of original research and first demonstration upon several trigonometrical formulas in non-Euclidian geometry.

In personal appearance this distinguished professor is tall, robust, well-knit, and erect. He may be a little over forty years old. He has brown hair and beard and a singularly magnetic manner. His eyes are brown and full of light, and when specially interested—as when propounding and demonstrating some new truth which he has deduced and which upsets a dozen statements hitherto taken as axiomatic—a smile of great sweetness illuminates his face.

In the front row of the audience sat Prof. G. W. Hill of New-York, member of the National Academy of Sciences and Honorary Doctor of Sciences of the University of Cambridge, England, who followed Prof. Klein's demonstration with the keenest delight and to whom the speaker referred as having contributed several original ideas to the mathematical knowledge of the world. In conversation with Dr. Hill, Prof. Klein's smile was constant and beaming.

Prof. Klein is notable among great specialists in science in that he has wide and accurate knowledge on almost every high topic of public interest. In response to questions, he gave swift replies, covering wide fields, from the general trend of scientific thought in Germany at the present day to the most abstruse detail in some mathematical problem treated of by some individual scientist.

Since leaving Chicago Prof. Klein has been visiting Yale, Harvard, Clark University, and other educational institutions. He will now go to Washington, where he will be entertained by Prof. Simon Newcomb of the Naval Observatory, and meet the scientists in that vicinity. Thence he will go to Baltimore, where President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University will give a reception in his honor. Thence he will visit Philadelphia and Princeton, and on Saturday he will sail for Germany on the Saale.

Among the Mathematical Society's members and guests present at yesterday's meeting were Prof. Hill, Profs. Fine and Thompson of Princeton, Prof. Prentiss of Rutgers, Prof. Murray of the New-York University, Profs. Van Amringe, Woodward, Rees and Pupin of Columbia, Dr. T. S. Fishe, H. Jacoby, Dr. Blake, Mr. Phister, and John Tatlock, Jr.

FOREIGN SILVER COINS.

Shrinkage in Their Value During the Last Three Months.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Acting Mint Director Preston has officially proclaimed a reduction in value of foreign silver coins as follows:

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Value July 1, 1893.	Value Oct. 1, 1893.
Bolivia	Boliviano	$0.604	$0.531
Central American States	Peso	.604	.531
China (Shanghai)	Tael	.892	.784
China (Haikwan)	Tael	.994	.874
Colombia	Peso	.604	.531
Ecuador	Sucre	.604	.531
India	Rupee	.287	.252
Japan	Yen	.651	.573
Mexico	Dollar	.656	.577
Peru	Sol	.604	.531
Russia	Ruble	.483	.425
Tripoli	Mahbub	.545	.479

Lumber Ordered for Gray Gables.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Twenty-five thousand feet of spruce lumber has been ordered to be shipped from the sawmill of Edward Ware, at Winslow, Me., to Grover Cleveland, Bourne, Mass. This would seem to indicate that the President intends to enlarge Gray Gables, or to build a new structure of some kind on his estate.

The lumber was ordered by A. W. Hayford, 20 Central Street, Boston, through Griffin Brothers of Onset, but the shipping bill is to be in Mr. Cleveland's name. Of the nature of the improvements to be made Mr. Hayford has no knowledge.

It is an odd fact that, while he and the members of the Onset firm are stanch Republicans, the man down East who is doing the sawing is a good Democrat.

The Yorktown at Callao.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A cable message was received at the Navy Department to-day announcing the arrival of the gunboat Yorktown at Callao, Peru, yesterday. She is now the only vessel of our navy on the west coast of South America south of Corinto, Nicaragua, where the United States steamship Alliance has been stationed for several weeks in the interest of American rights in that country. It is said at the department that the Yorktown will remain at Callao for some months to come for whatever service may be required of her in that vicinity. The probabilities are that she will be joined in the Winter by the Charleston, now detained at Rio de Janeiro, and in that event she will make a cruise to Samoa.

Gleason Pleads Lack of Responsibility.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Sept. 30.—The alleged attempt of ex-Mayor Gleason to sell a fifty-dollar fire engine to this city for $2,200 was in court again to-day, when demurrers to the indictments charging the ex-Mayor with conspiracy, and with auditing a fraudulent bill against the city, were entered by Mr. Gleason's lawyer.

Counsel argued that Mr. Gleason, neither as Mayor nor as a member of the Fire Board, had power to audit a claim against the city; that such right was vested solely in the Common Council.

Judge Garretson took the papers and reserved his decision.

The Thieves Tested the Silverware.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 30.—The country residence of Mrs. William Arnold at West Islip was entered by burglars last night. The thieves tested all the silverware, and, finding it plated, left it. They only secured a few articles of small value.

It is believed the burglary was the work of the gang that has been plundering the residences in this section for several weeks. The authorities are of the opinion that the thieves visited the place in a boat, as Mrs. Arnold's house is near the shore front.

Destructive Wars.

Statistics of some of the great wars of the past are reported to be as follows: The Crimean war cost $2,000,000,000 and 750,000 lives; the Italian war of 1859, $300,000,000 and 45,000 lives; the war for Southern independence cost the North $5,100,000,000 and the South $2,300,000,000, and together about 830,000 lives; the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866 cost $333,000,000 and 45,000 lives; the Russo-Turkish war, $125,000,000 and 250,000 lives, and the Franco-Prussian war, $4,100,000,000 and 196,000 lives.

FROM RACE TRACK TO SENATE

DECENT PEOPLE LOOK ASKANCE AT ALFRED H. MORRIS.

A Strange Successor to the Statesmen Who Have Represented the Fifteenth Senatorial District—His Recommendation That He Will Implicitly Obey the Machine—His County Made Famous by Morrises, but He Is Not of That Family—Seldom Heard in the Assembly.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The people of this State who believe in morality and in law and order have food for reflection in some of the nominations to be made this Fall.

On the State ticket will be thrust Isaac H. Maynard for services rendered in stealing the State Senate. In Kings County officers are to be nominated for their interest in and development of prize fighting. And in the Fifteenth Senatorial District a candidate is to be chosen for the sole reason that his father owns a race track.

The same forces and interests and persons who will force Maynard's nomination will be responsible for the nomination of this legislative jockey in the Senate.

Under the apportionment of last year the Fifteenth Senatorial District now consists of the Twenty-fourth Ward of New-York and the Counties of Westchester and Putnam. The politics that dictated this peculiar conformation is easily understood. The intention was to give the metropolis control, if necessary, of another district without having it charged directly to the City of New-York, a perfectly feasible plan when the vast amount of patronage the city now controls in the annexed district and in the watershed counties is remembered. The old district—Rockland and Westchester Counties—was always Republican from 300 to 2,700 when the venerable William H. Robertson was the candidate for anything. But under the present apportionment it is believed to be safely Democratic by from 2,500 to 3,000—hence the nomination of the legislative jockey for the Senate.

The moment the observant stranger crosses the Harlem River by the Harlem Railway or the Harlem River Branch of the New-Haven Road he is impressed with the importance of the Morris family. Morrisania, Port Morris, and Morris Beach are places that promise to perpetuate the family name. History will take care of them, for they pertain to the memory of a statesman and a patriot, Gouverneur Morris, whose whole life was passed to elevate his countrymen.

It is not with this Morris family that this article has to do.

In spite of the fact that no county of the State is more proud of its reputation as a law-abiding community than is Westchester, the one great attraction in it nowadays is a race track known as Morris Park. It is this race-track influence which to-day is all powerful in the politics of Westchester County, but the people will not recognize this influence until the true reasons for the nomination of Alfred Hennen Morris, the son of John A. Morris, owner of the track, are explained.

Up to ten days ago two Democratic candidates were in the field—Senator Charles P. McClelland and young Morris. Both served in the last Legislature, Mr. Morris in the lower house. Mr. McClelland was disposed to be independent. The machine sent him orders which he disregarded. In the caucus called to nominate a United States Senator he not only refused to vote for Mr. Murphy, but made a speech against its expediency—high treason in the eyes of the machine, punishable only with political death. He had an understanding with the Republican Senators to defeat all absurd charter amendments demagogically introduced to strengthen certain leaders in cities where their influence was weak.

Mr. Morris, on the other hand, was a most subservient attaché of the machine. On all matters affecting State legislation his mentor was Lieut. Gov. Sheehan. When the Personal Registration bill was introduced a friend from Yonkers asked him how he proposed to vote.

"I will have to see what Billy Sheehan says about it," he said.

On local bills, even those affecting his own district, he would habitually observe: "I will have to see what John Duffy says of this." Duffy is the ex-Sheriff of Westchester, who is regarded as Mr. Morris's political godfather.

All through the session Mr. Morris was in a torpor. His voice was seldom heard except in the call of a roll, and the character of his vote depended upon the advice of his mentor or his political godfather. The only time he shook himself from his lethargy and displayed an activity that was surprising was upon the introduction of the Saxton Pool bill. The effect of the cry of "meat" to a sleeping dog was exemplified in his case every time "race track" or "pool selling" was mentioned in the Assembly chamber. On one occasion, when the bill was on the order of the second reading, he was seized with a spasm of energy that threatened to be serious, for he walked the whole length of the chamber to say to a fellow-member: "Give us a vote on this, won't you?"

This was such an extraordinary display that John Kerrigan, the athletic member from the Seventeenth New-York District, was loth to believe it. "Well, if he did that," said Mr. Kerrigan, "he will go to bed and rest for a week. He can't afford to make many experiments of that kind."

Mr. Morris was regarded by all the habitués and the members as the exclusive protector of horse racing, race tracks, and their concomitants. Dressed in a jockey suit and mounted in a saddle, he could not be distinguished from the jockeys he and his father employ.

So well was his reputation established that on one occasion he was waved off by Assemblyman Thomas J. McManus of New-York, whom he interrupted, with the remark, "Go away, you race track man."

His session at Albany was not his first appearance in politics. By the grace of his father's money—most of which had been derived from the Louisiana Lottery—and John Duffy he was elected in the Spring of 1892 as a Supervisor from the town of Westchester. All roads from Westchester lead to the race track, and it has been commented upon as singular that the only interest Morris has taken in the board has been to work to improve the roads leading from Westchester, and incidentally improving his own and his father's property at the expense of the town.

John A. Morris, the boss of the Louisiana Lottery, lives in a substantial house over in Throgg's Neck, and his son, Alfred Hennen, commonly called the Supervisor, lives in his grandfather's house hard by. Therefore, in passing measures for the lavish outlay of money which the town cannot well afford, the Morris family is deriving benefit that would hardly be expected from so blasé a young man as the Supervisor is.

Young Mr. Morris's friend, John Duffy, who holds one end of the political rope that seems to be attached to the young man's neck, had no difficulty in providing him with the nomination for the Assembly last Fall, but considerable trouble in pulling him through. The Huckleberry Railroad intended to push a branch through the village of Westchester. Morris, his brother-in-law, Thurlow Weed Barnes, and two lawyers, Coddington and Henderson, sagaciously persuaded the town board to grant to them a franchise for a local road. The Huckleberry people were determined to push through the village and paid the Morris outfit a big price for their franchise. Therefore, when Morris was nominated for the Assembly, the friends of the Huckleberry people sent a sum of money into the district to defeat him, but through the efforts of Godfather Duffy and Senator McClelland, the opposition was mollified before election day, Duffy, it is asserted, pledging that Morris would obey orders issued by the machine—hence, no doubt, Lieut. Gov. Sheehan's becoming Morris's mentor on State affairs.

With the prospect of such a nonentity in the Senate from a district which has furnished to the Legislature some of the brightest and ablest men who ever sat there, the average citizen begins to think that the political parties have become diseased or that the times have gone wild. It is notorious in Westchester County that the influences that have been instrumental in electing delegates for Morris have been swung by the money won from gambling, representing either the defunct Louisiana lottery or the race tracks. The high-minded voters and eloquent divines can obtain arguments of the most lofty character to use for pointing a moral to the youth of the district against the nomination to high office of a young man whose ambition does not reach beyond the race track—that destroyer of homes and despoiler of young men. And it is dwelt upon as a singular antithesis that, while the Morris of a hundred years ago was a model for all well-intentioned young men to follow, the predilections of the representative Morris of to-day are such as all patriotic young men should avoid.

The more conservative people, those who have lived here long and who take pride in their county, speak with regret of the deterioration of the times and of politics when a man is chosen to a big office who openly confesses he must obtain the opinion of a "boss" before he can declare which side of a public question he will take.

"McClelland is a good fellow, but he's poor," exclaimed a politician of Yonkers the night of the primaries, drawing from his pocket a big roll of bills. "When a man can help you out of a tight scrape with this kind of an argument, why you have got to be with him, that's all."

Westchester is not a machine county. When the machine was in the heyday of its power, Senator McClelland succeeded in maintaining the independence of the organization. Mr. Morris may discover on election day that lottery money and money plucked from poor fools who put their mite on running horses may avail in controlling caucuses and conventions, but not in throttling elections.

Already the best people of the district, irrespective of politics, are declaring that with the nomination of ex-Judge William H. Robertson, who has more than once redeemed the district, Morris can be beaten out of sight. The machine leaders are beginning to realize that public sentiment, aroused by the determination to nominate Judge Maynard for the Court of Appeals, the rotten condition of affairs in Kings County, and the enforced candidacy of Morris, will cost the party a great many votes and lead to the defeat of some aspiring statesmen.

Choice of above style Overcoat made from Worumbo or Burlington Heavy Kerseys and Chinchillas.

Lined throughout with Heavy Silk, Satin, or Fancy Plaid Woolen Lining.

OVERCOAT (TO ORDER) $18.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SAME $23.50, WORK AND TRIMMING NO COMPARISON TO OURS.

EMPLOYES FROM THESE HOUSES BUY FROM US.

Special facilities for completing Garments in eight hours if required.

SEND FOR SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, MEASURING BLANKS

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For Complexion, Skin & Flesh

prevents tendency to wrinkles, or ageing or the skin, drying or withering of the skin or flesh, clears the complexion, keeps skin soft, smooth and pliable in all weather and under any exposure, tones down redness, banishes tan, freckles, pimples, blackheads, is clear and pure as water, dries in the instant used. For chafes, abrasions, chaps, fever sores, simply elegant, a luxury after shaving; delights everybody. If your skin is course and rough, try it. The wonder and pleasure of all who use it, and the more you use it the better you like it. 50c. and $1.00 at druggists or sent prepaid by express on receipt of price. Try Wells' Invisible Velvet Cream Face Powder, 25c. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM FOR GRAY HAIR · FOR HAIR COMING OUT.

Hunting for His Lost Boy.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 30.—The Rev. J. Spencer of Tarrytown requested the police of this city to-day to assist him in finding his ten-year-old son, Kingsland. The boy was returning from a trip on Long Island with his father and uncle. Mr. Spencer could not tell whether he lost the boy in the railroad depot in this city or not. The missing lad has light hair and dark eyes. He wore a gray knickerbocker suit and a straw hat.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A. Rosenstein & Son, dealers in dry goods, 256 Columbia Street and 444 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, are likely, it is said, to become involved in litigation. A few days ago they gave a bill of sale to the H. B. Claflin Company to secure a claim said to have been $5,000. Herman Joseph, attorney for Charles Rosenberg of this city, who is a creditor for over $3,000, said yesterday he had taken judgment in this city against A. Rosenstein & Son for $1,728, for a portion of the claim, and would endeavor to have the bill of sale to the Claflin Company declared void, as well as a mortgage given to a son of the senior partner. Real estate conveyed a few days ago by Albert Rosenstein to his wife had also been attached, Mr. Joseph said. This property consisted of a store, with dwelling, at 256 Columbia Street, valued at $16,000, and mortgaged for $13,000. Albert Rosenstein has been in business in Brooklyn since May, 1884, having previously been in business in New-York. Mr. Joseph estimates the firm's liabilities at $20,000.

Edwin A. Brooks, shoe dealer, 1,201 Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth Street, made an assignment yesterday to John R. Garside, giving preferences for $3,300, as follows: C. C. Brooks of Waverly, N. Y., $600; A. Garside & Sons, $500; Morris Phillips, $400; A. Schmitt Shoe Company of Newark, N. J., $600; Vanderbeck & Sons, Jersey City, $500; George Alexander, $700, all for borrowed money. Mr. Brooks is one of the oldest shoe dealers in the city, having been in business for over forty years. He became embarrassed in 1871. The creditors, it is said, realized 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, and Mr. Brooks continued the business in the name of his brother, Charles C. Brooks, until 1890, when he resumed his own name. He subsequently claimed an investment of $28,000. He catered to a fine class of trade.

Leopold Wise, President of the L. & C. Wise Company, wholesale boots and shoes, 396 Broadway, which concern failed Monday, has transferred considerable valuable property to his wife, Anna, for $1. The property includes a five-story flat, 445 West Fifty-seventh Street; two flats, 350 to 352 West Fifty-sixth Street, and a dwelling, 1,149 Park Avenue. The property is said to be worth $150,000, and is encumbered for $75,000. Some of the deeds are dated July 1, but were not recorded until Thursday and Friday. The transfers have occasioned comment among the creditors of the company, and, it is said, may result in litigation. Mr. Wise indorsed paper for the company and obtained an attachment against the company Monday for $21,085.

Receiver for Struve Brothers.—Charles W. Coleman has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Marcus and Paul J. Struve, who composed the firm of Struve Brothers, dealers in butter and eggs, who had several stores on Avenue B, Second Avenue, and in Harlem, in the suit of J. A. Bernholz & Sons.

Receiver for Robert W. Vermilyea.—Warren S. Burke has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Robert W. Vermilyea, grocer, at Ninety-third Street and Columbus Avenue, in the suit of Francisco Garcia.

NOTES OF THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Gossip and Incidents Last Week.—Gossip was rife last week in society. While diversions were few and far between, Mother Grundy furnished interesting bits of hearsay. The separation of the Count and Countess von Pappenheim of Germany was most talked about. The marriage of Miss Mary Wheeler of Philadelphia to Count von Pappenheim in April, 1890, met with no favorable comment at the time, and several friends of the bride, among them being some relatives in this city, were not surprised at the domestic infelicities which followed. The arrival in this city of Mrs. Wheeler with the Countess von Pappenheim, her two children, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Elliott, her sister and brother-in-law, is soon expected and anxiously awaited. Count Maximilian Albert Charles Louis Frederic Haupt of Pappenheim is the son of Count Louis of Pappenhim, who died in 1883. He is thirty-three years old and has six sisters. The Pappenheim family dates its origin from Henri Ier de Pappenheim, in 1030.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss May Clagett of Washington to Clifford Perin of Chicago created a decided furor of talk, especially among the friends of Augustus Whiting of this city. No one has been able to say just why the engagement of Miss Clagett to Mr. Whiting was broken off last Spring. Mr. Whiting went to Washington to prepare for the wedding, of which much had been written and talked about. It was given out that Miss Clagett was taken seriously ill, and the date of the wedding was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Whiting returned to New-York, and he has not yet returned to Washington. Last week an odd conclusion of the affair was brought about by the statement that Miss Clagett was soon to be married to Clifford Perin. Mr. Perin has a great deal of ready cash, but not as much as Augustus Whiting.

The rumor that Senator Brice had determined to sell his Washington house, and the fact that he lived a very humble life at Newport this Summer, has led to the assertion that the Senator is financially in a bad way. Last season cash flowed from the Brice exchequer like water from a hose nozzle. Some of the grandest entertainments of the Summer of 1892 were given by Senator Brice at Newport. His position is, however, rendered less conspicuous by the fact that Elisha Dyer, O. H. P. Belmont, and others of the Newport leaders have been smoking two-penny Connecticut cheroots and economizing in many other ways. In a recent letter from the city by the sea a Newport Summer resident said: "For us who have to think of how far our money has to go, the economical customs adopted here by the wealthy fellows are exceedingly providential. This is especially so in the smoking line. It is very proper to smoke cheroots, and as a cheroot smells like a smudge of wet leaves, especially when made of Connecticut tobacco, we are not laughed at because we smoke cheap cigars."

The recent attacks upon James J. Van Alen because of his appointment to the Italian Ministry have elicited much sympathy for Mr. Van Alen from his acquaintances in society, and brought him a new batch of congratulations upon his appointment.

There were two pleasing items of gossip which attracted the attention of society people last week—the announcement that on Oct. 4 Miss Elsie Grew, daughter of Henry S. Grew of 89 Beacon Street, Boston, and sister of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., of this city, would be married to Boylston A. Beal of 104 Beacon Street, Boston, and the advent into the Coolidge family of Boston of Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, third, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Jr. The son was born at Manchester-by-the-Sea. The marriage of Miss Grew to Mr. Beal will attract a large contingent of fashionable New-Yorkers to Boston on Wednesday.

* * *

Last Week at the Summer Resorts.—The golf tournament at Newport went on slowly last week, and not as much interest has been taken in this field sport as Oliver Hazzard Perry Belmont would like. The prize for the ladies' golf tournament is a pretty silver tea caddy valued at $50. It is beautifully designed and is chased with leaves. It bears the following inscription:

NEWPORT GOLF CLUB.
LADIES' HANDICAP TOURNAMENT,
SEPTEMBER, 1893.
Won by — ——
Presented by O. H. P. BELMONT.

The trophy will be very much appreciated by the winner, as it is the first prize ever presented in America to ladies in a golf tournament.

The Newport Racing Association, which will hold its meetings on the grounds of the Golf Club, elected the following stewards last week: Melville Bull, Ogden Goelet, ex-Gov. George Peabody Wetmore, John Jacob Astor, Theodore A. Havemeyer, J. Truman Burdick, Frederick Vanderbilt, Perry Belmont, Nathaniel Thayer, Louis L. Lorillard, William R. Travers, and Ogden Mills. The membership in this, the swellest racing association in the country, is rapidly increasing.

The most popular charity at Newport this season has been the police fund. It has been considered very proper to give some contribution to the police fund, however small, before leaving the city. Richard M. Hunt, who came to town last week, made the last contribution and brought the fund up to nearly $1,000. Newport Summer residents, it must be said, make the contributions largely through selfish motives. During the Winter the mansions by the sea are peculiarly open to vandalism of various sorts from tramps and others viciously inclined. Last Winter a party of weary wanderers camped out in one of the villas and spent three days sleeping about a camp fire built in the middle of a marble hallway. The police force of Newport is small and not overpaid, so that a contribution of $1,000 to the emergency fund prompts a keener lookout for vandals. Center Hitchcock's unique style of vehicle at Newport, his Irish jaunting car, was very nearly demolished one morning last week on Bellevue Avenue. In front of the Redwood Library the horse became fractious and made for an electric-light pole. Mr. Hitchcock and his groom went to the ground, and the horse, unable to pull both jaunting car and electric-light pole, stood still. The jaunting car was badly scratched and strained, but otherwise there was no damage to man, horse, or vehicle.

The sojourners at Lenox gave their attention to archery, luncheons, and driving last week. The chief attractions in the Berkshire Hills at this time of the year are the drives through the forests, now rapidly becoming brilliant with color. Mrs. William Douglas Sloane and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes entertained the Archery Club. Miss Shaw, Miss Mildred Devereux, and Mrs. R. C. Dixey did the best shooting. Mrs. Richard S. Dana established a record by giving an egg-nogg party. Between crab luncheons and egg-nogg teas the gastronomic innovations at Lenox this Fall have been unequaled anywhere.

The cool weather made tennis a very acceptable pastime at Tuxedo last week. Addison Cammack has presented a punch bowl as a stimulus. Grenville Kane won the punch bowl by defeating Dr. Rushmore, and he set it up at the clubhouse, full to the brim with the best punch brewed at Tuxedo Park. Golf links have been laid out, and that sport will be indulged in as soon as Lenox sends its cottagers home.

Westchester residents have been going to the county fair near White Plains, and showed their usual interest in the exhibits and races.

Every week brings more of the goers-about in society into town. Interest in the great international yacht race is the main cause of these early arrivals. A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed over the fact that the dinner to be given to-morrow evening in honor of Lord Dunraven by Commodore Smith will be limited to twenty-five plates. All the swells would like to be at the dinner, and they would be very willing to pay for it. Lrod Dunraven has walked into the very unenviable place left by the Earl of Craven last Spring. Lord Dunraven's clothes, shoes, laundry, neckwear, hats, and gloves are copied, and a member of the Calumet Club has suggested facetiously that the boys adopt a gouty limp and wear a velvet slipper on the right foot. If the personal appearance of Lord Dunraven is imitated, no one will be overdressed, as is the case of the Earl of Craven's following.

* * *

The Outlook.—As the Winter season draws nearer the prospects for a gay time grow brighter. Mr. and Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Commodore Eldridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and other owners of steam yachts, large and small, have made up parties on their yachts for the races between the Vigilant and Valkyrie. The yacht races will hardly be over when Tuxedo will be the object of the elect, as the annual ball is down for Nov. 3 at the clubhouse. When everybody comes back from Tuxedo the Winter season will begin in earnest.

The first dance of the Patriarchs will be on Dec. 13. Jan. 8 and Feb. 5 are the dates for the second and third. The first of the Monday evening dances is down for Dec. 11 and the second for Jan. 22. Dec. 9 is the date for the first Tuesday evening dance at Sherry's, and the second will occur on Feb. 6. The set known as the Southern Assembly has been growing in size and importance, and on the evenings of Dec. 14, Jan. 11, and Feb. 1 it will meet at Sherry's. The first Monday night cotillion will be danced on Dec. 4 and the second on Jan. 15.

The dancing classes, with their pretty favors and early suppers, are all fully organized, with dates set. Mrs. John T. Hall's class is the largest in the city. It will meet on the following evenings at Sherry's: Dec. 5 and 12, Jan. 9 and 23, March 27, and April 10. Mrs. Henri Braem has set the following dates for her class meetings: Dec. 7 and 21, Jan. 4 and 18, Feb. 1, and March 29. Mrs. B. H. Borden's class will meet on the following dates: Dec. 7, Jan. 2, Feb. 2, and March 26. Mrs. Low's class will have more meetings than any other. There will be eleven meetings of this class on the following dates: Nov. 24, Dec. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29; Jan. 5, 12, 19, and 26, and Feb. 2. The classes organized by Mrs. Quackenbush and Mrs. Edwards are only for the very young. Mrs. Quackenbush's class will meet on Dec. 9, 23, and 30, and on Jan. 20. Mrs. Edwards's class will dance on Dec. 8, 15, 22, and 29; Jan. 5, 12, 19, and 26, and on Feb. 2.

There will be no lack of charity sales and fairs. With her former zeal, Mrs. Richard Irvin is planning for the Working Girls' Vacation Society benefit sale and for the St. Valentine's kettledrum. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge is arranging her annual doll sale, to be held at Sherry's.

* * *

England and Yankee Cash.—The one thing which during the Summer has been interesting New-Yorkers in society above all others is the aspirations of William Waldorf Astor in England. His real estate speculations in England, as well as in this country, have been closely watched. His political aspirations in England have been noted and discussed in club grill rooms, and the jealousy and envy which Mr. Astor's influence has created among Englishmen appear very amusing to his American acquaintances. The following, culled from a London publication devoted to the doings of society in England, is very apropos:

"There seems to be no end to the snobbish greed of the American millionaire. We now hear that Mr. Jacob Astor is very angry with the Duke of Westminster for taking away from Clieveden the 'visitors' book,' in which the names of a large number of royal personages are written. The Duke has a perfect right to take away the book in question if he wishes, but Astor considers it of primary importance to have the interesting relic on the hall table at Clieveden!

"An American of great wealth, but who has no more right to interfere with our political matters than he has to intrude into the politics of Russia, has offered to subscribe a large sum of money as the beginning of a fund to attain some political object which he has in view. We purposely abstain from speaking more precisely, because we do not want to advertise the scheme, and we only mention it at all because of the great indignation and disgust which such unwarrantable intrusion on the part of a foreigner into our affairs is giving rise to. Why, in the name of Holy Moses, do not the Yankee millionaires mind their own business, and if they want to dabble in politics spend some of their surplus cash in influencing the politics of their native land?

"If this sort of thing is allowed to go on, we shall soon be governed, not by Downing, but by Wall Street. By all means, let the Croesus of Cincinnati, the Dives of Delaware, come and spend his millions in London in seeking enjoyment and in learning how to become civilized, but he should be severely snubbed when he attempts to push his transatlantic nasal appendage into the political pie which is served on Britania's table."

* * *

Four Recent Deaths.—The death of Mrs. Pierre Humbert seemed to slip by unnoticed last week. Mrs. Humbert has been for years very well known in the best society, though not an active mover in it herself. Mrs. Humbert was recently brought before the social public at the marriage of her daughter to Churchill Satterlee, son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, rector of Calvary Church. The wedding was to have taken place on June 3, but the illness of the bridegroom made necessary a postponement of the marriage until June 15. It is unfortunate that the young couple should be so soon thrown into a three years' period of mourning. Mrs. Foster, wife of J. Hone Foster of Tuxedo, was a Miss Humbert. Mrs. Denning, the widow of E. J. Denning, the dry goods man, died last week. The death of John E. Burrill at Lenox last week threw into mourning a large circle of people prominent in society, including Mr. and Mrs. Drayton Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Burrill, William Vermilye Burrill, and Mr. and Mr. and Mrs. Middleton S. Burrill. Mrs. M. S. Burrill was a Miss Neilson. Mrs. Maria E. L. Kip, who died recently in San Francisco, was the widow of Bishop Kip of California and mother of William I. Kip of San Francisco and of Col. Lawrence Kip of this city. When Mrs. Kip was a belle in old-time New-York society sixty years ago, her father was President of the United States Bank of New-York.

* * *

Dancing at Plainfield.—On Monday night a small german was given at the Park Club in North Plainfield, N. J. It was the first of the season, and was a subscription affair. No attempt was made at decoration, but the dancing room at the Park Club is sufficiently attractive without covering up its walls with bunting. Informal dancing was indulged in until 10:30 P. M., when supper was served. The cotillion was danced at 11, Irving West leading with Miss Corlies. There were several amusing features, one of the best being the contest between the men to decide who could break a toy balloon first and get away to choose his partner. The patronesses were Mrs. J. B. Dumont, Mrs. D. T. Ginna, Mrs. W. J. Roome, Mrs. W. E. Stewart, and Mrs. O. T. Waring. Those present were Miss Bessie Ginna, Miss Caroline Corlies, Miss Gilman, Miss Cooley, Miss Bessie Evans, Miss Maude Van Boskerck, Miss Tompkins, Miss Mitchell, Miss Florence Huntington, Miss Gertrude Waly, Miss Marion Dumont, the Misses Holly, Miss Anna Murphy, and Miss Elizabeth Stewart, and Messrs. Rowland Cox, Jr., Irving West, Edward Bloodgood, Gifford Cooley, Howard Huntington, Thomas Van Boskerck, Harry West, Orville G. Waring, Walter Murray, George Van Boskerck, Augustus D. Shepard, Jr., Clarence Murphy, Percy Stewart, Walter Stewart, Clifford McGee, and John Holly. The Melopoa Society will give two concerts in Plainfield this Winter. The chorus will continue to be under the direction of Conductor William R. Chapman. At each of the concerts the society will be assisted by artists of the highest reputation, who have not been heard of in Plainfield. The Nominating Committee appointed by the Board or Governors of the Park Club have made the following nominations: President—S. St. J. McCutchen; Vice President—B. A. Hegeman, Jr.; Secretary—George D. Hallock; Treasurer—George P. Dupee; Governors—Morgan S. Taylor, George A. Evans, Charles A. Reed, Benjamin M. Day, and George C. Worth.

Congressmen Visit Cramp's Shipyard.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—A party of Congressmen, headed by Amos J. Cummings, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, visited Cramp's shipyard today. They were shown through the works by Charles H. Cramp, President, and other attaches of the shipbuilding firm. This morning the battle ship Indiana was inspected, and this afternoon the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis and the battle ship Massachusetts were visited. At 2:30 P. M. the party witnessed an ordnance test of the Driggs-Schroeder guns.

The party includes, besides Chairman Cummings, Messrs. Meikeljohn, Pence, Mercer, Bartholdt, Hulick, Houk, Clancy, Wilson, Cooper, Boen, Smith, Joy, Hilborn, Paschal, and Secretary Baumer of the Naval Committee.

A New-York Veteran Honored.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Col. F. C. Ainsworth, Chief of the Division of Records of the War Department, by direction of the Secretary of War, has transmitted to Gen. Francis J. Herron of New-York City a medal of honor, awarded for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., May 17, 1862.

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We have a large factory full of worthy people. Business has been dull. In order to keep our hands employed WE WILL OFFER A NUMBER OF OUR LEADING STYLES OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SHOES AT COST for one week only, commencing Monday Morning and ending Saturday Evening. REMEMBER, we mean just what we say—at Cost. EDWIN C. BURT & CO., 70 West Twenty-third St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Americans Advance Rapidly on Favoring Reports from This City.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—But a small amount of business was transacted on 'Change to-day, but Americans advanced rapidly, and other markets were firm in sympathy. Cables from New-York reporting the fall of sterling exchange, the improved chances of an early passage of the repeal bill by the Senate, and the favorable figures of Illinois Central's annual report started a rise which was assisted more by the cessation of sales than by buying orders.

The appointment of receivers for the Jarvis-Conklin and other investment companies with large liabilities on this side, and the difficulty of getting reliable information from their agents here, makes a combination of their English creditors for investigation and protection probable.

There has been a renewal of Australian borrowings, which were stopped early in the year by the panic. The Victorian Government began by offering through the London Westminster Bank £2,107,000 4s at 96 for redemption, and the same amount of 5s, due January next. Holders of 5s were offered preferential allotment, and the subscription list was opened Monday, to close Oct. 9, or before if fully subscribed. About half the total loan had been previously underwritte and the balance was applied for during Monday, thus shutting off all holders of fives from conversion who were not on the spot, forcing them to buy from speculators at a premium or be paid off. This caused much dissatisfaction. New South Wales now asks through the Bank of England for tenders of £2,500,000 4s, minimum, 98½. Half pays off the maturing Treasury bills; the other half is an addition to the debt. The bonds offered are to rank *pari passu* with existing 4s, which were selling at 104; so the loan is likely to be oversubscribed above minimum, probably at par.

The Australian banks that survived the panic have advanced interests payable on fixed deposits one-half of 1 per cent., and now pay 5 per cent. for yearly deposits.

The Indian Government has over 70,000,000 ounces of silver—say, £10,000,000 worth—for sale under 42d per ounce, and this price may be reduced.

CURIOUS CAUSES OF FIRES.

Rats and Roaches, Water and Dust, Sponges, and Naphtha Vapor.

So far as causes of fires go, there is nothing new under the sun. The rat that gnawed at a box of grease-dipped friction matches until they ignited and burned up a Western town is an old, old story. So is the tale of the cockroach that crawled from an oil receptacle into a gas jet, where it took fire, and, falling, spread the flames. A nail glanced from a hammer wielded by a carpenter, fell into the conveyer of raw materials in a jute factory, rubbed against the drum, and produced a spark which set fire to the place. A running belt which sagged into a mass of greasy waste set fire to the heap by friction.

There was a fire on the east side of the city, recently, caused, curiously enough, by water. The feed pipe at the back of a boiler burst, causing water to escape into the fire. In this way sufficient steam was generated to blow open the furnace door, thus forcing the flames into the boiler room. The woodwork in the place was set on fire and a serious calamity was the result. A somewhat similar accident took place not long ago in a Western mill which fed its fires with shavings that were blown under the boiler. It seems that the shavings blower was stopped for a moment, causing a back draught in the furnace which sent flames through the furnace doors and ignited the shavings in the boiler room.

Having long ago despaired of attributing specific causes to fires, underwriters fell back on the general term "spontaneous combustion," which may mean almost anything. For example, in a manufactory of plane bits in Chicago a sponge was used to transfer the water by capillary attraction from a water box to an emery wheel, on which the bits were ground. The sponge wiped off the fine steel particles from the wheel and they were collected in the cells of the sponge, where they were kept constantly wet. After the sponge had been laid aside for a week or so it was discovered that the mass had become spontaneously ignited, and but for its timely discovery another mysterious fire would have occurred. Another singular fire was caused by the ignition of coal piled up against the outer wall of a boiler house. The wall was built of brick, 32 inches thick, yet sufficient heat passed through from the boiler setting to set the coal on fire.

It has long been determined that any substance capable of burning will explode if turned into powder and mixed with air. This is one of the most interesting forms of spontaneous combustion. There was a dust explosion in a fur-cleaning establishment in this city a few years ago that furnishes an example of this sort. The dust consisted of a powdered mixture of wood and flour, and when it came in contact with the air there was an explosion that lifted the roof off the building. Explosions in flour mills, due to this cause, are of frequent occurrence.

Another interesting form of spontaneous combustion is that resulting from the mixture of a small quantity of naphtha vapor with a large quantity of air. In a local machine shop, where repairs were being made to a locomotive boiler, the steam dome had been removed to allow a workman to get inside. A pint of benzine had been used on some of the interior bolts and screws, for the purpose of loosening them so that they might be removed. The men at work on the boiler went off to dinner, and on their return one of their number got inside to remove the bolts, while a man outside handed him a light. As soon as the light came in contact with the air from the boiler, slightly impregnated with naphtha vapor, there was a tremendous explosion. The man outside, who handed the light, was killed instantly, as was also a man standing on top of the boiler. The man inside was blown clear through the fourteen-inch opening of the steam dome and thirty feet into the air, being killed instantly.

A similar case was that of the petroleum steamer Ville de Calais, which was blown to pieces at Calais in January, 1889, after the discharge of her cargo. The explosion, which was heard twenty-six miles away, was caused by an accumulation of gas in the steamer's hold. The hatches having been thrown open, a man entered with a light. Instantly the ship was blown to pieces.

Heating by Electricity.

From Hardware.

In some of the hotels in the West a system of heat regulation which is certainly novel is carried out. For instance, a guest occupying Room 156 asks for heat. The order is transmitted to a particular person, the typewriter of the hotel generally. She goes to a switchboard and connection is given electrically with that room, allowing heat to pass into it. The occupant of the room is, perhaps, particular. A hot-blooded person wishes merely to keep from freezing; another wants a high temperature. Each can have his wish, for a thermostat with a pointer is on the wall, and the room will keep itself automatically as desired. The regulation is 70 degrees, but it can be departed from as stated.

A Substitute for Coffee.

In the Island of Reunion is a plant known as the wild orange, which produces a fruit, green at first, afterward bluish, and then verging into purple as it ripens. This has been tested and found to make a beverage in every way equal to coffee, and at a much lower price. The product is called "mussaenda," and it can be used alone or mixed with pure coffee. It is announced that about 24,000 acres of this plant are now being cultivated. It is most likely, however, that chicory, more than coffee, will suffer from the introduction of "mussaenda."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1893.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $4.75@$5 ⅌ 1,000; Fishkills, $4.75@$5; up-river hard, $4.25@$4.50; Jerseys, $3.87½@$4.25; pale, $1.75@$2; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $22; Trenton front, $20....Rosendale cement is worth 85@95c ⅌ bbl; American Portland, $1.80@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.90@$2.10; English Portland, $2@$2.20, German Portland, $2.10@$2.50....Rockland common lime is worth 95c ⅌ bbl, and do, finishing, $1.10; State common lime, 80c, and do, finishing, $1.05@$1.10....Laths are worth $2 ⅌ 1,000. ....Goat's hair is worth 18@22c ⅌ bushel; cattle hair, 14@16c.

COFFEE—The spot market is dull, but firm, at 18¾c for No. 7....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 5,500 bags of Rio were made here, with the market closing steady at unchanged prices to 15 points advance on a local trade; Havre was dull and ¼f down to ¼f up; Hamburg was steady at ¼ pfennig advance. October deliveries stood at the close at 16.70@16.75, November at 16.25@16.35c, (selling at 16.25@16.35c for 1,250 bags,) December at 15.85@15.90c, (selling at 15.75@15.90c for 4,250 bags,) January at 15.60@15.70, February at 15.50@15.55c, March at 15.40@15.45c, and May at 15@15.05c.... Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 62,414 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 28,317 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 13,914 bags.

COTTON—Futures advanced 6@8 points on local covering over Sunday, and the trading was fair, while Liverpool was easier. The port receipts continue to increase and are estimated for to-day at 32,000 bales....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 118,100 bales....October deliveries stood here at 7.70@7.72c, (selling at 7.65@7.68c for 1,700 bales,) November at 7.80@7.81c, (selling at 7.74@7.81c for 15,500 bales,) December at 7.92@7.93c, (selling at 7.85@7.93c for 17,800 bales,) January at 8.03@8.04c, (selling at 7.97@8.04c for 64,400 bales,) February at 8.12@8.14c, (selling at 8.08@8.13c for 4,600 bales,) March at 8.23c, (selling at 8.16@8.24c for 11,200 bales,) April at 8.32@8.33c, (selling at 8.30@8.31c for 1,400 bales,) and May at 8.41@8.42c, (selling at 8.36@8.39c for 900 bales.).... And for prompt delivery, 365 bales sold to spinners at steady prices....Middling, 8@8⅛c; new cotton offered at ⅛c under.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market was almost neglected and the feeling was easier.... Sales were about 3,700 pks, including 400 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.30@$3.40, 300 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.65@$3.85, 250 bbls Winter wheat clears at $3@$3.10, Spring wheat clears at $3@$3.25, 150 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.75@$4, 1,600 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4.10@$4.35, and fancy up to $4.60; City Mills at $3.90 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.35@$4.60, 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.65@$2.90, 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.50, fine at $2.10, rye mixtures at $2.90, supers at $2.30@$2.40. 400 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.70@$2.95. ....Arrivals since our last, 12,179 bbls and 26,129 sacks, and export clearances hence, 3,420 bbls and 1,150 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 21,310 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 300 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $2.85@$3.25, and fancy at $3.30. ....And of CORNMEAL, 300 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.85; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 95c; fine yellow at $1.05@$1.10....HOMINY CHOPS quoted at 95c....FEED at firm prices; quoted, 40 to 60 ℔, at 82½@85c....FLAXSEED quoted at $1.16½. ....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.15@$1.25 ⅌ 100 ℔....RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 50@56c, from track and for boatloads.... BARLEY MALT dull; Canada, country-made, 90@95c; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@82½c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was very dull and ¼c lower, but closing steady....Sales, 36,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels ungraded red, for export, at 71⅛c delivered, and 12,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter at 4½c under December, free on board, afloat. Millers bought 16,000 bushels choice red at 72¼c, delivered. ....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 71¼c, store; do, next week, at 72¼c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, at 77¼c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 73½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 70¾c.... The clearances hence since our last were 179,572 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 234,411 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 81,400 bushels, and in the interior 1,084,271 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 140,082 bushels....Options opened weak, and declined ⅛@½c on easier cables and light exports, rallied ⅛c on foreign buying, and closed steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline, with a dull trade.... Future sales were 430,000 bushels, including 115,000 bushels October at 71¾@72 1-16c, closing at 71¾c; 275,000 bushels December at 75 3-16@75 7-16c, closing at 75¼c; 40,000 bushels May at 82⅜@82⅝c, closing at 82½c. The curb was dull and lower; October, 71⅝c; December, 75⅛c; May, 82¼c.

CORN—Spot was firm, but very dull....Sales 17,600 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, to shippers, at ⅝c over October, delivered, and ⅝c over November, delivered first half November. The trade bought 1,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 48½c, delivered....The receipts for the day were 166,400 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 281,599 bushels, with, in the interior, 594,798 bushels.... The clearances hence were 3,950 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 92,900 bushels....Options were very dull, and closed firm at ⅛c advance, as following the West....The sales of options were 465,000 bushels, including 50,000 bushels October at 48¼@48⅜c, closing at 48¼c; 40,000 bushels November at 48 9-16@48¾c, closing at 48⅝c; 215,000 bushels December at 48⅞@49⅛c, closing at 49c; 160,000 bushels May at 50⅞@51⅛c, closing at 51c. The curb was ⅛@¼c lower; October, 48⅛c; November, 48½c; December, 48¾c; May, 50⅞c.

OATS—Spot were dull and 1c lower on mixed.... Sales, 33,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 37c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 36c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 38c; No. 3 do at 37c; No. 2 mixed at 35c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 34½c; rejected white at 35½c; rejected mixed at 34c; No. 2 Chicago at 36c; track mixed at 36@37c for 3,000 bushels; track white at 37½@39½c for 20,000 bushels....Options were moderately active and ⅛@¼c higher, on local covering and in sympathy with the West....Sales of options, 100,000 bushels, including 25,000 bushels October at 34½c, closing at 34½c; 50,000 bushels December at 34⅝@34⅞c, closing at 34¾c; 25,000 bushels May at 37⅛@37¼c, closing at 37¼c; No. 2 white, October, closing at 36½c....The receipts here to-day were 175,000 bushels; exports, 197 bushels....The curb was dull; October, 34⅜c; November, 34½c; December, 34¾c; May, 37c.

HAY AND STRAW—There is hardly any change in the market for hay. Straw is a little easier. Small lots of fancy hay sell at 90c ⅌ 100 ℔; No. 1, 85c; No. 2, 75@80c; No. 3, 60@70c; hay, clover, 50@60c; hay, clover mixed, 60@70c; hay, salt, 50c; long rye straw, 60c; short rye straw, 50c; oat straw, 45@55c; wheat straw, 40c.

HOPS—There is a very quiet market, and most of the recent arrivals are being delivered on old contracts, but values remain steady....Choice State quoted at 22@24c and best Pacific coast at 22@24c.

METALS—Tin strong; spot quoted at 21c bid. ....Copper firm at 9.65c....Lead steady at 3.75c.... Spelter steady at 3.80c.

OIL—The market for cottonseed remains lifeless here, and is at nominal figures, with offers to sell prime old yellow at 40c and prime old crude at 34c, notwithstanding the reports from the mills of steady demands from the West at relatively high prices and a further advance in the price of seed, for which in Texas $15.50@$16 ⅌ ton is paid at the stations. Lard oil is dull, with city, in small lots, at 75c asked.

PROVISIONS—The temper of the market for hog products was a little firmer, without, however, much trading, but more from manipulation at the West, and favored by moderate receipts of hogs.... PORK was quiet and held at steady prices; quoted at $18@$18.25 for mess, $18@$20 for short clear, and $19.50@$20 for family mess....DRESSED HOGS are in fair demand, with prices slightly unsettled; quoted at 9c for 160 ℔ average, 8½@8⅝c for 200 ℔, 8¾c for 180 ℔, 9⅛c for 140 ℔, 9@9⅛c for 120 ℔, and 9⅜@9½c for pigs. Interior deliveries of hogs were 21,000 head. ....CUTMEATS had a light demand, with prices held steadily; pickled bellies, 12 ℔ average, at 12¾c; 10½@11c for pickled hams, and 7½c for pickled shoulders....BEEF was in light supply at strong prices; extra India mess, in tierces, at $20@$22....BEEF HAMS were slow and firm, with, at the West, $15.50 quoted, while here $16.50 was quoted.... LARD—Western steam is a trifle firmer, without, however, much business here. Cash closed at $9.85; sale of 500 tcs, future delivery, for export, on private terms. City steam is steady at 9c. Options—No sales. September closed at $9.85, October closed at $9.75. Refined is quiet; Continent at $10.10, South America at $10.40. Compound lard quoted at $8.12½, and some lots to $8.75.... TALLOW—The offerings of city are unimportant, and the business is in country lots, with strong prices made; city is 5¼c bid....STEARINE—Lard stearine is offered at 11¼c, and 11c bid; sales of 35,000 ℔ on private terms. Oleo stearine is quiet, with 11¾c bid and 12c asked....BUTTER—The market is strong, especially for fancy stock, with very moderate receipts. Some holders are asking 30c for the finest Western creamery. Western extra creamery, 28½@29c; do, poor to prime, 20@27½c; do, June, 21@25½c; State creamery, 28½@29c for extra tubs and 28½c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, 25@26c; do, poor to prime, 19@24c; imitation creamery, 19@23c; Western dairy, 16½@21c; Western factory, 16@19½c.... CHEESE—The market is quiet to-day, with prices about as last quoted. Full cream State is within the range of 8¾@10⅛c for large white, 8¾@10⅜c for colored, and 10@11¼c for small sizes; part skims at 3½@9c; full skims at 2@3c....EGGS—There is a fair movement in choice fresh and icehouse stock, and a firm feeling over prices. State and Pennsylvania, 23@24c; Western, 21@22½c; icehouse, 17@20c; Western seconds, ⅌ case, $3.50@$4.50.

RICE—The market is in very good shape, and does not feel the influence of the decreased demand. ....Domestic, poor to choice, 3@5¾c; Patna, 4⅜@4¾c; Japan, 4¼@4⅝c.

SUGAR—The light supplies make a firm market, but the inquiry is light. Sales, 1,720 bags centrifugals, to go to Canada, at 4c for 96° test....Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3½c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3¼c; centrifugal, 98° test, at 3⅞c....Refined firm and in demand....Cutloaf and crushed, 5⅞@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅜c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c....Stock of sugar here to-day, 103 hhds and 11,750 bags, against 1,409 hhds and 282,815 bags same day last year.

FREIGHTS—No berth engagements transpired and rates were nominally steady. In the way of chartering there was no activity in any one line, though there was a respectable aggregate of business for South America, the West Indies, and home ports at generally steady rates. Charters: A British steamer, 1,904 tons, (to arrive,) with general cargo, hence to South African ports, private terms; a British steamer, 1,725 tons, with cotton from Charleston to Liverpool or Continent at 31s 3d; a British steamer, 1,427 tons, with cotton from Galveston to Liverpool or Continent at 38s; an Italian bark, with barrel petroleum hence to Exmouth at 2s 6d; a Norwegian bark, with deals from St. John, N. B., to Cardiff at 35s; a bark, with general cargo, hence to Portland, Oregon, at about $7.50; a British bark, (previously,) with lumber from Appalachicola to Buenos Ayres at $12.50; a British bark, with lumber from Bridgewater, N. S., to Montevideo at $7.75; Buenos Ayres, $8.25, or Rosario, $9.25; a bark, with lumber from Boston to Buenos Ayres at $8.25; a schooner, with sugar from Aracaju to Delaware Breakwater for orders at 17s 6d; a schooner, 520 tons, with general cargo, hence to Demerara at $1,700; a schooner, with lumber from a Gulf port to Havana, three trips, at $6 Spanish gold; a schooner, with lumber from Wilmington, N. C., to Port au Prince, at $7 and port charges; a schooner, with lumber from Charleston to Kingston, Jamaica, on private terms; a schooner, with lumber from Charleston to Ponce at $6.75 and port charges; a brig, with lumber and cooperage from Boston to Puerto Rico on private terms; a schooner, with coal from Norfolk to St. Lucie at $1.87½; a schooner, with coal from Philadelphia to St. Pierre, Martinique, at $2.25; a British bark, with piling from Perth Amboy to Sydney, C. B., on private terms; a schooner, with steel rails, hence to Fernandina at $1.15; a schooner, with phosphate rock from Charlotte Harbor to New-Orleans at $1.90 and loaded; a schooner, with lumber from Bangor to Atlantic City at $2.75; a schooner, with coal from Hoboken to Portland at 65c; a schooner, with coal from Perth Amboy to Boston at 65c; a schooner, with clay from Raritan River to Boston at $1.10; a schooner, with fish scrap from Chesapeake to Charleston at $1.50 and loaded, and with lumber back to Philadelphia at $4.50.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Classified Assets and Demand Liabilities—National Bank Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$174,345,760
Silver dollars and bullion	333,142,025
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	151,290,256
Fractional silver and minor coin	14,247,902
United States notes	14,552,121
United States Treasury notes	2,385,354
Gold certificates	102,250
Silver certificates	5,746,466
National bank notes	7,403,926
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	12,294,082
Disbursing officers' balances	3,651,563
Total	$719,161,705

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$79,791,819
Silver certificates	330,368,504
United States Treasury notes	151,207,280
Currency certificates	8,135,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c.	43,150,920

The United States Treasurer now holds in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation $209,340,600, as follows: Currency 6s, $16,421,000; 2 per cents, $22,276,850; 4 per cents, $170,642,750.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer to secure public moneys in national bank depositories, $15,386,000, as follows: Currency 6s, $1,170,000; 2 per cents, $1,588,000; 4 per cents, $12,628,000.

United States bonds deposited to secure circulation during week ended Friday, Sept. 29, 1893, $746,500.

United States bonds to secure circulation withdrawn during week ended Friday, Sept. 29, 1893, $50,000.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $208,511,842; gold notes, $98,407.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $393,314; from customs, $460,339; miscellaneous, $22,837.

The transactions of the Treasury in the redemption of national bank notes during the week ending this day were as follows: Received for redemption, $2,632,901. Redeemed notes delivered: For return to banks of issue, $380,030; for destruction and reissue of new notes, $420,082; for destruction and retirement, $85,227. Deposits received for redemption of notes of national banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $123,480. Balance of such deposits remaining on the books of the Treasury, $20,725,717.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $483,210.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—At the wool sales to-day 7,000 bales were offered. The competition was animated, Continental buyers keenly bidding for Queensland, Victorian, and New South Wales wools. Home buyers shared in the competition, taking the bulk of the merino offered. Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools were in good request. Several of the best lots among the offerings were withdrawn. Following are the sales and the prices obtained for greasies: New South Wales, 1,000 bales, 5@8½d; Queensland, 1,000 bales, 5@8½d; Victoria, 1,000 bales, 6¼@11d; Tasmania, 300 bales, 5@10d; New-Zealand, 2,700 bales, 6¼@10½d; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,000 bales, 4½@8½d.

LONDON, Sept. 30—5 P. M.—Produce—Refined petroleum, 3⅞d ⅌ gallon; spirits of turpentine, 21s 6d ⅌ cwt.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	109	..	52	2,900	390
Sixtieth Street	336	2	227	1,641	....
Fortieth Street	....	..	....	....	1,108
Hoboken	....	..	....	442	....
Total	445	2	279	4,983	1,498

BEEVES—Receipts were 27 cars: 6 cars at Jersey City and 21 cars at Sixtieth Street; 6 cars for the market, and 21 cars consigned to slaughterers. No change in cable advices. In addition to the shipments already reported for to-day, the Brooklyn City will take 1,400 quarters of beef for N. Morris. No trading; feeling steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 22½ cars: 12½ cars at Jersey City for the market, 8 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 1 car, with 2 cars at Hoboken, were consigned to slaughterers. Market opened steady, but closed generally lower for all kinds; 10 cars unsold. Sheep sold at $2.62½@$4 ⅌ cwt.; lambs at $4@$5.75 for common to choice. *SALES*.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—156 Pennsylvania lambs, 75 ℔ average, at $5.75 ⅌ 100 ℔; 101 do, 68 ℔, at $5; 121 State do, 61 ℔, at $5.25; 10 do, 53 ℔, at $3.50. HUME & MULLEN—20 State lambs, 70 ℔, at $5.50; 80 do, 67 ℔, at $5; 189 do, 63 ℔, at $4.75; 78 Pennsylvania do, 60 ℔, at $4.75; 228 Western do, 60 ℔, at $4; 10 State sheep, 126 ℔, at $4. D. HARRINGTON—197 Kentucky lambs, 70 ℔, at $5.50; 235 do, 67 ℔, at $5.50; 21 do, 65 ℔, at $5.50; 196 do, 65 ℔, at $5.25; 244 do, 62 ℔, at $5.12½; 199 Kentucky sheep, 85 ℔, at $4; 12 do, 89 ℔, at $4; 39 do, 105 ℔, at $4; 19 do, 101 ℔, at $3.50. G. DILLENBACK—9 State lambs, 103 ℔, at $5.75; 146 do, 81 ℔, at $5.75; 93 do, 73 ℔, at $5.62½; 77 do, 79 ℔, at $5.56¼; 144 do, 65 ℔, at $5.25; 112 do, 66 ℔, at $4.75; 203 Canada do, 75 ℔, at $5.40; 221 do, 70 ℔, at $5.12½; 12 State sheep and lambs, 57 ℔, at $3; 48 do, 52 ℔, at $3. S. JUDD & CO.—59 State lambs, 72 ℔, at $5.10; 74 do, 65 ℔, at $5; 81 do, 66 ℔, at $4.62½; 188 Pennsylvania do, 68 ℔, at $4.75; 223 do, 69 ℔, at $5; 3 Pennsylvania sheep, 130 ℔, at $3; 13 do, 115 ℔, at $3.50; 20 State do, 107 ℔, at $3.50. M. COLLINS—225 Ohio sheep, 86 ℔, at $4; 215 Indiana do, 85 ℔, at $3.25; 202 culls, 80 ℔, at $2.62½; 130 Virginia lambs, 63 ℔, at $4.50. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—183 Pennsylvania lambs, 69 ℔, at $5.25; 25 Pennsylvania sheep, 86 ℔, at $3.50. J. F. PIDCOCK—234 Ohio sheep, 78 ℔, at $3.80.

VEALS AND CALVES—Market steady; grassers, buttermilks, and fed calves sold at $3@$3.50 ⅌ cwt; common to prime veals at $6@$7.75. *SALES*.—G. DILLENBACK—7 veals, 80 to 122 ℔ average, at $6@$7 ⅌ 100 ℔; 15 grassers and buttermilks, 206 ℔, at $3.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—53 veals, 166 ℔, at $7.50; 6 do, 145 ℔, at $7.50. S. JUDD & CO.—10 veals, 134 ℔, at $7.75; 4 grassers and fed calves, 225 to 230 ℔, at $3@$3.50. M. COLLINS—21 Virginia calves, 218 ℔, at $5.

HOGS—The arrivals were, at all yards, 9 cars; a few for sale. Market firmer at $6.50@$7.15 ⅌ cwt. *SALES*.—NEWTON & GILLETT—15 State hogs, 224 ℔ average, at $6.75 ⅌ 100 ℔; 1 do, 360 ℔, at $5. HUME & MULLEN—13 State hogs, 161 ℔, at $7.15; 9 do, 228 ℔, at $7.15.

DRESSED MEATS—Dressed beef firm and higher; city-dressed native sides at 6@6½@9c ⅌ ℔; Chicago dressed at 6@8¼c; dressed Texas beef at 5@6½c; dressed mutton steady at 5½@8½c; dressed lambs weak and lower at 7@10c; dressed calves firm; country-dressed veals at 7½@11½c; city-dressed at 8½@13c; dressed grassers and buttermilks at 5@6c; little calves at 6@7c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,480 head; total for week thus far, 17,440 head; for same time last week, 18,760 head; consigned through, 3,460 head; to New-York, 2,820 head; on sale, 40 head; market opened strong, with no very good here; closed firm; fair to good fat cows, $2.75@$3; stockers, $2.00@$2.75. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 14,550 head; total for week thus far, 66,500 head; for same time last week, 58,050 head; consigned through, 12,450 head; to New-York, 3,900 head; on sale, 2,100 head; market opened stronger; closed steady, with about all sold except a number of light pigs; Yorkers, corn fed, $7.10@$7.20; grassy and Michigans, $6.90@$7; good mixed, $7@$7.15; good to extra heavy, $7.10@$7.20; pigs very dull at $6.25@$6.60. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,600 head; total for week thus far, 24,600 head; for same time last week, 24,200 head; consigned through, 1,800 head; to New-York, 2,400 head; on sale, 3,800 head; market opened steady for sheep; dull and 25c lower for lambs; closed very dull for lambs; easier for sheep; extra fancy native lambs, $5@$5.25; light to good, $4.25@$4.75; culls and common, $2.75@$4; fair to good sheep, $3.25@$3.75; choice light wethers, $4@$4.10; culls and common, $1.75@$3; Canada lambs, $5@$5.25.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 30.—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady at unchanged prices. Hogs—Receipts light; demand fair and market active and firm; prime Philadelphias, $7@$7.05; best mixed, $6.95@$7; best heavy Yorkers, $6.90@$6.95; best light Yorkers, $6.85@$6.90. Sheep—Supply light; demand fair; market steady at unchanged prices.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; market firm. Hogs—Receipts, 500 head; market 10c higher; light, $6.30@$6.75; mixed, $6.20@$6.65; heavy, $6@$6.50. No sheep.

STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Flour—Very little demand and market ruled in buyers' favor. Wheat weak in sympathy with decline in other grain centres, but offerings small and prices showed no important change. Export demand continued light; No. 2 red, September, 70⅛@70½c; October, 70¼@70½c; November, 71¾@72c; December, 73¼@73½c. Corn firm, under light offerings, but very little inquiry for either local consumption or export; No. 2 mixed, September and October, 48⅛@48¾c; November, 47¾@48c; December, 47¼@47¾c. Oats—Local jobbers well stocked and demand for car lots light, but offerings moderate and prices steadily held; futures dull and without important change; No. 2 white, September, 36@36½c; October, 36¼@36¾c; November, 36¾@37c; December, 36¾@37¼c. Butter firm, but quiet; Pennsylvania creamery, extra, 28c; Pennsylvania prints, extra, wholesale, 28c; do, jobbing, 29@32c. Provisions steady and in fair jobbing demand; beef, city, family, ⅌ bbl, $9.50@$10.50; beef hams, according to age, $17@$17.50; pork, mess, new and family, $18@$20.50; hams, 10@12½c; sides, ribbed, in salt and smoked, 9½@11c; shoulders, pickled, cured, and smoked, 7¾@9½c; lard, pure city refined, 10¼@11c. Sugar—Refined, offerings light and prices firm; quotations unchanged. Other quotations unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 3,700 bbls, 13,600 sacks; wheat, 17,500 bushels; corn, 23,200 bushels; oats, 16,200 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 14,800 bushels; corn, 3,200 bushels; oats, 18,400 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—Flour—Market firm, with good demand; Spring patents, $4@$4.25; fancy, $3@$3.40; family, $2.75@$3. Wheat—Market not so firm; No. 2 red, 63c; sample red, 60½c. Corn steady ann very fair demand; No. 3 white, 41½c; No. 2 mixed, 43c; No. 3 mixed, 41c; mixed ear, 47. Oats—Market easier; No. 3 white, 32½c; No. 2 mixed, 31c. Rye—Sales are more active, the demand larger than for many days; No. 2, 52c. Pork—Sales of mess, $17; clear mess, $17.50; family pork, $18.25; clear family, $19.75. Kettle Lard—Sales of steam leaf, 10½c; kettle dried, 10½c; leaf lard, 10¼c; bakers' lard, 10c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 8½c; short-rib sides, 11¼c; short clear sides, 11½@12c; loose and boxed, 12@12¼c. Whisky—Market remains steady; sales of distillery goods on basis of $1.12 were 374 bbls.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—Flour—There was little to the market, which was rather in buyers' favor. As usual on Saturday, very little was done; patents, $3@$3.25; extra fancy, $2.70@$2.80; fancy, $2.50@$2.60; choice, $2.25@$2.35; family, $2@$2.10. Rye flour, $3.10@$3.25. Bran firm; Eastern buyers were bidding on a basis of 60c, east track, and could get very little; sales, country points 2 cars bulk at 52c, 2 cars at 57c, east track; 5½ cars at 59c; 1 car sacked, South, at 60c; 2 cars at 60c; 1 car, in 100-℔ sacks, at 61½c. Flour—Receipts, 3,095 bbls; shipments, 6,888 bbls. Wheat lower; receipts, 43,042 bushels; shipments, 8,700 bushels; September, 62c; October, 62c; November, 64½c; December, 65⅞c; May, 74@74½c asked. Corn lower; receipts, 63,000 bushels; shipments, 70,000 bushels; September closed 36c; October, 35½c; December, 35⅝c; year, 35½c; May, 39⅜c. Oats firm; receipts, 36,300 bushels; shipments, 1,292 bushels; September, 27c; October, 27¼c; May, 31¾c. Pork—Standard mess selling at $17.75; on orders, $18.50. Lard—Prime steam, 9½@9¾c, nominal. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 7c; longs and clear sides, $9.87½; shorts, 10⅜c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 8@8¼c; longs, 11⅜c; clear ribs, 11⅜c. High wines steady at $1.12. Wool—Market dull; Missouri and Illinois medium combing, 16@16½c; medium clothing, 15½@16c; light fine, 13@14c; heavy, 11@12c. Kansas and Nebraska: medium, 14@14½c; coarse, 12@13c; light fine, 11@12c; heavy, 9@12c; Texas, Indian Territory, and Arkansas; medium, 15@15½c; coarse, 13@14c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—Spring wheat quiet; limits steady; sales, 11,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, new, spot, 70½@70⅝c; 5,000 bushels do, cost, insurance, and freight, 68¾c; 13,000 bushels old No. 1 Northern, cost, insurance, and freight, 69½@69⅝c; closing: No. 1 hard, cost, insurance, and freight, 70⅛c; No. 1 Northern, spot, new, 70⅜c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 68⅝c; old No. 1 Northern, spot, 72½c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 69½c. Winter wheat higher; better demand; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 red, 70½c, store; 3 cars do, track, 69½@70c; 8,000 bushels No. 1 white, 70½c, store; 2 cars do, 70@70¼c, track; No. 3 extra red, 69c asked. Corn opened steady, closed strong at outside prices, and offerings light; sales, 18 cars No. 2 yellow, 45@45½@45¾c; 35,000 bushels No. 2, 44¼@44¾c; 5 cars No. 3, 44½c, store. Barley in good request; Western, 48@67c; State, 68@70c. Rye dull; No. 2, 52c asked, store. Flour firm; better demand; best Spring, $4.20@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45. Rye flour, $3@$3.30. Millfeed quiet; weak; unchanged. Canal freights steady; wheat, 4¼c; corn, 3⅞c; oats, 2⅞c; seed, 4¼c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 48,500 bbls; wheat, 169,000 bushels; corn, 103,000 bushels; oats, 139,000 bushels; barley, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 151,000 bushels; corn, 73,000 bushels; seed, 59,700 bushels. Rail—Flour, 53,000 bbls; wheat, 211,000 bushels; corn, 119,000 bushels; oats, 175,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—Flour steady; unchanged; receipts, 6,637 bbls; shipments, 15,490 bbls; sales, 150 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 2 red, spot, 69⅜@69½c; October, 69½@69¾c; December, 72½@72⅝c; milling wheat by sample, 68@71c; steamer No. 2 red, 65¾@66½c; receipts, 35,291 bushels; shipments, 40,000 bushels; stock, 918,411 bushels; sales, 89,000 bushels. Corn steady; mixed spot, 47@48⅛c; October, 47¾c asked; year, 46⅞@47c; white corn by sample, 56c; yellow do, 55c; receipts, 83,102 bushels; shipments, 85,714 bushels; stock, 215,715 bushels; sales, 10,000 bushels. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western, 37@37¼c; No. 2 mixed do, 34½@35c; receipts, 40,319 bushels; shipments, 30,000 bushels; stock, 188,870 bushels. Rye slow; No. 2, 52@53c; stock, 18,704 bushels. Hay firm; good to choice timothy, $15@$16. Grain freights steady; unchanged. Cotton nominal; middling, 8¼c. Provisions firm; unchanged. Butter very firm; creamery, fancy, 28@29c; do, fair to choice, 25@27c; do, imitation, 23c. Eggs firm; 19c. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, fair, 18½c; No. 7, 17¼c. Sugar strong; granulated, 5⅜c. Copper steady; refined, 9¾c. Whisky unchanged.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 30.—The following is the print cloth statement for the week: Production, 170,000 pcs; deliveries, 125,000 pcs; stock, 422,000 pcs; sales, 92,000 pcs; spots, 43,000 pcs; futures, 49,000 pcs; price, 2⅞c for 64x64s. Market dull.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 30.—Cotton easy; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7½c; good ordinary, 7 3-16c; net and gross receipts, 8,705 bales; sales, 208 bales; spinners, 15 bales; stock, 84,246 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 30.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 7-16c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 11-16c; net and gross receipts, 7,224 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,071 bales; sales, 2,475 bales; spinners, 135 bales; stock, 65,185 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7 15-16c; middling, 7 11-16c; low middling, 7 7-16c; good ordinary, 7 1-16c; net receipts, 10,396 bales; gross, 10,800 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 343 bales; to France, 4,683 bales; coastwise, 3,621 bales; sales, 3,850 bales; stock, 73,571 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine quiet and steady at 27½@28c. Resins dull but firm at $1.15 for common to good strained.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 30.—Turpentine firm at 24½c. Resin firm at 90c for good strained.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 30.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¼c. Resin firm at 95c.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 30.—Resin firm; strained, 80c; good strained, 85c bid. Spirits of turpentine firm at 24½c bid. Tar steady at $1.10. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.60.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5 53 | Sun sets....5 45 | Moon rises...A M 6 18

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

	A M		A M		A M
Sandy H'k.	11 54	Gov. Isl.	11 58	Hell Gate	1 51
	P M		P M		P M
Sandy H'k.	12 02	Gov. Isl.	12 19	Hell Gate	2 12

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

	A M		A M		A M
Sandy H'k.	5 35	Gov. Isl.	6 11	Hell Gate	7 39
	P M		P M		P M
Sandy H'k.	6 18	Gov. Isl.	6 56	Hell Gate	8 24

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Sept. 30.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TUESDAY, OCT. 3.		
Algonquin, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
Aller, Bremen	......	11:00 A M
Vega, Lisbon		
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.		
Berlin, Southampton		10:00 A M
Germanic, Liverpool		12:00 M
Noordland, Antwerp		12:30 A M
THURSDAY, OCT. 5.		
Augusta Victoria, Wilhelmshafen		1:30 P M
Caracas, La Guayra		1:00 P M
Dubbledam, Amsterdam		1:30 P M
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		2:00 P M
Tennessee, Charleston		3:00 P M
FRIDAY, OCT. 6.		
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) OCT. 1.—Augusta Victoria, Southampton, Sept. 24; Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 21; Francisco, Hull, Sept. 17; Rugia, Hamburg, Sept. 17.

MONDAY, OCT. 2.—Ailsa, Port Limon, Sept. 23; Berlin, Southampton, Sept. 23; Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 18; Polaria, Hamburg, Sept. 16; Runio, Liverpool, Sept. 22; Saale, Bremen, Sept. 23; Yucatan, Havana, Sept. 28.

TUESDAY, OCT. 3.—Alene, Kingston, Sept. 28; Newport, Colon, Sept. 25; Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Sept. 20; Waesland, Antwerp, Sept. 23.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.—Britannia, Gibraltar, Sept. 21; Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 27; Saratoga, Havana, Sept. 30; Spree, Bremen, Sept. 26.

THURSDAY, OCT. 5.—Massilia, Gibraltar, Sept. 23; Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 21; Peconic, Gibraltar, Sept. 22; Saale, Gibraltar,

FRIDAY, OCT. 6.—Normannia, Hamburg, Sept. 28; Werra, Genoa, Sept. 27.

SS France, (Br.,) Hadley, London Sept. 14, with mdse to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 5 45 P. M.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Collier, Havre Sept. 23, with mdse, and passengers to A. Forget.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Sept. 23 via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to V. H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 15 A. M.

SS Lyderhorn, (Norw.,) Hammeraas, Sourabaya, &c., Sept. 24, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Thomas Anderson, (Br.,) Shaw, Hamburg and Shields Sept. 12, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Creole Prince, (Br.,) Hanslop, Demerara, &c., Sept. 17, with mdse and passengers to G. Ceristall. Arrived at the Bar at 11 30 P. M. 29th.

SS Straits of Dover, (Br.,) Halliday, Sourabaya, Probolingo, Perim, Port Said, and Gibraltar July 25 with sugar to American Refining Company—vessel to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P M 29th.

Ship Dora, (Ger.,) Fortmann, Hamburg Aug. 1, with mdse to order—vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

WIND—9 30 P M at Sandy Hook, N, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS St. Gilves, for Bombay; La Bourgogne, for Havre; Campania and Alaska, for Liverpool; Elbe, for Bremen, via Southampton; Rhaetia, for Hamburg; Devonia, for Glasgow; Amsterdam, for Rotterdam; Massachusetts, for London; Sorrento, for Hamburg; Winchester, for Rotterdam; Yumuri, for Havana; Britannia, for Marseilles; Mexico, for Havana; Entella, for Mediterranean ports; Martha, for Lisbon; City of Para, for Colon; Maskelyne, for Pernambuco; Bohemia, for Stettin; Brooklyn City, for Bristol; El Sud, for New-Orleans; Prins Willem, for Haiti; Maracaibo, for Curacao; City of Augusta, for Savannah; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News; Glamorganshire, for Singapore; Leona, for Key West and Galveston; Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond; Pawnee, for Wilmington and Georgetown; City of Columbia, for West Point, Va.; Hudson, for New-Orleans.

Ship Andromeda, for Shanghai.

Barks Carrie Winslow, for Buenos Ayres; Norrakenet, for Stockholm; Ella, for Portland.

Spoken.

Ship Furmah, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York Aug. 2 for Calcutta, was spoken Sept. 2 in lat. 13 N, lon. 30 W.

Bark Callirrhoe, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New-York June 28 for Calcutta, was spoken Aug. 21 in lat. 16 S, 33 W.

Notice to Mariners.

The lights in connection with the light on the outer end of the west pier form a range on the centre line of the pier, and the range, therefore, marks the west side of the channel to the harbor.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Red Star Line SS Rhynland, Capt. Mills, from New-York for Antwerp, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Fitt, from New-York Sept. 16, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New-York Sept. 19, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Tancarville, (Fr.,) Capt. Courcot, from New-York Sept. 14, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Gulf of Tarano, (Br.,) Capt. Hudson, from New-York Sept. 9 for Aden, Shanghai, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Loch Lomond, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from New-York Sept. 16 for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

White Star Line SS Tauric, Capt. Jones, from Liverpool for New-York Sept. 28, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Apollo, (Br.,) Capt. Sykes, sld. from Antwerp for New-York Sept. 28.

SS Manuka (Br.) sld. from Bahia for New-York yesterday.

General Transatlantic Line SS La Touraine, Capt. Franguel, from New-York Sept. 23 for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Lisnacrieve, (Br.,) Capt. Lawson, from New-York Sept. 16 for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Wilkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, from New-York Sept. 17 for Dover for orders, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Clement, (Br.,) Capt. Lancaster, from New-York Sept. 13, arr. at Para yesterday.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New-York Sept. 21, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 30.—American Line SS New York, Capt. Jamieson, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 7 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office, as follows:

SUNDAY.—At *3 P. M. for COSTA RICA, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans.

MONDAY.—At *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Agnes, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ, and GUATEMALA, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 8 A. M. (supplementary 9:30 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen; at *3 P. M. for GUATEMALA, per steamship Flamborough, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 A. M. for BRAZIL and LA PLATA COUNTRIES, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters for Para and Ceara must be directed "per Catania";) at 9 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for GREAT BRITAIN, (except London unless specially addressed) and IRELAND, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic";) at 10:30 A. M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 10:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam";) at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at *3 P. M. for PUERTO CORTEZ, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at 2 P. M. for BARBADOS, PARA, MARANHAM, and CEARA, per steamship Hildebrand, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hildebrand.")

THURSDAY.—At 10:30 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for EUROPE per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for VENEZUELA and CURACAO, also SAVANILLA, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Caracas";) at 11:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Dubbeldam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Dubbeldam";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for NASSAU, N. P., per steamship Antilla; at 2 P. M. for PUERTO RICO direct, per steamship Centurion; at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At *3 P. M. for BOCAS DEL TORO, per steamship Ryvenger, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Umbria";) at 4 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Saale";) at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND and JAMAICA, also JACMEL and AUX CAYES, HAITI, per steamship Ailsa; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.,) for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre; at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 12 M. for NORWAY direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 12 M. for GRENADA, TRINIDAD, TOBAGO, and DEMERARA, per steamship Creole Prince; at 1 P. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 1 P. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship A. Zambrano, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *14 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia via Vancouver (specially addressed only) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Extra Supplementary Transatlantic Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of Supplementary Mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1893.

Dry Goods.

Arnold, Constable & Co

WOOLENS

Hand-loom Irish Tweeds.

English, Scotch and Irish Suitings.

BEAVERS, KERSEYS, MELTONS,

Box Cloths, Vicunas, Cheviots,

COVERT COATINGS, FRIEZES.

English Trouserings.

LADIES' CLOTHS.

Broadway & 19th st.

A. F. JAMMES,

909 Broadway and 13 West 30th St.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN GLOVES.

Royal Biarritz, 98c. quality	39c.
4-Button Suede, 98c. quality	39c.
4-Button Real Kid, $1.50 quality	69c.
4-Button Embroidered, $1.75 quality	89c.
4-Button Dogskin, $1.75 quality	89c.

Opening of New Parisian Jewelry, Larger Assortment Than Ever Before. PRICES ASTONISHINGLY LOW.

Millinery.

LOUISE & CO.,

COURT MILLINERS,

294 Fifth Avenue.

FALL OPENING,

TUESDAY, 3D OCTOBER,

and following Days.

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK.

NEW-YORK JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING UNTIL OCT. 14.

SIX RACES EACH DAY, BEGINNING 2 P. M.

Take 2d Av. L Road to Willis Av. and 132d St., where special trains connect direct to track. Trolley cars every minute direct to grand stand from 3d Av. and 129th St. Fare 10 cents.

FIELD FREE.

CLIFTON, N. J., RACES.

MONDAYS, WED'S, FRIDAYS AT 2 P. M.

Special excursion, 50 cents; with admission, $1.25. Special trains leave foot of Chambers St., New-York, at 12:30 and 1:15 P. M., and foot of West 23d St. at 12:25 and 1:10 P. M.

C. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

Excursions.

COOK'S TOURS.

Vigilant-Valkyrie Yacht Races.

SPECIAL.

TICKETS ON SALE BY ALL STEAMERS THAT WILL ATTEND THE RACES. ALL CLASSES, ALL RATES. EVERY INFORMATION AND STATEROOMS CAN NOW BE SECURED. IMMEDIATE APPLICATION NECESSARY.

Tickets for all Trunk Lines to Chicago and all parts of the United States. Excursions to Chicago semi-weekly. Special Excursion to California Oct. 23; Round the World Nov. 9.

THOS. COOK & SON.

261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES.

STEAMSHIP OLIVETTE,

2,000 TONS,

of the Plant Steamship Line between Tampa, Key West, and Havana, will follow the contesting yachts on the appointed days.

Limited to one-half her capacity.

First-class restaurant and music on board. One hundred steam-heated staterooms.

FARE, $5.00 each day.

Leave from White Star Pier, foot of Christopher Street, North River, at 9:30 A. M.

TICKETS FOR SALE by Tyson & Co., at principal hotels, Marine Journal office, 24 State St., and J. D. HASHAGEN, Eastern Agent, 261 Broadway.

Mr. H. B. PLANT,
Capt. S. SAMUELS,
Capt. GEO. L. NORTON, } Managers.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES,

The Cape May and Delaware Bay Navigation Co.'s Seagoing Iron Steamboat

REPUBLIC

Will leave Stonington Line Pier, new No. 36 N. R., (one block above Canal St.,) at 9:00 A. M. each day.

The "Republic" is celebrated for speed and stanchness. The number of passengers is strictly limited. Club members and friends will find the accommodations and service all that can be desired, with best catering at club prices, abundant deck room, and a view of the races from start to finish.

Tickets, $3 each race. On sale at office of steamer, 849 Broadway; Tyson's ticket offices at hotels, McBride's, 71 Broadway; Miller's, Equitable Building, and Jonas's Astor House news stand.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

Will send their fine ocean steamship

"GUYANDOTTE"

(or her sister ship)

"ROANOKE"

to accompany the yachts over the course.

These ships are of 2,500 tons burden, having exceptional passenger accommodations.

The number of passengers will be limited to 500, (one-fourth the ship's capacity.)

TICKETS FOR FIRST DAY ARE ALL SOLD.

Tickets for second and third days, $5 each, on sale at principal office, Pier 26 N. R.; Tyson's, 5th Av., Windsor Hotel, &c.; Surbrug, 159 Fulton St.; Jackson & McDonnell, 11 Broadway.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

YACHT RACE.

Fine Sea-Going Steamer

"BLOCK ISLAND"

Will leave Pier 6 N. R., foot of Rector St., Oct. 5, at 9:30 A. M. PROMPTLY, and will accompany the yachts over the course.

REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD.

A few staterooms still unsold.

Tickets $2.50 each. Can be obtained at Staten Island Ferry News Stand, Arcade, Rector St.; Theatre Ticket Office, 111 Broadway; Miller's News Stand, Equitable Building; Maillard, Equitable Building; Maillard, 178 Broadway; Astor House News Stand, Hoffman Café, Beaver St.,

AND THE FOLLOWING HOTELS:

Fifth Avenue, Hoffman House, Bartholdi, Victoria, Gilsey, Imperial, Murray Hill, Grand Union, Windsor, and Hotel Winthrop, Harlem.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

OCT. 5TH, 7TH, 9TH,

RACES for the

AMERICA'S CUP.

VALKYRIE--VIGILANT.

THE FLEET OF THE IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY WILL LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., N. R. PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., To accompany the Racing Yachts.

FARE, ROUND TRIP, $2.00.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT PIER NO. 1 N. R.

Refreshments on board.

Ample room will be given all passengers, as each boat will be restricted to one-half its licensed carrying capacity.

THE MAMMOTH THREE-DECKED SOUND STEAMBOAT

WM. C. EGERTON,

(The Flagship of the Starin Fleet.)

has been chartered for the Yacht Races. The boat is licensed to carry 2,200 passengers.

TICKETS LIMITED TO 850.

Price, $2.00 Each Day.

BOAT WILL LEAVE Pier 18 N. R., foot of Cortlandt, at 9 A. M.

TICKETS FOR SALE at Arcade 120 Broadway, Arcade 71 Broadway, Room 106 Produce Exchange Building, and J. W. HORNBY, Pier 18 N. R.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

Steamer MOUNT HOPE, of the Fall River and Providence Steamboat Company, will leave Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray St., (Fall River Line wharf,) at 9:30 A. M., and accompany the yachts each day. The MOUNT HOPE is a fast and first-class seagoing excursion boat. She has three decks, the upper an open promenade, and is peculiarly adapted to this service. TICKETS NOW ON SALE at the wharf ticket office; also at 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 957, 1,225, and 1,323 Broadway; Astor House, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Everett House, Hoffman House, Imperial, and Windsor Hotels. Fare, $3 for each race. SALE WILL BE LIMITED TO LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE ALLOWED CAPACITY OF STEAMER. Music and refreshments on board.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE FINE OCEAN STEAMSHIP

RIO GRANDE, 2,566 Tons,

will leave Pier 21 East River, New-York, adjoining Fulton Ferry, at 9 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Oct. 5, and will accompany the yachts over the entire course.

Number of passengers limited to 500.

Tickets, $4. (Refreshments and staterooms extra.)

For sale at news stands and hotels. Apply to

T. M. BARTLETT, Agent, Pier 20 E. R., New-York.

The YACHT RACE

Take the stanch and commodious iron steamer "CITY OF LAWRENCE," which leaves the Norwich Line Pier 40 (old number) North River, one block above Desbrosses Street Ferry, about 9 A. M. each day, following the yachts over the course, thereby affording a delightful opportunity for excursionists to witness the race. The "City of Lawrence" is licensed to carry 1,800 passengers, but will take only about half that number. Refreshments and good music on board.

Tickets now on sale at the following offices: Nos. 47, 261, 353, 397, 785, 849, 957 Broadway; 53 West 125th St., 314 Canal St., N. Y.; 726 Fulton St. and 333 Washington St., Brooklyn.

Staterooms at 353 Broadway and at Pier 40 N. R.

FARE FOR EACH DAY, $2. Staterooms extra.

VIGILANT AND VALKYRIE RACE.

The well-known and comfortable ocean steamship

NEW-ORLEANS,

Capt. John Betts,

of the Cromwell Line, will leave Pier 9 North River, foot of Rector St., at 9 A. M., and accompany the yachts on each day of the race.

The number of passengers will be limited to 400. A stewardess will be on board for the benefit of the ladies and families. TICKETS, $5 EACH TRIP. THIS WILL INCLUDE A SUBSTANTIAL LUNCH.

For sale at company's office, Pier 9 North River, E. S. Allen, General Agent; also at Tyson's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Hoffman House, Windsor Hotel, Jonas's news stand, Astor House, and McBride's Arcade news stand, 71 Broadway.

TO SEE THE YACHT RACE FROM START to Finish.—Steamer Eliza Hancox will leave Battery landing 9:30 A. M., Oct. 5. Tickets, $1 each.

SPECIAL ONE-WAY RATE TO CHICAGO.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday. WEBB'S, Broadway, corner of Barclay.

Excursions.

Popular Excursions TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR

VIA THE PICTURESQUE

ERIE LINES.

Special excursion trains of new and elegant passenger coaches with high-back seats leave New-York, Chambers St., at 10:15 A. M., and West Twenty-third St. at 10:10 A. M.,

THURSDAY, OCT. 5,

MONDAY, OCT. 9,

arriving in Chicago at 4:15 P. M. following day.

ROUND TRIP RATE $18.00 FROM NEW-YORK,

and proportionate rates from other stations. Tickets good returning on any train leaving Chicago within ten days, with privilege of returning via

NIAGARA FALLS.

These excursions will have the personal supervision of an experienced excursion agent of the Erie Lines. Uniformed porters will be on the trains to attend to the wants of the excursionists. Special coaches assigned to families and ladies without escort. Similar excursions Oct. 18 and 25.

Excursion tickets can be obtained from ticket agents at 401, 261, 291, 849, and 957 Broadway; 156 East 125th St., Chambers St., and West 23d St. stations; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City station; also at all principal line stations.

The International Yacht Race.

THE STEAMER

MONMOUTH

OF THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE

Will accompany the Yachts over the course, LEAVING PIER 8 N. R., AT 9:30 A. M.

The speed of the Steamer is an assurance that it will be in at the finish.

FARE $3.00 FOR THE FIRST DAY.

FOR EACH SUCCEEDING DAY, $2.00.

Tickets can be purchased at Ticket Office Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty St., N. R., and at No. 849 Broadway.

NUMBER LIMITED TO 750.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

NEW 1,000-TON STEAMER NUTMEG STATE

WILL LEAVE PIER 35 EAST RIVER, NEW-YORK, FOOT OF CATHARINE ST., AT 9:30 A. M. ON RACE DAYS. NUMBER OF PASSENGERS LIMITED TO 400. TICKETS, $3.00.

WEST POINT, Newburgh, & Poughkeepsie

Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers

NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier.......8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.......9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.

WORLD'S FAIR WEEKLY EXCURSIONS, $30, including six days' hotel with board; Holy Land excursions Jan. 16, Feb. 17, and round the world Oct. 19 and Nov. 24. H. GAZE & SONS, 113 Broadway, N. Y. (Est. 1844.) Official ticket agents for the chief trunk lines.

Autumn Resorts.

MAINE.

POLAND SPRING, ME.

"The wonderful development of Poland Spring is unparalleled."—N. Y. Tribune.

The celebrated Poland Water has a world-wide reputation.

Send for illustrated circular to
H. RICKER & SONS,
Tribune Building, N. Y.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

LAUREL HOUSE

OPENS TUESDAY, OCT. 3.

PORTER & JUDD, Managers.

NEW-YORK.

An Ideal Hotel at Last!

The Hotel of the World.

Seeing Is Believing.

Halcyon Hall, Millbrook, Dutchess County, New-York. Now open for the Fall season. Ninety miles rom New-York. Elevation, 1,000 feet. Russian Royal Court Orchestra three times daily. Write Manager for illustrated prospectus. Take N. Y. Central R. R., 3:45 P. M. 2¾ hours from New-York.

MOTT HOUSE.

TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.,

Forty-five minutes from Grand Central Depot. All modern improvements. Special rates for families.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES,

NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON,

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER. Location unsurpassed. 400 feet above the river. T. J. PORTER.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,

will remain open until November. The foliage at this delightful Autumn resort is here witnessed to great perfection. Steam heat and all modern appointments. Send for circular.

W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

The NEW HOTEL, cottages, and the MOST COMPLETE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA will remain open until NOVEMBER or later.

2,500 FEET ELEVATION, in the great Warm Springs Valley, Virginia, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Magnificent mountain surroundings and climate.

Bathing attendants from the best European baths. Every bath from the flowing Hot Springs, including Hot Vapor, Hot Air, Hot Spout, (the most curative bath known,) Needle, Electric, Massage, &c.

RAILWAY DIRECT TO THE SPRINGS.

Reached by the "F. F. V. LIMITED" Express of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, with dining cars. One night's ride from either New-York, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati. Nine hours from Baltimore and eight from Washington.

Full information at C. and O. offices, No. 362 Broadway, New-York; No. 513 and No. 1,421 Pennsylvania Av., Washington; 5th and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, or address Dr. F. W. CHAPIN, Medical Director, or J. F. CHAMPLIN, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

Religious Notices.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. A. N. Henshaw, Ph. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER OF 34th St. and Park Av.—Services at 11 A. M. Preaching by Rev. Robert Collyer. Public cordially invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND 71ST St., Dr. S. L. Shipman, Rector.—Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening service, 7:45.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Service of song every Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square South, Edward Judson, Pastor.—Sermon 11 A. M. by Gen. T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Harrison. In the evening, 7:30, sermon by Dr. E. B. Andrews, President of Brown University.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th Avs., Rev. Charles Russell Treat, Rector.—Services: 10 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, holy communion, and sermon by the rector; 3 P. M., Sunday school; 4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon by the Rev. Dr. Maynard.

ST. THOMAS'S CHOIR, GEO. WM. WARREN, Director.—Members taught to sing the Episcopal service; a few vacancies for fine, fresh voices only. Apply at St. Thomas's Church, on Monday next at 8 P. M., also on Saturday from 3 to 4 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—It is expected that the church will be ready for service on Sunday, Oct. 15. Due notice will be given.

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED—Desk, roller top, oak; must be cheap. Address A., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

CAMERA OR LENS, 4x5 OR 6½x8½. CLARK, 63 4th Av.

Railroads.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE railroad tickets, call at WEBB'S, Broadway, corner of Barclay.

BROOKLYN

Liebmann Bros' Co.

FULTON, LIVINGSTON & HOYT STS., BROOKLYN.

MONDAY'S EXTRAORDINARY OFFERINGS IN

SILKS,

Evening and Street Shades.

BENGALINE SILKS, 35c.; worth 95c.

These come in evening and street shades--1,000 yards at this price--Monday.

WHITE JAPANESE SILKS, 25c.; worth 45c

These are 21 inches wide and warranted to wash.

SATIN DUCHESSE, 69c.; worth $1.25.

These are all silk, and come in both street and evening shades.

Liebmann Bros

DELAY FOR THE COMMERCIAL

THE BANK GIVEN FOUR WEEKS TO EFFECT RESUMPTION.

Application for an Associate Receiver Under Consideration by Justice Pratt—Counsel Required to Report in Four Weeks the Progress Made Toward Resumption—Depositors Fear Receiver Dykman Will Not Be Impartial, Owing to His Relations to Bank Directors.

The legal mills, which have been attempting for a month to sift a little wheat from the chaff of the sadly-entangled affairs of the Commercial Bank, shook the hopper again yesterday, but the machinery was clogged, and those depositors who were anxious for the appointment of an associate receiver were disappointed. In the Special term of the Supreme Court yesterday Deputy Attorney General Hogan asked for the appointment of a permanent receiver, that the affairs of the bank might be closed.

There were several interests represented in court, and each had something to say in regard to the proposed action. Those depositors, headed by C. Augustus Haviland, who have maintained the Directors were carrying on an insolvent institution were represented by Lawyer Horace Graves. Anthony Barrett appeared for the other division of depositors—those who think enough wheat can be found to start anew in the banking world. Lawyer David Barnet was present to guard the interests of the bank, and James C. Bergen acted as counsel for Receiver Dykman.

Deputy Attorney General Hogan, in making his motion for the appointment of a permanent receiver, explained that the Attorney General had signified his consent to the application of the committee of depositors for an associate receiver.

After Mr. Hogan had made his brief statement, Lawyer Graves moved the motion of the Deputy Attorney General be granted and an associate receiver be appointed. To show Judge Pratt how much such action was desired by those directly interested, Lawyer Graves filed with the court a long affidavit by Samuel Penden, Louis Wauke, J. M. Lyle, Richard Drant, and C. Augustus Haviland, who deposed that they represented over 250 of the depositors, to the extent of $300,000. They said, while they fear the receiver will not be impartial, by reason of his former intimate relations with the Directors, they did not mean to cast any reflections upon Mr. Dykman's integrity.

The affidavit set forth at length tables and quarterly reports made by the bank, from which the committee made the following deduction:

> It is not an unfair inference to conclude that the shrinkage on the discounted notes representing $795,423.64 will be at least 50 per cent., for those notes have been taken mostly from builders, a class of customers notoriously dilatory in meeting negotiated paper; so that, instead of the bank's deficiency being $110,695.65, the shortage is more than likely to exceed $350,000.

Lawyer Graves declared the bank had been insolvent for four years before it was so declared, although the reports to the State Banking Superintendent showed it was upon a sound basis.

"The reason for asking for an associate receiver," it was declared, "is that the present receiver has been the personal attorney of the President of the bank for a long time, and undoubtedly entertains very friendly feelings for him. The receiver has also been associated with Mr. Keeney in the management of the Brooklyn Bridge, of which Mr. Keeney is a Trustee and the receiver counsel. In other corporations they have been as closely connected, as Directors, or counsel and client. When the bank was in difficulty, the receiver was called in consultation with the Directors, and he continued to advise them until appointed receiver. The receiver has in some instances offset notes against deposits, while merely temporary receiver, and returned to depositors notes which they had discounted at the bank."

"It is not in human nature," Lawyer Graves said, "for a receiver to search the books for evidence of the guilt of a former friend and client, and we want an associate receiver, who shall ascertain just how far the Directors have falsified their reports and the exact condition of the bank."

Conrad N. Jordan, Charles J. Patterson, F. P. Bellamy, and A. G. McDonald, all of Brooklyn, were mentioned as men fitted to be appointed associate receiver.

"Resumption is impossible for the bank," Mr. Graves concluded. "The best thing the Directors can do is to meet the loss as soon as possible."

Lawyer Bergen read an affidavit from Receiver Dykman, to the effect that Mr. Keeney was not one of his clients, and that he had not been associated intimately with him in corporations. Mr. Bergen denied that the present receiver was more interested in the Directors than any one else. Several times he attempted to introduce extraneous matter in Mr. Dykman's affidavit, and each time he was stopped by Judge Pratt.

In behalf of the bank, Lawyer Barnett asked for an extension of time. He submitted an affidavit reviewing the circumstances attending the appointment of a temporary receiver. He declared, since the commencement of the proceedings, efforts had been made to reorganize the bank, with an increased capital of $300,000, and a proposition to pay in 25 per cent. of surplus. This proposition to resume, he said, had been accepted by depositors representing from $300,000 to $400,000. With the aid of these and others, who he expected would co-operate, he believed resumption would be an easy matter.

Some of the stockholders, according to Mr. Barnett, have already signed the agreement, and others have expressed a willingness to do the same.

Another affidavit submited by Lawyer Barnett was signed by David H. Valentine of the firm of Cranford & Valentine. Mr. Valentine says his firm was a depositor in the Commercial Bank and they favor resumption.

Lawyer Anthony Barrett, representing those depositors who favor resumption, when he had an opportunity to edge in a word, said he represented depositors who have over $300,000 at stake, and he had his credentials with him.

"I challenge Mr. Graves to show whom he represents," Lawyer Barnett said. 'I join with the attorney of the bank in asking that an extension of time be given, that it may get on its feet. A great many clients will take stock if they can be shown it is a sound investment."

Mr. Mudge of the law firm of Johnson & Lamb, representing the Fulton Municipal Gaslight Company, a depositor to the extent of $13,000, said his clients were in favor of Mr. Dykman being appointed permanent receiver, in case it was decided to take such action.

Deputy Attorney General Hogan said, if a plan of resumption could be formulated, he thought an adjournment had, in the meantime better be taken.

Justice Pratt decided to adjourn the matter of the appointment of a permanent receiver for four weeks. At th eexpiration of that time he will expect counsel to report the progress made toward resumption. The application for an associate receiver was held over for consideration.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY

BY PURCHASING YOUR

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

BEDDING, STOVES,

Curtains, and General House-furnishings from us. We do not say this boastfully, but because we believe what we say, and because we believe we can prove what we say.

Those who have bought from us for years know that we aim to give our customers the best goods, the latest styles, and the most Liberal Credit Terms of any house in the city.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

COWPERTHWAIT CO.,

FLATBUSH AV.,

FULTON AND NEVINS STS.,

BROOKLYN.

Business Still Reviving.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 30.—The Merchants' Woolen Mill at East Dedham, which has been idle for the past three months, will run three days a week, beginning Oct. 9, on a 10 per cent. reduction of wages.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Elham Rogers, Superintendent of the American Edge Tool Company's axe works at Ballston Spa, has notified the employes that the factory will be started up Monday morning on full time, but with a reduction in salaries of from 8 to 15 per cent. from the former wage schedule. Having been idle for three months, the men have decided to accept this offer of steady work for the Winter.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 30.—The Peoria Cordage Works, which shut down some time ago, started up ten days ago on half time. On the 10th of October they will fully resume and run night and day, giving employment to 250 men.

Allen H. Dennison Dead.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 30.—Allen H. Dennison, agent of the Union Line Fast Freight in this city, who was found unconscious in his office Monday morning, with the appearance of having been drugged, died last evening very unexpectedly. He only partially recovered consciousness since being found, and the circumstances leading to his death are a mystery. His remains were taken to Pittsburg to-day. His father has been Auditor of the Union Line Company for twenty years.

A. D. Matthews & Sons.

Marvelous Low Prices for

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
CAMBRIC UNDERWEAR,
DRESS GOODS,
LININGS,
LADIES' CLOAKS & WRAPS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
JEWELRY,
SHOES,
STATIONERY,
FURNITURE,
CARPETS AND MATTINGS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

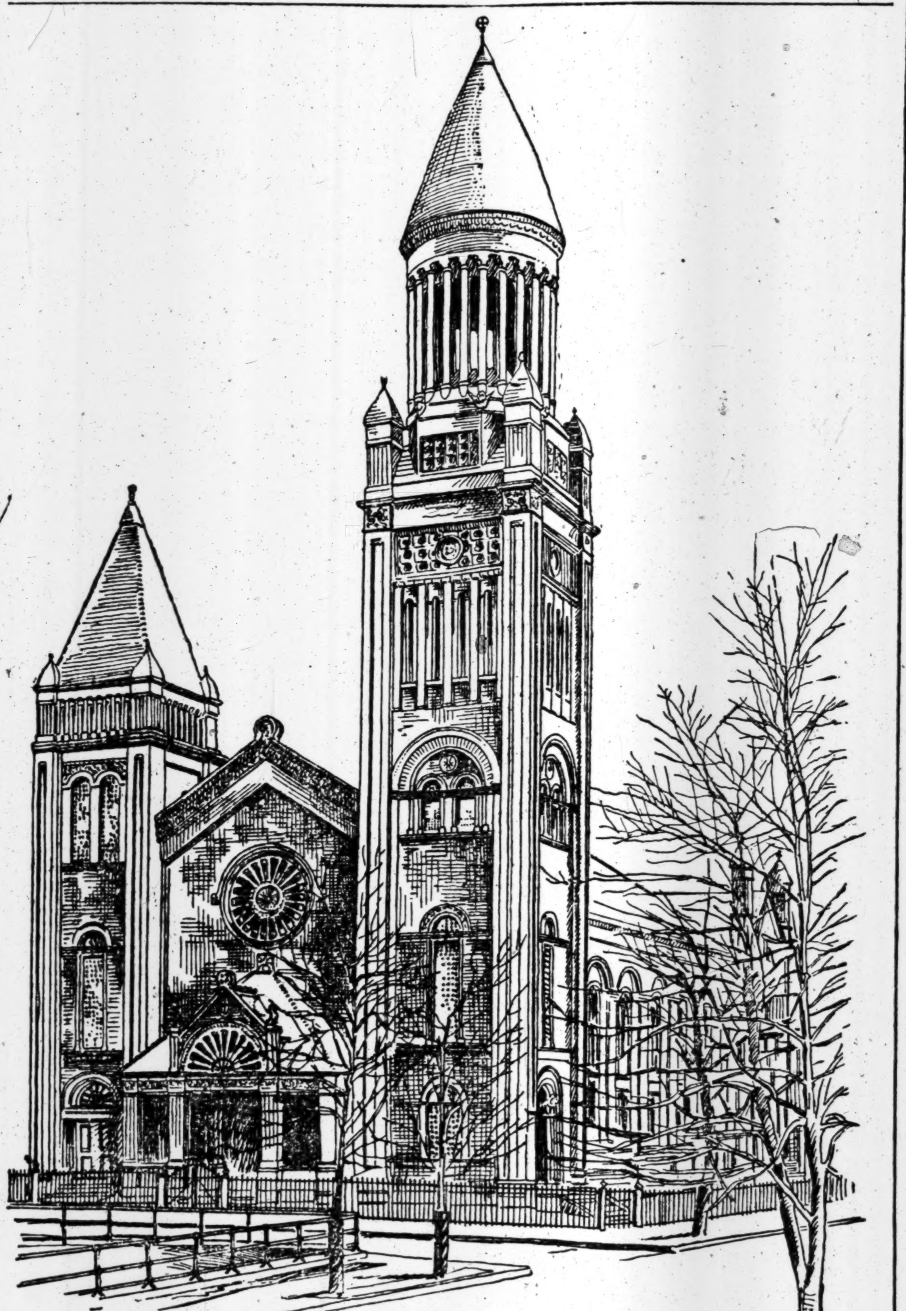
FULTON ST., CORNER GALLATIN PLACE.

NEW CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

A Chancel Which Adds to Its Beauty and Seating Capacity.

The new chancel in the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, is, by reason of its beauty and some unusual details in its construction, is attracting much attention. It will b used for the first time on Sunday morning, Oct. 8, when Bishop Littlejohn will dedicate it, and the clergy to take part in the service, aside from the rector, who will be the preacher, will be the Rev. George S. Baker, rector of St. Luke's Hospital, New-York; the Rev. Walter Baker, of Cincinnati, both brothers of the rector, and the Rev. St. Clair Hester, assistant minister of the Church of the Messiah.

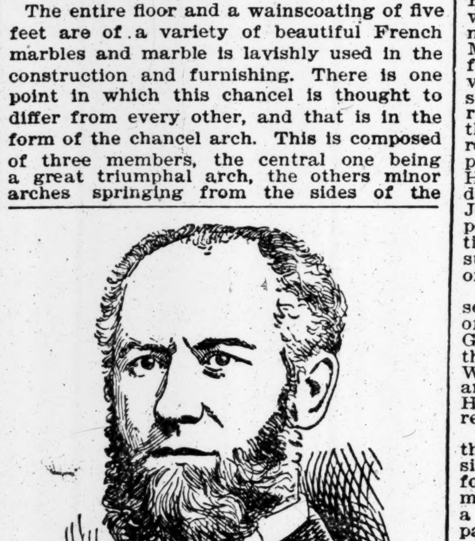
An inscription on the parapet of the chancel states that "This chancel was erected in 1893 to mark twenty years of the rectorate of the Rev. Charles R. Baker." When Mr. Baker began his rectorate in 1873 the church had only sixty communicants and was said to be hopelessly in debt. Now there are between 1,300 and 1,400 communicants and the chancel is the final link in the chain of improvements proposed when the debt was paid in 1878.



Church of the Messiah.

The chancel has cost in all $55,000. The style of its architecture is pure Byzantine, in so far as it is suitable to the usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its dimensions are: Total depth, 42 feet; width, 31 feet; height, 65 feet.

The entire floor and a wainscoating of five feet are of a variety of beautiful French marbles and marble is lavishly used in the construction and furnishing. There is one point in which this chancel is thought to differ from every other, and that is in the form of the chancel arch. This is composed of three members, the central one being a great triumphal arch, the others minor arches springing from the sides of the great one. The great arch is sixty feet in height, with a span of twenty-three feet. The supporting columns are of gilded steel, with very beautiful capitals finished in ivory, the ivory work being carried over the face of the arch, and the designs cherubic with foliations. The bases of the columns are of Eschallion marble. In each of the side arches hangs a large bronze lamp, a fac simile of those in the Cathedral of St. Mark in Venice; they are memorial in character and the gifts of Mr. Samuel Doughty and of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Rooker. Under the lamps, iron grills partly screen the choir from the congregation.



The Rev. Charles R. Baker.

In accordance with the Byzantine style of architecture, there is a platform six feet in depth in front of the chancel arch, and on it are placed the pulpit, lectern, and the seats for the officiating clergy. The pulpit was erected by Mr. Samuel Wood, to the memory of his parents, and is of handsomely carved oak, on an octagon base of Caen stone and marble. The lectern is a memorial to Mayor Kalbfleisch of Brooklyn, being the gift of Mrs. A. M. Kalbfleisch. The chairs are of carved oak and have canopy tops fifteen feet high. These seats are memorials to the second and third rectors of the parish, the Rev. Robert J. Walker and the Rev. Octavius Perinchief.

The chancel rail is of Byzantine brass work, terminating on each side of the entrance to the sanctuary in a brass column four feet high, surmounted by an angel about three feet in height. Mrs. Mary S. Baker erected the rail in memory of her infant brothers and sisters.

The communion table is set in such a manner that the communion can be served from the back of it, as in primitive times. It was made in Venice. The top is of one slab of Carrara marble, richly inlaid in Florentine style with onyx and Numidian marbles. The front is divided by onyx columns into five panels, which are filled with glass mosaics; the middle one represents Christ holding the chalice, while in each of the others is an archangel. The table is a memorial to Mrs. Phelps, erected by Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Van V. Braman.

Above the table is the baldachin of terra cotta, being supported on a colonnade of terra cotta, resting on a parapet of marble, which extends entirely across the rear of the sanctuary. From the centre of the entablature, resting on the columns, springs a large arch, having in its circle a great mosaic, made in Paris, showing two life-sized angels leaning toward a cross. This mosaic was erected by Mrs. Baker to the memory of her brother, Charles Henry Schenck. On each side of the arch are terra cotta figures of conventional cherubim, five feet high. All the terra cotta work is of a light creamy tint. Above the table and under the baldachin is suspended a great lamp of seven lights, finished in silver, the gift of Mr. Chester B. Lawrence, in memory of his children. The artificial light in the chancel is supplied by electricity in the lamps mentioned, and also incandescent lights, following the outline of the chancel opening, but concealed from the congregation. Between the supporting columns of the baldachin may be seen on the rear wall of the ambulatory two mural paintings representing a procession of angels passing from the sides toward the centre; the angels all bear musical instruments.

The congregation is also indebted to Mrs. Baker for the great stained glass window which rises above the baldachin. It is a memorial to Mrs. Baker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schenck. It is twenty-five feet high by fifteen feet wide, and is divided into panels, all the mullions being structural columns. The large central panel represents the Messiah enthroned; those on the sides each show a single figure, representing the four Evangelists and the great prophets and doctors; above all is seen the Heavenly Host. On each side of the window is a colossal head, one being that of John, the other of Paul. They are mural paintings done in Rome. The wall decoration is very rich. It is mostly in gold and of such a character as to have the appearance of mosaics.

The Hon. John A. Nichols erected the seat of the Epistler, to the memory of one of his children; Mr. James Hall that of the Gospeler, to the memory of his wife, and the choir stalls are memorials to the Hon. William H. Waring, William Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kummel, Miss Frances Hines, Mrs. J. B. Elliott, and Abram Quereau.

The alterations attending the building of the chancel have added to the church 130 sittings, and have also provided a chamber for the organ, which has been enlarged and moved; an office for the assistant minister, a sacristy, a choir room, a vestry, and a parlor.

The architect of the chancel was Richard H. Robertson of New-York, the decoration and furnishing being in the hands of Edward J. N. Stent, also of New-York.

At the Pratt Institute.

The pleasant building belonging to the Pratt Institute, and next door to the Inwood Apartment on Vanderbilt Avenue, has been converted into furnished dormitories and into studios. Although these are open to any of the pupils, the building will likely become a centre for the students from the department of art. The luncheon room opened last Monday, and is offering this year most attractive and nutritious menus, based upon New-England kitchen recipes.

Under the study of civics in the High School the pupils discuss the political measures of the hour, the Presidential messages, and important bills of Congress. They also hold Federal, State, and municipal elections simultaneously with the actual occurrence of these events. Democratic and Republican primaries have already been organized in the High School, and candidates for the Mayoralty will soon be named. The minutest detail of the political campaign will be observed on Nov. 7.

Prof. Joseph Pechan of a technical school in Reichenberg, Austria, was a recent visitor at the World's Fair, where he became interested in the methods pursued in the study of civics in the High School. He has since been at the institute, making careful survey of its work.

Train Wrecking in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Manufacturers' Gazette.

If it be true, as statistics indicate, that more attempts to wreck and rob railway trains are made in Massachusetts than in any other State, it is also probably true that fewer of these attempts prove successful than in any other State. The business at best is a bad one, and ought, without unnecessary delay, to be effectually suppressed.

WECHSLER AND McNULTY.

Bedford Av., Fulton St. & Brevoort Pl.

YOU'LL GET LOTS FOR YOUR CASH ON MONDAY IF YOU READ THIS AD. ON SUNDAY.

Truly the business done for the two weeks just passed is remarkable. It encourages us, for beginning a large business in a new district is not accomplished without some misgivings, and you know there are many who would have discouraged us.

We felt that the people about "Bedford Four Corners" wanted us and wanted us badly. They have demonstrated that what we thought was correct, and we are pleased to be able to serve them.

FOR HORSES AND BICYCLES.

Have you noticed what an excellent stand Brevoort Place is for your horses and carriages? If not, just try it. It is an asphalt road, with a good crown to keep it dry. No noise of the trolley or "L" road can be heard, so your horses can be perfectly safe while you are shopping.

For the convenience of bicyclists a rack has been built on the Brevoort Place side. Bicycles can be checked while the ladies are making purchases.

From the Park Slope along the Eastern Parkway and down Bedford Avenue is a delightful and popular route for carriages and bicycles. The store is on the corner of Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street. Now for the inside of the store. In

MILLINERY.

The dainty little set, Collar, Muff, and Toque, in handsome Persian lamb's wool, satin, and coral, has caused much talk among the customers in the store. It can be duplicated in any colors or materials, but our man milliner, who is always on hand to make suggestions, would rather create something new.

Boys' and Girls' Hats and Caps can be found in many styles.

FURS FOR THE FAIREST.

Ladies' French Coney Circular Capes, satin lined, high rolling collar, 22 in. long, price $8.75; Monday, $5.75.

Ladies' extra fine Canada Seal Capes, full circular shapes, box shoulders, Medici collars, shaded and plain satin lined, 22 in. long, price $22.50; Monday, $15.75.

ROBES—JACKETS—CAPES.

Ladies' Eiderdown House Robes, fancy stripes in pink and white, blue and white, gray and white, and mode and blue, full sleeve, with cuffs and girdle at waist, price $5.50; Monday, $4.29.

Ladies' Blue and Black Beaver Cloth Jackets, notched collar, full revere, reefer front, and umbrella back, price $10.79; Monday, $7.95.

Ladies' Blue and Brown mixed Boucle Cheviot Cloth Jackets, half satin lined, full back, Worth cape, deep slashed collar, and large bone buttons, price $14.50; Monday, $10.75.

Ladies' Imported Black Diagonal Cheviot Cloth Jackets, half satin lined, full back and ripple collar, price $15.25; Monday, $9.95.

Ladies' Imported Rough Cheviot Cloth Capes, deep umbrella collar, braided and embroidered with appliqued velvet trimming. Some 32, others 34 in. long. price $22.00; Monday, $16.45.

Ladies' Imported Velour-de-Nord Capes, embroidered yoke and ruffles, Elizabethan collar, satin lined, 30 inches long, price $35.00; Monday, $29.95.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Cloth Skirts, with plaited ruffles, trimmed with three rows of braid, 75c.

Ladies' all-wool Cloth Waists, tucked back and front, $2.98.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

Children's Aprons, in fine white lawn, trimmed with colored embroidery, in all the new designs, 79c., 85c., 98c.

Children's Coats, in stripes and plaids, trimmed with braid and fur, $3.98.

These are all new Fall styles and cloths.

SILKS, SATINS.

Colored Silks, plain and figured, in changeable effects, are selling freely. We offer "Special for Monday":

Surah, 49c.; Peau de Soie, 69c.; Satin Duchesse, 98c. These special lines will compare favorably with anything ever offered to the public.

Another consignment of new weaves in Black Moire Russe and Bengalines and Black and White Gros Grain and Satin Pekin—a very special line—at 98c.

DRESS GOODS.

English checks and stripes, 48 in., worth $1.75, at $1.25.

A novelty Hop Sack, worth $1.50; special for Monday, 98c.

"Vigilant" and "Valkyrie" Serges, all wool, 85c.; Monday, 59c.

WASH GOODS.

1,000 yards Gingham in light attractive colors, price, 10c. and 12½c.; Monday, 6½c.

Autumn Serges in large assortment, very serviceable, at 10c.

Yeddo and Serpentine Crêpes in all colors and a nice variety of new Flannelettes are offered.

LININGS.

The attention of ladies who make their own dresses and of Dressmakers is called to the leaders in Linings for Monday. We offer Crinoline by the piece in black, white, or gray at cost.

English haircloth Canvas, usual price, 12½c. and 19c., at 9c. and 10c.

Best black back Sateen, for waist lining, the 20c. and 25c. quality, for 12½c. and 16c.

Skirt Cambric in all colors, 4c.

LACES.

1 lot black Chantilly Laces, 2½ to 5 inches wide, sold at 18c. to 25c. a yard, for 12c.

1 lot black Chantilly and Bourdon Laces and Insertings, 3 to 5 inches wide, never sold for less than 25c. to 45c., for 18c.

BUTTONS.

50 gross Pearl Buttons, white and natural, suitable for Cloaks and Jackets, sold at 75c. to $1.00, for 58c.

ART EMBROIDERY.

A sample line of Stamped Linens, comprising Scarfs, Trays, Splashers, Centre Pieces, and Doylies, at 21c. In this lot are 50c. to $1.00 values.

A sample lot of Embroidered Fancy Mats, no two alike, never sold at less than $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75 a piece, for 59c., 75c., and 98c.

SMOKING JACKETS.

We have had specially imported from the best manufacturers of Europe a consignment of Smoking or Lounging Jackets for gentlemen. They are in plaids, stripes, and figures, lined and embroidered with satin. They will be sold at from $5.00 to $13.75.

Velveteen Jackets, also our own importation, in all colors, lined throughout with quilted satin—cannot be reproduced by a merchant tailor for less than $20.00 and sold formerly for $16.75—for Monday $13.75.

Jersey Cloth Bath Robes, $4.00.

THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

Interest in Diderichsen's statue, "The Struggle for Liberty," still continues. It cannot remain much longer on exhibition, as we want the space and the owners are anxious to sell it. Being residents of Brooklyn, they are anxious that it shall remain in this city, and we would like to hear from some public-spirited citizen on their behalf. It is a noble piece of work, and would grace any mansion or public museum of art.

BROOKLYN'S MAYOR WOUNDED

MR. BOODY DISPLEASED BY THE CRITICISMS OF CITIZENS.

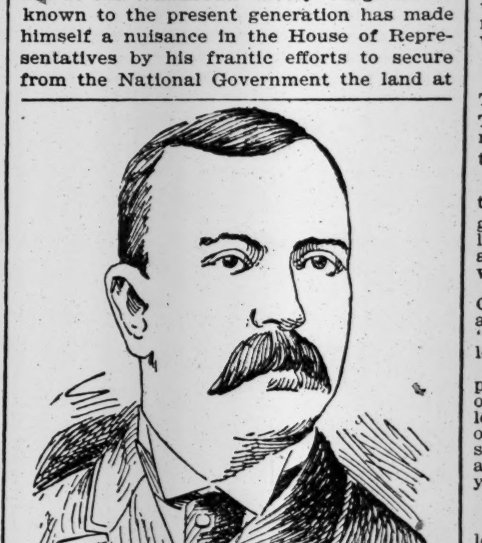
Some Points in the Financial History of the City Which Are Not Pleasing to Taxpayers—The City Growing Deeper and Deeper in Debt—Ward Leaders Grow Rich in Politics, Not in Business—Their Will Is Law and the Votes Are Theirs—Varied and Noteworthy Career.

Mayor Boody is deeply wounded by the many adverse criticisms made by citizens on his management of Brooklyn's finances. To a reporter for The New-York Times he said a few days ago:

"A representative of a great New-York house came to me to-day and asked me if Brooklyn wanted to borrow money. He had some to lend. I told him we were not in need of borrowed money."

The fact remains, however, that Brooklyn's debt was increased last year from $42,424,790 to $46,513,111—over $4,000,000; and many months before the present money stringency was felt, or thought about, when money was easy, Brooklyn was obliged to pay 1 per cent. more for its loans than it paid in previous years. On the testimony of the Mayor himself, given by himself to all the newspapers a few weeks ago, the city was not in a position to pay for what every town in the country of 5,000 inhabitants has—a market place.

For more than twenty years Brooklyn has been continually crying out for a market at the Wallabout. Every Congressman known to the present generation has made himself a nuisance in the House of Representatives by his frantic efforts to secure from the National Government the land at the Wallabout for the city. It seemed to be conceded that the man who won this great prize would be immortalized as a public benefactor, second only to the great designers and builders of the East River Bridge.



Congressman John Clancey.

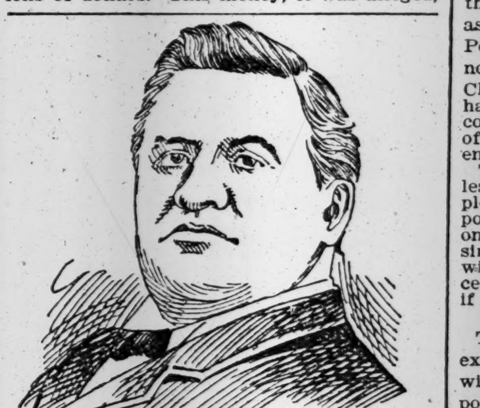
Well, the prize has been won. The Government consents to sell the land, but Mayor Boody confesses that the city has no money to pay for it.

What a confession!

* * *

In view of the fact that the real and personal assessment valuation of the city shows an increase in the past ten years from $283,738,317 to $483,738,129—nearly $200,000,000—and that over $10,000,000 is collected annually in taxes, very many citizens cannot understand why sufficient money could not be readily obtained to provide a community of 1,000,000 people with one of the chief necessities of every town.

In the past Brooklyn has been remarkable for its extraordinary success in debt raising. Several churches have had heavy debts raised in a single Sunday afternoon. But in debt-making Brooklyn's rulers have few equals and no superiors. As every reader of The New-York Times should know, when the limit fixed by law to the city's borrowing powers had been reached and the city could not get further into debt, the existing regime sought and obtained at Albany special legislation enabling them to issue long-term bonds amounting to many millions of dollars. This money, it was alleged, would be devoted exclusively to special improvements, paving streets being one of the most conspicuous objects mentioned at the time.



John Delmar, "Uncrowned King of the Twenty-second Ward.

The money is gone. Where are the improvements?

It would be impossible to find a competent man outside of the famous City Works Department who would attempt to justify these enormous expenditures on the ground of reasonable compensation for the alleged special improvements that have been made.

The same may be said of the $550,000 that went into the pockets of the street-cleaning contractors last year. Everybody can find and name the streets that are not cleaned at all. The visiting French gentleman named in his now famous article in The New-York Times the only street he found clean, and that is cleaned by the personal enterprise and at the personal expense of merchants in the neighborhood.

* * *

While the city is going deeper and deeper into debt, the men who actually rule Brooklyn, though not engaged in any ostensibly lucrative business, have become almost incredibly rich. They have virtually made a new map of Brooklyn. The ward boundary lines remain only to serve the purpose of indicating the territory absolutely controlled by these ruling freebooters. The wards which these men dominate are shown in the "machine map of Brooklyn."

In several wards the semblance of independence is invisible. Police Captains and Police Justices are made by the local despots, and any citizen who dares to dispute their sway may expect certain and speedy punishment.

The property owner who does not want his property assessed up to confiscation figures is forced to bend his knee to the ward boss. The liquor dealer cannot have a license, the church cannot have an extra gas lamp, the factory cannot have sufficient water for its work, unless the "district leader" is seen and satisfied beforehand.

As a "blind" for the sudden increase in their riches, the more cautious heads of some of "the ruling families" ostensibly engage in business, but none of them could show, if put to a proper test, that his wealth was the legitimate fruit of any recognized business pursuit.

For instance, until lately Michael J. Coffey, who controls the Twelfth Ward, was not engaged in business. His only apparent occupation was as a member of the Board of Aldermen, in which capacity he served for many years and until last year without any salary. His fortune, which is estimated at many hundred thousand dollars, was made in part before he went into the spile driving business some months ago. A few years ago he was reported to be "not worth a dollar." The reason for his having selected the "spile-driving" occupation is suggested by his notorious success in hammering down the rebellious members of the Board of Aldermen, who were foolish enough to dispute the action of himself and his "cold thirteen" in voting away valuable franchises to favored railroad companies.

Coffey has been nicknamed "his serene Highness" because of his usually quiet and insinuating manner. Only once did he lose his head, and that was only for a short time, at a critical moment when he concluded his last franchise scheme was hopelessly "blocked." As a rule, he does not lose his temper or use his fists, although not long ago he hit a Police Justice. His waxed mustache, sparkling diamond front, shining stovepipe hat, and patent-leather shoes may be seen almost every day in the vicinity of the City Hall, worn by a man enjoying the extreme tranquillity of the experience "sport" who had in his grasp "both ends and the middle of the game."

From the extreme end of Red Hook Point to the northern, eastern, and western boundaries of his territory "his serene Highness" is supreme. He is lord of all he surveys, and his might there is none to dispute. He has "given his people a park," which is not like Potter's Field because, so far as known, no human corpse has been yet buried there. Dead dogs, dead cats, and all the refuse of the nieghborhood have been dumped there for years, still it is not yet sufficiently "improved" to make of it a graveyard. Those who tarry near it for any length of time may rest assured, however, that a graveyard will be found for them in the near future.

"His Serene Highness" has secured from the City Treasury the appropriation for the "Twelfth Ward Park," and his "people" must not fail to appreciate the result of his efforts.

Backed by his "people's" votes he can count upon from 3,000 to 4,000 votes at every election. Coffey plays a strong hand at the seat of government in Willoughby Street. The time has come in his career when he must be consulted, and in certain exigencies he must be conciliated by the ruler in chief.

The time was not long ago when Mr. McLaughlin was in the position of a court of last resort and when the rival factions of the Twelfth and other wards would appeal to him to adjust their differences. Then his decision was accepted as a final settlement of every dispute. Then no one man was sufficiently strong to stand alone and maintain a position in opposition to the will of the Boss. Now it is quite different.

* * *

Coffey, in the Twelfth; McGarry, in the Tenth; Kane, in the Sixth; Delmar, in the Twenty-second Ward, representing or misrepresenting 30,000 votes, can and do dictate terms.

Now Coffey declares that he wants to go to the State Senate. Who can prevent him getting the nomination? Boss McLaughlin cannot, if he would, for the other feudal Barons with whom he is combined are with him and for him.

Coffey will have the support of his Police Captain, the faithful services of his own appointed Election Inspectors, and his "people," for whom he provided the alleged park.

Coffey, the temporary "spile driver" and perpetual professional politician, is master of the situation that the people have allowed him to make for himself, and he goes on his triumphant way rejoicing, the possessor of at least $250,000, and a shining example for the ambitious and aspiring youths of South Brooklyn.

* * *

In the Tenth Ward James McGarry is no less a veritable "Lord of the Manor" than is "His Serene Highness" Coffey. He started early in political life by securing possession of a "gin mill," at the corner of Warren and Nevins Streets. For years the decent, self-respecting, and self-supporting citizens kept this man's audacity in check. He ran and won at the often bloody primaries, but his nominees were frequently defeated at the polls.

Every day in the year was to McGarry an election day, but he never attempted to run for office himself until the Aldermanic districts were so altered as to secure his certain election.

Then he went to the Board of Aldermen. As Chairman of the Committee on Police and Excise, his power in the ward soon became manifest. A relative of his brother was made Police Justice; the same brother was made Clerk of the police court. Profitable street-cleaning contracts, though in other names, fell into his hands.

The "gin mill" was raised a story, an additional wing was built to it in the rear, and plate-glass windows adorned its front. A dozen or more large tenement houses were erected by him and peopled by tenants who were secured employment under the City Government.

Observing people in the neighborhood say that if McGarry had struck a free-milling gold mine or the grand prize in the Havana lottery he could not have become more suddenly rich.

He has discontinued paying court at Willoughby Street, and, instead, every evening he may be seen riding in Prospect Park with his family, in the handsomest equipage in the city—regular Pall Mall style, you know—English bays, scientifically "docked," gold-mounted harness, rattling curb chains, and liveried coachman and "tiger."

No one disputes that McGarry rules the Tenth Ward. Some people, including himself, think he owns it.

* * *

John Delmar, sometimes called "the Uncrowned King" of the Twenty-second Ward, has had a more varied, though none the less noteworthy, career. Commencing as a milkman, he has held the positions of Police Justice and County Clerk, and he now owns a daily newspaper. As County Clerk he developed an inordinate desire to have the records of his office copied and recopied, thus securing employment for many of his friends, and at the same time adding enormously to his own income.

The fact that he is a millionaire is no less certain than that more than 5,000 people on Prospect Heights believe in his political omnipotence. He, too, has an eye on the "throne," and, much as he may desire to get there, those who know him best will wager that he will never spend one cent of his easily-acquired million dollars if he be ever "crowned."

* * *

The "Silent Monarch of the Sixth Ward," ex-Register James Kane, divides his honors with a coadjutor, James Dunne. Both are popular with the rank and file of the machine Democracy.

At one time Kane was a Police Sergeant, and at the same time it was proposed to make him an Election Inspector. The latter appointment was contrary to the law, and one of his factional opponents raised an objection accordingly.

"Here is my shield, and I now tender you my resignation as a member of the police force," said Kane to one of the Commissioners of Police, who was present.

Kane has been Alderman and Register, and, although in office for many years, is not considered wealthy. Dunne, who has fought many a hard battle in the field of politics, is now Keeper of the City Hall.

* * *

In the Fifth Ward, Congressman John Clancy has the pull and the power. But he is only a loyal lieutenant, serving the "boss" abjectly. He directs the machinery of the ward and is in constant touch with the power house in Willoughby Street. He is a retired liquor dealer, and sometimes imagines he is an orator. In large and orderly assemblies he has the good sense to be mute, but nearer home, where correct English is not appreciated, he is characterized and accepted as "a real orator." He is worth, it is said upon reliable authority, $200,000.

* * *

Ex-Alderman Daniel O'Connell is the political ruler of the Ninth Ward. He was a liquor dealer, an Alderman, and city contractor, and now it is said he is the owner of blocks of houses. O'Connell's wealth has grown with tremendous strides, most noticeably so since the death, a few years ago, of a man named McClellan, who used to be known as "the King of the Policy Dealers."

O'Connell shapes the political destinies and controls the patronage of his domain with an iron hand. He had at one time an interest in a street-cleaning and garbage contract.

* * *

The Third Ward provides the "city seat" for James Shevelin, the "Boss's" right-hand man. His word is law and his glance is unmistakable to his workers. A thorough disciplinarian, having been for many years Warden of the Penitentiary, he despises independent Democracy, and has no place in his electric light and elevated railroad heart for any man who dares to give expression to an independent thought.

Long ago he used to be called by a familiar nickname, but in recent years the more euphonious appellation of "First Lieutenant of the Boss" is universally accorded to him. His wealth, it is said, would buy a dozen titles for him in Europe, and leave him enough to maintain the "dignity" of the various positions for a score of years.

* * *

As a sample of the old-time leaders—the men who fight and fight and never die—who live for spite because somebody is

BROOKLYN

awaiting for their shoes, perhaps the most unique of all is "Andy" Beck. He is the machine "mogul" in the Sixteenth Ward.

A local history of remote date says Beck was originally a glass blower and subsequently a boxer. In those days he used to be known as "Whitie" Beck.

Any way, for the past thirty years he has been a court officer, and his friends say that if he could have learned to speak English he might have been Mayor years ago. He says he "don't want nothing," and is "well fixed," and may be seen almost any afternoon "down the road" behind a spanking team.

ELECTRICITY FOR BRIDGE CARS.

Superintendent Martin Examining a Chicago System—Cable May Be Abandoned.

An electric motor may be substituted for the cable on the Brooklyn Bridge, and Chief Engineer Martin has been sent to Chicago to study the motive power of the intramural railway there.

Several of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees during the recent visit to the World's Fair were favorably impressed with the working of the intramural railway, and on their return home spoke of it to their colleagues. The result of the conference was that Mr. Martin was sent to examine the system. On Mr. Martin's return Engineer Leveredge will go to Chicago, and make another examination.

One of the principal questions to be determined in the substitution of electric motors will be that of cost, and another question will be that of overcoming the steep grades on either side. The question of the increased weight of the cars by the addition of motors will be a minor one, as the cables of the bridge are said to be very strong and were designed to support full trains of Pullman cars.

Should electric motors be adopted, the engineers will then decide as to whether there will be an electric locomotive to draw a full train of cars, or whether a motor should be placed on every car or couple of cars. The weight of an empty bridge car is nineteen tons, and of a loaded car twenty-five tons.

Should a motor be placed in every car it would increase the weight of the car by ten tons. The weight of a bridge steam locomotive is twenty-two tons, and it is found that a steam locomotive cannot well draw more than two loaded cars across the bridge.

THE NURSERIES OF CHOLERA.

Pilgrimages to the Holy Places in Asia Should Be Stopped.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I was very much interested in an editorial article that appeared in The New-York Times some days ago, under the title, "The Nurseries of Cholera." Having made something of a study of cholera epidemics and the manner in which they have reached Europe from India—for all cholera epidemics really begin in India—I agree with The Times that "if Mecca, the 'holy places' at the head of the Persian Gulf, and the transportation lines from Bombay had been placed under the sanitary supervision of the European powers three years ago, it is altogether probable that there would have been no cholera in Europe either this or last year;" and that "it is clearly the duty of the (European) powers, acting in concert, to assume control of the 'holy places' and of the transportation of pilgrims." I believe, however, that something more than "sanitary supervision," or even full sanitary control of the holy places, is needed. I believe that the European powers, with the full and hearty co-operation of America, should stop the Oriental pilgrimages.

As I pointed out in an article in The North American Review for July, 1892, there are two noteworthy facts in regard to cholera epidemics: First, from the earliest history of the disease, whenever it has entered any country outside of India, cholera could be traced back to its home in Bengal. Second, whenever cholera has invaded Western Asia, Africa, Europe, or North or South America it has been traceable to pilgrims on their usual routes of travel to and from their pilgrimages to Mecca, Hurdwar, Meschid, and Kiev. "Six times in seventy years cholera has gone out of Bengal and spread to Europe by the two great pilgrim routes. These two routes are: From Calcutta and other parts of Bengal up the Ganges to the sacred city of Hurdwar, on the direct land route to the Caspian and Black Seas and the Russian frontier; from Bengal through India to Bombay, and thence to Mecca. Given an outbreak of cholera at Hurdwar or at Mecca, and the civilized world is endangered for from one to five years." Cholera has never originated anywhere else than in India; it has never entered Europe by the direct water route from India. Europe has always been infected before the disease appeared in America. Every infection of every country outside of India has been traced back to infected pilgrims from India.

Between India and Europe are three centres of infection, each one a cholera metropolis. At the source of the Ganges is Hurdwar, to which about 500,000 people—mostly pilgrims—go in April of each year, and about 3,000,000 every twelfth year. West of Herat is Meschid, the holy city of Persia, to which during eight months of the year go pilgrims by tens of thousands, from India, Afghanistan, Turkey in Asia, the Caucasus, the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas, and from all over Persia. Pilgrims from India take the land route via Hurdwar, Cabul, and Herat, or the land and water route via the Persian Gulf and across Persia. Pilgrims go to Mecca from all parts of Northern Africa, from points in Southeastern Europe, from Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, India, Bokhara, and other Oriental points. By looking at a map one may at once see how easily and widely cholera may be and is distributed by the infected pilgrims who go to these holy places.

The cholera epidemic that reached England and America in 1848 and raged in the Mississippi Valley and as far west as California in 1849 well illustrates the assertion that the disease always reaches Europe by certain routes. That epidemic started in 1841, going in that year with a British force from Calcutta to China. It spread through the Chinese and Burmese Empires in 1841, 1842, and 1843, passed westward through Kashgar to Bokhara in 1843 and 1844, and on to Cabul, from which it reached Russia, went through Europe, and appeared at Sunderland, England, in October, 1848. The disease being in France, it was taken from Havre on the New-York, which arrived at and infected Staten Island on Dec. 2. In December it arrived at New-Orleans on the Swanton, from Havre. On Dec. 20 it reached Memphis by steamer.

The editorial in The Times says that the seeds of the present epidemic in Europe were carried from Mecca and the "holy places" near the head of the Persian Gulf through Persia and Asia Minor to Russia. One may say that the seeds of the next epidemic, and of the next, will enter Europe by one of the routes already mentioned. The seeds will never enter Europe by mail; they cannot travel through the air. They must be carried by man or in the clothing of man. What, then, is the obviously common-sense method of dealing with the disease, and of confining it to its home in India?

Stop the pilgrimages. That is the first thing for the powers to do. As I pointed out in The North American Review, "it is beyond human possibility to put India in good sanitary condition in any reasonable time, and to make the pilgrims observe the commonest rules of hygiene and cleanliness would require two soldiers for each pilgrim." No imagination could picture, none could even exaggerate, the filth of India and Egypt, and of the Hindu and Mohammedan pilgrims. When pilgrims die of cholera en route to one of the "holy places" their corpses are placed on camels and carried on to the end of the pilgrimage. It is well known that these pilgrims use the same water for bathing, washing soiled clothing and dead bodies, and for drinking. With such people moral suasion is of no avail. And why attempt to put the "holy places" in good sanitary condition with a constant accession of cholera corpses and cholera-infected pilgrims?

Stop the pilgrimages. It will require millions of dollars, but not so many millions of dollars as epidemics and threatened epidemics of cholera cost. The United States can well afford to take the initiative in this step, guaranteeing to bear its full proportion of the expense.

WILLIAM G. EGGLESTON, M. D.
Peoria, Ill., Sept. 26.

A German Deserter in Belfort.

From Belfort comes the news of a great sensation produced in that town by the arrival of a German officer, a Lieutenant in an infantry regiment stationed in Brandenburg, from which he is alleged to have deserted. Presenting himself yesterday at the headquarters of the local gendarmerie, he stated, according to the story which has reached Paris, that he had had a violent altercation with his Captain, in the course of which he had struck his superior officer, and that, dreading the consequences of his conduct, he had left his country with a view of taking service in the Foreign Legion. It is added that he volunteered a number of details concerning the German Army and other interesting matters. The deserter is now on his way to Algeria to join the Foreign Legion.—London Daily Telegraph.

WILL DENOUNCE THE BRUISERS

BROOKLYN MINISTERS TO PREACH AGAINST THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Incidentally They Will Have Something to Say About "Official Non-Interference"—A Growing Movement on Foot to Call the Governor's Attention to Past Brutality—Sheriff Courtney's Lofty Ideal of Education—Anthony Comstock on Mr. Ridgway's Methods.

The vigorous way in which the clergy of Brooklyn are repelling the declaration of Mr. Ridgway's friends that the District Attorney "owes them nothing" is illustrated by the announcements of those who will preach to-day on the subject of the international prize fight, and, incidentally, of official "non-interference." They feel, these clergymen, that Mr. Ridgway at least owes them the fulfillment of his official duties, and they intend that he shall discharge that obligation to its extreme limit—if he can be forced to do so.

Two more examples of these indignant clergymen, defied and derided by the Kings County officials, are provided in to-day's issue of The Times by communications from the Monroe Street Primitive Methodist Church and the Rochester Avenue Congregational Church.

From the first of these the pastor, the Rev. Edward Stephens Wright, writes as follows:

Brooklyn, Sept. 29, 1893.

Esteemed Sir: You have my hearty support in your endeavors against such unmanly work and people. The voice of The New-York Times is not uncertain in this matter. Many thanks for your boldness and perseverance.

I am ready to work and vote against both the prize fighters and the prize politicians. Yours sincerely, EDWARD STEPHENS WRIGHT.

The Rev. James G. Ditmars, pastor of the Hope Baptist Church, sent the following vigorous letter to The New-York Times yesterday:

268 Rutledge Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1893.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I want to be among the law-abiding citizens of the "City of Churches" (may it never be a "city of prize-fight abettors") who denounce public officials for not only winking at, but also winning, at prize fights.

There are one or two little violations of law I would like to see our Governor stamp with his official con-"dem"-nation and demand that the law be enforced. But I will gladly secure a partial segment of the "staff of life" rather than die demanding a "whole loaf" or starvation.

I want also to commend The Times for its praiseworthy crusade in behalf of law and decency.

Yours, for the honor and decency of our fair city,
JAMES G. DITMARS,
Pastor Hope Baptist Church.

From the third The New-York Times has received an announcement that its pastor, the Rev. C. F. Newton, will give a prelude on the theme, "The City of Churches Disgraced by Prize Fights at Coney Island." This will be followed by a sermon on the theme, "The Christian's Election Made Sure."

There has been no incident of The New-York Times's exposure of the Tighe-McKane-Sutherland-Newton syndicate of prize fighting monopolists which has so moved the clergy of Brooklyn as the plain, unvarnished tale of the genesis and naming of the Coney Island Athletic Club. They read, with disgust and righteous ire, the whole disgraceful story, and the picture of the shameful scene is impressed profoundly on their memories.

It is a Sunday afternoon in the late Spring. A Sabbath quiet broods over the City of Churches, broken only by the mellow tones of the bells bidding to prayer and service. The mild air is full of peace and good-will. The harsh and discordant noises of commerce have been silenced for a day—the day of Christian rest.

But it is different at Coney Island. At the very time the children are seeking with happy faces the innocent shelter of their Sunday schools—at the very moment that pious voices are mingling in harmonious addresses to the Maker of man in His own shape—the embryo Coney Island Athletic Club comes to its birth. The syndicate of those who are to make vast fortunes out of the disfiguration and brutalizing of the Divine image is in the act of organization. The mild spirit of the Christian faith is represented in this cabal by Sunday school Superintendent John Y. McKane. The masterful authority of temporal law is impersonated by the three Justices of the Peace, Tighe, Newton, and Sutherland.

Outside the room in which this conclave forms plans to outwit and outrage the statutes, the pure Spring air throbs with the voices of the church bells. Inside, in an atmosphere thick with cigar smoke, the frequent popping of champagne corks keeps pace with coarse and ribald jests and loud laughter and cynical and unseemly expletives.

Even on Coney Island this particular Sunday the children of John Y. McKane's class are toddling to their Sunday school. It is not yet time for the week-day evening to arrive when Sheriff Courtney is to lead his happy children, hand in hand, their young faces bright with anticipation, to the prize fight which is to "educate" them in "a bit of the world."

The one event is the germ of the other, and the riotous orgy which rings in the new era of unrestrained pugilism is but an anticipation of the fistic carnivals of which, says Sheriff Courtney:

"I intend to see Dixon and Smith fight at Coney Island to-morrow night, and I shall take my two sons with me. I do not think these contests have a demoralizing effect on my boys, and I have bought them tickets regularly. I think it is best to let them attend the fights, as it shows them a bit of the world, and I find it has not hurt them in the least."

The picture thus photographed upon the memory of the clergymen of Brooklyn was taken, absolutely, from life. For in such manner and under such conditions, according to Arthur T. Lumley, who was present, amid the cheers of the shameless fighting syndicate, and among the ill-wedded fragrance of flowers and the fumes of drink, was the Coney Island Athletic Club formally organized.

Without "owing them anything," as say the friends of Mr. Ridgway, he has presented the clergymen of Brooklyn and its decent citizens with another and a companion picture.

This is the list of sixteen affrays, which, in the light of a decision by Justice Barrett, were in no particular short of being regular prize fights, but on which the District Attorney beamed, one after the other, with beautiful indulgence.

But the clergymen of Brooklyn do not intend to keep Mr. Ridgway's rather lurid and incriminating gift to themselves. They purpose, some of them, to frame it and stage it, and then present it to the Governor and invite his attention to it. Already, quietly, but resolutely, a movement is in the process of organization to impress upon the Governor that it is not now a question of the prize fights merely contemplated, but the sixteen prize fights that have already taken place.

Its promoters propose to request the Governor to appoint a Commissioner to listen to their complaints and investigate whether the District Attorney has failed in his duty in allowing sixteen similar "scientific contests" in violation of a criminal law to occur inside of a year within the bounds of his jurisdiction, or whether he has earned immunity from removal by doing his duty.

They have plenty of evidence to lay before such a Commissioner. Among their witnesses are, for instance, an Assistant District Attorney and the Under Sheriff and namesake of the "Boss," Hugh McLaughlin. These gentlemen have been diligent attendants at the prize fights. They know all about them. They have seen the "vicious swings," the bleeding faces, the "knocked-out" men gasping in a state of coma and collapse for their very breath. They have seen the bruised faces, the bleeding ears and noses and mouths. They have heard the hoarse cries, like trumpet notes, of "the half-crazed, white-faced crowds."

They know who is responsible for these fights as well as who took part in them. They know even more. They are acquainted, on information and belief, with the names of at least seven of the men who divide the money paid to see these fights.

They will, perhaps, be reluctant witnesses, but in view of the fact that Gov. Flower himself believes that "all these things are prize fights," and that he will show no mercy to an officer who allows them to take place in his jurisdiction, they will in due time tell pretty nearly all they know.

In such a case, at all events, the testimony of an Assistant District Attorney and the Under Sheriff against the chief prosecuting officer of Kings County would, it is felt, be an interesting innovation in the practice of law.

"I am very glad to notice that Gov. Flower intends to assert his power, so far as may be necessary, to prevent the international prize fight between Corbett and Mitchell at Coney Island in December," said Anthony Comstock yesterday. "It is certain that the fight cannot be prevented unless the Governor shall so order. There is not the slightest chance that the officials of Kings County will, of their own accord, do anything to interfere with this brutal exhibition.

"Prize fighting seems to have obtained as firm a hold in Kings County as the lottery business had in New-York City when Alonzo B. Cornell was Governor. Lottery tickets were then sold here openly and in utter disregard of the law.

"The business became so scandalous that petitions began to flow in upon Gov. Cornell asking for relief, and he finally issued a proclamation ordering the Sheriff and police of this county to close all places at which lottery tickets were sold. The order was effectual for that purpose, and since then the sale of lottery tickets in this city has certainly not been conducted in sight of everybody. It is no longer an open scandal or disgrace.

"The officials of Kings County are absolutely shameless in respect to what goes on within their bailiwick. I know this from personal experience with them. District Attorney Ridgway has protected gamblers ever since he has been in office, and in this course he has been sustained by the real authorities in Kings County.

"I procured evidence against gamblers several years ago, when that business was carried on in most disgraceful fashion at Coney Island and elsewhere in Kings County, and had the greatest possible difficulty in getting it before the Grand Jury. When the evidence finally reached the Grand Jury and indictments were found I encountered further obstacles in the unwillingness of the District Attorney to bring the cases to trial. It was necessary for me to appeal to the court and to the Governor before the District Attorney showed any genuine intention of doing his duty, and even after that it was impossible to bring about an adequate prosecution of the gamblers.

"I became so thoroughly disgusted with what he was doing that I demanded his removal from office. I proposed that he himself should be indicted. As soon as he learned of my plan he tried to prevent my going before the Grand Jury. I succeeded in getting there and in telling my story, but the official system of Kings County was so thoroughly honeycombed with corruption that the labor I had expended upon these cases was almost wasted.

"Now it pleases the authorities to allow prize fighting to go on at Coney Island. It is perfectly safe to say that a good deal of money is paid by the managers of the prize fights for the immunity from interference which they have insured to the fighters.

"I have no doubt that if an investigation could go deep enough it would show that for every fight at Coney Island a large 'political assessment' has been levied. Where this money has gone one can only guess, but, as a guesser, I should say that it has not gone into the treasury of any political organization, but into the pockets of the individuals who are in control.

"Protests against this proposed outrage upon public decency may be very well, if they proceeded from the churches, from law and order leagues, or from good citizens generally. They will be entirely unavailing, however, unless they shall influence the Governor to step in and declare that the fight shall not take place.

"Such action is clearly within his power, and if he shall abide by his determination, as expressed through The New-York Times, there will be no fight at Coney Island between Corbett and Mitchell."

LOOKING TOWARD NEW-ORLEANS.

Hope of Getting the Fight for That City Far from Given Up.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 30.—There is more in the talk of "Bob" Fitzsimmons about the Corbett and Mitchell fight taking place in New-Orleans, after all, than appears on the surface, although the plan he outlined is preliminary, if not premature.

Fitzsimmons is the principal creditor of the Crescent City Athletic Club, and holds first mortgages besides, but it is by no means certain that he could become the purchaser of the club's big arena and the ground upon which it stands. The creditors are very numerous, and all of them have sued, so that the proceeds of the sale at public auction soon to be held will have to be pro-rated among a large number of persons. Among them are Charles Noel, the President of the club, who has a bill for several thousand dollars for the lumber used. Noel, Charles Dickson, the former President of the Olympic Club, and several others stand ready to make the purchase and offer a big purse for the fight, recognizing the club as having a legal standing for this occasion only.

Mitchell is very friendly with Noel and has already stated that he would be willing to fight for a purse guaranteed by him. Behind Fitzsimmons is Dominick C. O'Malley, the President of the Columbian Athletic Club of Chicago, and it was probably after a talk with O'Malley that Fitzsimmons spoke, although very likely without permission. O'Malley is very hopeful that the Columbian will win its cases in the Indiana courts, and if it does and there is still time he will move all obstacles to get the fight for Chicago. In case of any long delay or of defeat, his plan is to have the match in New-Orleans. His recent visit to this city was partly for the purpose of looking after matters in connection with the scheme.

It would first be necessary to combine the various interests in the Crescent City Athletic Club, as a fight for possession would only result in the defeat of all parties. When that is accomplished the more important move will be the temporary or permanent consolidation with the Olympic Club, which would be an active bidder for the affair and which has already passed a resolution authorizing its Contest Committee to go as high as $30,000.

DR. SPROULL LENDS HIS VOICE.

Strong Praise of The Times's Crusade Against the Pugilists and Ringsters.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have been a subscriber and an appreciative reader of The New-York Times for the last ten years. I have always esteemed The Times for its excellence as a newspaper and for its uncompromising hostility to every form of political corruption and venality.

I write to thank you for your fearless and faithful exposure of the corrupt and disgraceful conduct of the officials of Kings County. The Times has merited the gratitude and approbation of every decent man and woman in the country. A gentleman said to me a few days ago:

"I did not think such a state of things possible in civilized community as has been brought to light by The New-York Times."

Among decent men of every political party there as a demand for such concerted action as will deliver the County of Kings and the City of Brooklyn from the rule of political bosses and rings. If wisely managed beyond all doubt this coming election will result in the triumph of law and order and good government. Mr. Gaynor is the logical candidate for Mayor. There is among the independents an almost universal sentiment in favor of his nomination, and if nominated he will be elected.

R. D. SPROULL.
PARSONAGE, NOBLE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 30, 1893.

Trenching Tool Attached to Rifle.

The "rifle-trenching tool" of M. de Layen, which was recently tried at the Armory House Parade Ground, Finsbury, and is expected "in one sense to revolutionize the warfare of the future," consists essentially of an arrangement by which a spade or such like tool can be fixed to the butt of a rifle without preventing the weapon from being ready for use either with shot or bayonet. To this end there is a receptacle in the butt, and the spade fits into it with a spring catch. Of course, the stock and barrel of the rifle become the handle of the spade.

It is claimed for this appliance that it will enable every infantry soldier to be his own sapper and rifle-pit maker, and the tool wagon will become unnecessary. Moreover, if there is no time to fix the bayonet the spade itself will be a makeshift, and when not in use it can be carried in a leather case, slung across the chest of the soldier, thus balancing the weight of his haversack and forming a breastplate against sword, bayonet, or lance, and possibly bullets. M. de Layen, we may add, is a Frenchman, married to an Englishwoman, and settled in this country.—London Globe.

A Long-Lived Family.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Probably the last of the oldest family in New-Jersey passed away in the village of Asbury, Warren County, last week. Her name was Margaret Bigler, aged ninety-three years. Her father, John Bigler, was ninety-three when he died, in 1850. Her mother died in 1855 aged ninety-one. She had three sisters—Polly, who died in 1891, aged 100; Elizabeth, who died in 1885, aged ninety-two, and Catherine, who passed away in 1879, aged eighty-four. Margaret leaves an estate valued at $20,000.

A POLITICIAN CANNOT WIN

BROOKLYN DEMANDS A FIGHTER FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

A Man May Be Successful in Business and Still Make a Poor Mayor—To Defeat Mayor Boody a Man Must Be Secured Who Is Familiar with the Municipal Government of Brooklyn and Who Will Not Have to Waste Two Years Studying the City Charter.

There is much speculation in Brooklyn concerning the committee of one hundred constituted to try and unite on a candidate for Mayor all elements opposed to misrule and corrupt government in the city. It sprang into being so suddenly that no one was able to account for it.

It is falsely and maliciously alleged by ring politicians that the committee was organized to promote the nomination of William J. Gaynor, but it is certain that that gentleman had nothing to do with its creation. No one has been able to prevail upon him to say he is a candidate for Mayor. He publicly announced that he was not a candidate, but there is a feeling all over the city that he should be called upon to accept the nomination.

Meanwhile the attitude of many Republican politicians is provoking much adverse criticism. They are saying this is a Republican year, and the Republicans should nominate a straight ticket and go in to get control of the City Government.

If this spirit prevails, it is aforegone conclusion that the Republicans will meet with a disastrous defeat at the polls.

"The conditions which exist," said an Independent Republican yesterday to a New-York Times reporter, "and which make the success of a coalition ticket a certainty, were not created by Republicans. It is pointed out everywhere, and especially by Republicans of the rank and file, that one man, single-handed, has stood out against the corrupt acts of the Chapin and Boody administrations, and by his courage and success in defeating jobs of various kinds has created a public opinion which will be found irresistible if not thwarted.

"If the Republican leaders do not meet the situation which this Independent Democrat, who does not believe in national party lines in city elections, has created, their defeat is inevitable. They have the opportunity to show that their professions in favor of good government are sincere, and will be judged according to the result. The people of the city are in no mood to see the welfare of the city sacrificed to party ambition or greed for spoils. Men are being mentioned as candidates who have no claim whatever to the consideration or confidence of the people. They have never done a thing in favor of good government or to demonstrate their fitness."

The sentiment among the people, and especially among independent Republicans, is to nominate a man whom every voter in the city will know from his past conduct to be not only able and strong enough to reform the Government, but to know enough about the charter and the intricacies of the various departments to do it.

The independent vote can be got for only such a man. They have been fooled often enough, and will not be fooled this year. If the independent Democrats who are ready to break with their party are ignored, their leaders will probably come out openly with a statement that they created and presented to the Republicans an opportunity to do the city a great good, and that they rejected it, and that they therefore advise that no independent voter in the city vote for the Republican candidate.

An effort has been made to pick out an independent Republican who has done something for good government, and who is known to understand the city charter, and to be able to make an able Mayor, but the Republican leaders themselves confess that they do not easily find such a one in their party. If such an independent Republican could be found, no doubt the independent Democrats would accept him, but neither they nor the voters generally will accept any man who does not fill these conditions. It is the universal sentiment that it is idle to nominate any man simply on the record that he is a good man or a good merchant or professional man.

The man required is one who is familiar with the Municipal Government of Brooklyn and will not have to spend two years in office studying the charter. The demand is for a candidate who the people already know will be able to meet the occasion. If the Committee of One Hundred meet this demand it will do a great work.

Since the names of the 100 citizens who have enlisted themselves in the cause of decent municipal government in Brooklyn, were announced, attempts have been made in the ring circles of both parties to ridicule and decry the movement as of no consequence. The men who have pledged themselves to work for the overthrow of McLaughlin and his forces, both Democratic and Republican, have been called "sore heads" and "kickers," who simply want office for themselves.

In order that the public might understand their attitude and be convinced the citizens' movement means business, Dr. George W. Brush, who was one of the promoters of the committee of 100, yesterday said:

"There are those who are trying to belittle the movement by saying it is composed of dissatisfied Republicans and Mugwumps. There is absolutely no truth in this. The first conferences were held at my house, and the primary object was, and, so far as I know, is still, to attempt to unify and bring into harmonious action all the elements opposed to the present City Government. It is not for the purpose of organizing for a third Mayoralty candidate, but to insure, if possible, a single candidate to overthrow the ring. It was not in the interests of, or opposed to, any individual, faction, or party, saving the ring only. Let there be no misunderstanding, but let it be distinctly understood that the men who started this movement are not place seekers, but citizens and taxpayers, ready to sacrifice some personal convenience to bring about a better and more economical administration of our city affairs. "Union and success" is our watchword. At least this was the hope and purpose of the originators."

The Young Men's Democratic Club will hold an important meeting to-morrow night at 44 Court Street. The Mayoralty question will be discussed, and some action may be taken looking to the nomination of some other candidate than Mayor Boody.

Navahoe's Claim a Proper One.

The Sailing Committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron held a special meeting Sept. 14, for the purpose of dealing with Mr. Carroll's protest against the decision awarding the race for the Brenton Reef Cup to the Britannia by 2 1-2 seconds. After hearing the owner of the Navahoe and the officers of both yachts, the committee reversed the decision and declared the Navahoe the winner of the cup.

The point raised by Mr. Carroll against the Britannia's win was that on returning to the Needles, on terminating the race, the mark vessel had been moved from her position at the start and was some two miles inside the Needles Channel, causing a delay in discerning the vessel. This the Britannia was the first to do, and the Navahoe lost some seconds. The reason for the committee vessel being out of position was that the two yachts competing were not expected to return for several hours, and she had anchored inside to avoid the traffic of incoming and outgoing steamers.

This important point having been thus disposed of, Mr. Carroll shortly afterward intimated his willingness to race without further delay for the Cape May Cup. It was thereupon arranged that the Britannia and Navahoe should leave Cowes at night and that the deferred race should commence at 7 o'clock Friday morning, the course being from the Needles round the Cherbourg Breakwater and back.—London Daily Telegraph.

A New Clock for St. Paul's, London.

The great clock of St. Paul's, says The London City Press, has been taken down and is to be replaced by one of modern construction. Why this piece of vandalism, it is difficult to imagine. The clock, which was put up by Langley Bradley in 1708, is in splendid condition and might, to all appearances, go on for another two centuries without failing to bear accurate record of the passing time.

It is a grand old clock, remarkable for the magnitude of its wheels and the fineness of its work. It cost $1,500 to build. Its two dial plates are 51 feet in circumference, and the hour numerals are 2 feet 2 1-2 inches in height. The minute hands are 9 feet 8 inches long and weigh 75 pounds each, and the hour hands are 5 feet 9 inches long and weigh 44 pounds each. The pendulum is 16 feet long. It is an eight-day clock, striking the hour on the great bell, which is suspended about 40 feet from the floor. The head of the hammer weighs 145 pounds and the clapper 180 pounds.

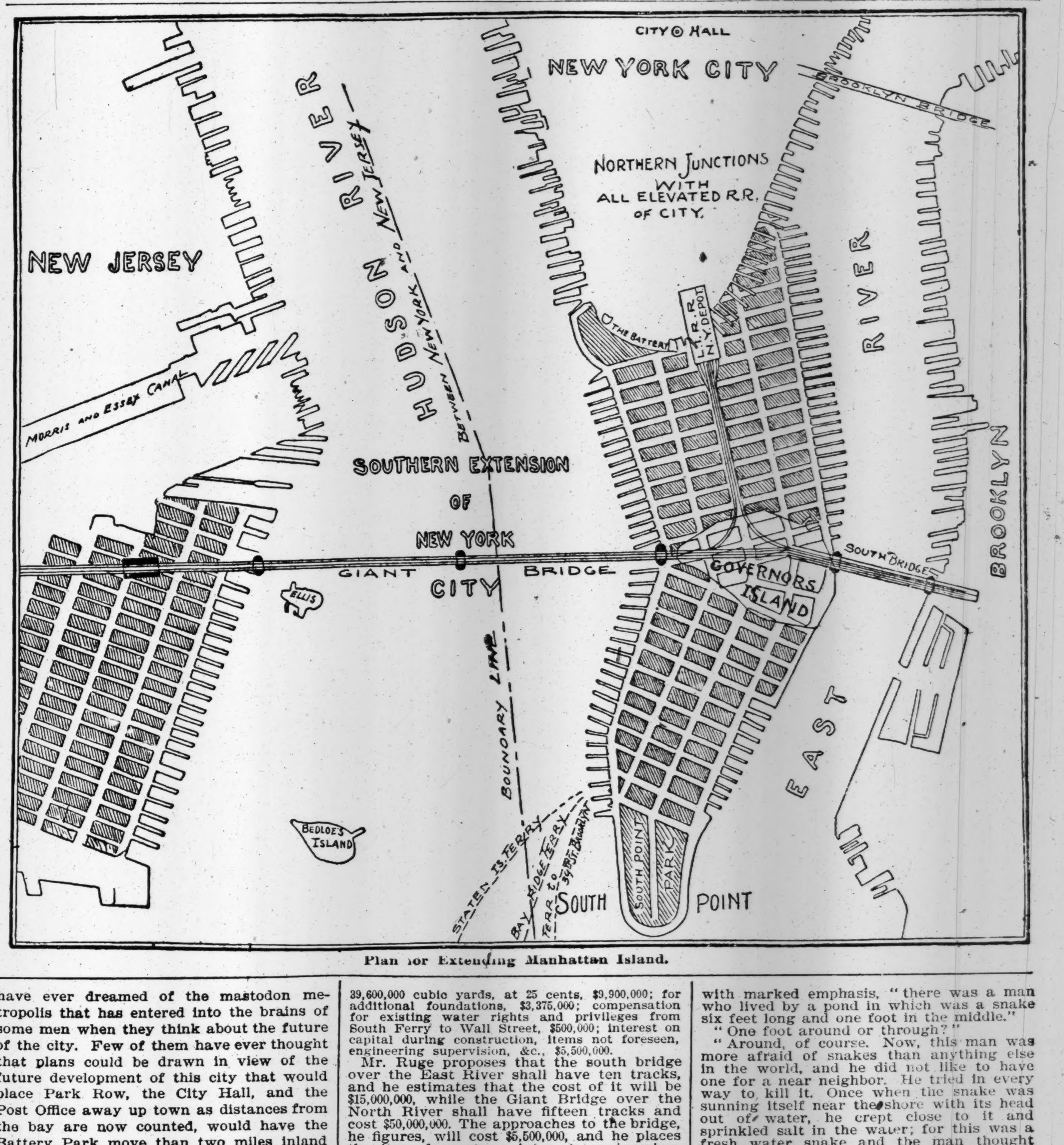
ENGINEER RUGE'S BIG SCHEME

PLANS FOR THE GREATER NEW-YORK OUTDONE AT A JUMP.

Starting at the Battery He Proposes to Fill in the Shallows, Attach an Artificial Peninsula Two Miles Long to Manhattan Island, and Bind New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey with Fine Bridges—Profits Above All Expenses in Values of the New Land.

Dreams have been indulged in by many a public-spirited citizen of New-York as to the city's future. They have pictured for it a glorious destiny, a magnitude beyond any other city in the world, a career that will eclipse all other metropolitan cities of the globe. They figure on the possibilities of the present generation seeing Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Long Island City on the east an dYonkers on the north all a part of the great American metropolis. They figure also upon developments and acquired greatness in various directions, they see New-York the greatest port in the world, with the mercantile navies of North, South, East, and West unloading and loading at its wharves and piers.

Few of these local patriots, however, have ever dreamed of the mastodon metropolis that has entered into the brains of some men when they think about the future of the city. Few of them have ever thought that plans could be drawn in view of the future development of this city that would place Park Row, the City Hall, and the Post Office away up town as distances from the bay are now counted, would have the Battery Park move than two miles inland from the end of the city, and would give the city more than four miles of water front below the present southerly end of the city.



Plan for Extending Manhattan Island.

Such a mighty project has been projected. Plans showing how it could be done have been carefully drawn. They show not only how the Island of Manhattan could be projected two miles further into the bay, but how New-York City could be connected by a mammoth bridge system with the southerly section of Brooklyn and with Jersey City or Comunipaw. The plans provide for a great bridge across the North River, as it would be then as well as for another bridge across the East River at about the point where it flows into the bay.

The civil engineer who has made these plans and who has sent them to Mayor Gilroy to see what he thinks about them is Arnold Ruge of 27 Chambers Street. He has made estimates of the cost of his project, and he figures it out that the city would be a large gainer by it. He calls it the "Southern Extension of New-York City." In short he wants to build an artificial peninsula upon the end of New-York. He wants the waters of the upper bay filled in to a point opposite Bedloe's Island and the Statue of Liberty.

The length of his proposed extension is about two miles, and the width of it about one-half a mile. The total area of the made land provided for by his plans is 489 acres, and he proposes that this land be disposed of as follows:

Extension of Battery Park, 10¼ acres.

New South Point Park, 41¾; total for parks, 41¾ acres.

South Point Park is to occupy the same relative place in the city as the Battery Park. It is to be on the extreme end of his new peninsula.

For the Grand Union Station and bridge abutments, 37 acres.

This leaves for building purposes, including Governor's Island, with streets and avenues, approximately 400 acres. Governors Island, it will be observed by reference to the map, is to be included in the extension.

The total length of the additional river frontage which is provided for by this extension is 22,500 feet, or 4.2 miles, which will give for piers, bulkheads, ferries, &c., exclusive of parks, about 2.8 miles. The engineer provides in his plan for a new South Ferry and for the elevated railroads of this city to pass around the new South Ferry, in one continuous line, without shunting or change of locomotives.

As to the bridges, there are to be two of them, but if they are ever built they will appear, taken together, as one mammoth structure, reaching out of Brooklyn, resting upon the newly-made end of New-York, and stretching with a mighty arm of iron and steel across the North River. The engineer speaks of the bridge reaching over from Brooklyn as the "South Bridge," and of the bridge across the North River as the "Giant Bridge."

He says that his scheme would improve rapid transit to the South, East, and West, would provide through traffic from East to West, and would further provide junctions with the Manhattan Elevated Railroad and the New-York Central Railroad that would result in speedy transit. He also calls attention to what he describes as South, East, and West Junctions, which would connect with all boats from the new South Ferry, with the Long Island Railroad, and with all the trunk lines running to the West. There would be, according to his plan, a Grand Union Station, from which all trains could start.

The engineer has made various estimates. He estimates the passenger traffic after five years as follows:

Over the North River Bridge, 100,000,000 passengers.

Over the East River Bridge, 30,000,000 passengers.

At a five-cent fare he figures that the receipts from passengers would be $6,500,000, that the freight receipts would be $19,500,000, and that the total gross receipts from the bridges would be $26,000,000 per year.

"Allowing," he says, "50 per cent. for working expenses, the capital expended for the bridges and rapid transit improvements amounting to $86,500,000, the bridges, &c., would still give a net earning of 15 per cent. per annum."

Then he points out that new and convenient water frontages on the East and North Rivers would secure improved facilities for navigation at points where they are most needed. The waterways are deepened wherever necessary, and the East River is to be kept wide enough for all traffic. The new land is to be made of material secured by dredging other portions of the Bay, and, according to Mr. Ruge's plan, it is to be protected with stone masonry bulkheads.

There would be two big parks instead of one. The Battery Park would be pretty well up town. It would be enlarged by more than ten acres, and would retain its water front on the North River overlooking the Bay. Then the new South Point Park would attract the eye of the arrivals in the Bay, for it would form the end of the island, and would contain forty-two acres, with a clear water front all around; and, says the engineer, it would be a pleasant resort, affording a fine view of Bedlow's Island, the Statue of Liberty, and of the Bay in all its grandeur down to the Narrows.

The railway from the old South Ferry, where it is proposed to have the new Grand Union Station, would be an elevated road, with ascending grade, attaining a sufficient height at the bridges to give a clear headway of 150 feet on the North River. Two hundred acres of this new land between the elevated railways would be available for a large freight yard for "fast and express freight only."

As to the cost of this wonderful enterprise, the engineer has made some interesting figures. He estimates that the value of the made land adjoining New-York City will vary between $25,000 and $75,000 a city lot, containing 2,500 square feet. Allowing one-half of the made land for streets, parks, public places, and bridge approaches, there would remain 3,806 city lots at an average price of $50,000 per city lot, or a total land value of $190,300,000. To this he adds his estimated value of the new river frontages, exclusive of the parks, which he places at $8,820,000, making a total value of $199,120,000.

He estimates that the expense of constructing the new land would reach a total of $26,450,000, and gives the following items:

Stone embankment, material and masonry for bulkheads, $7,175,000; filling in from dredging 39,600,000 cubic yards, at 25 cents, $9,900,000; for additional foundations, $3,375,000; compensation for existing water rights and privileges from South Ferry to Wall Street, $500,000; interest on capital during construction, items not foreseen, engineering supervision, &c., $5,500,000.

Mr. Ruge proposes that the south bridge over the East River shall have ten tracks, and he estimates that the cost of it will be $15,000,000, while the Giant Bridge over the North River shall have fifteen tracks and cost $50,000,000. The approaches to the bridge, he figures, will cost $5,500,000, and he places the item for extras, interest, engineering, &c., at $16,000,000. He estimates the total for these improvements at $86,500,000. He adds to this the expense of constructing the new land—$26,450,000—and this makes the grand total cost of the new end of New-York $112,950,000. Deducting this from the valuation of the new land and water front—$199,120,000—he finds that there would be a profit over all to the city of $86,170,000.

An advocate of the scheme says that it would be an easy matter to fill in part of the section of the bay that it proposes to include, because that part of it is very shallow. At any rate, the plan will add to the beauties of the dream of a mastodon metropolis when it is weaved in with the thoughts of a greater New-York. Mayor Gilroy said that he had no opinion to give at this time on Mr. Ruge's plan. He thought it very interesting.

SALE OF LOTS AT VAN NEST.

A Successful Auction of a Portion of the Hunt Estate.

More than ordinary interest attached, in the minds of real estate men, to the auction sale of lots at Van Nest, Westchester, which was held on the grounds by Mr. James L. Wells. The sale was one ordered by the Supreme Court, and was, therefore, absolute, differing in this respect from voluntary offerings. Then, again, the property was of a kind appealing especially to persons of very moderate means, and there was some curiosity to see whether the financial conditions which affect the higher-priced kinds of realty would operate in this instance. A number of gentlemen, who are interested in other suburban properties, were present at the sale, and paid close attention to the proceedings. The property belonged to the estate of the late Lott G. Hunt.

The sale was begun at 1 P. M. At that time about 200 persons were present, among them many women, who subsequently were among the best bidders and purchasers. The bidding was slow, there being present many thrifty persons, who were very careful about paying a dollar more than was necessary. Nearly all the lots were sold singly, because buyers would not avail themselves of the privilege offered them of buying several at the same bid. In consequence, only 124 of the 297 lots were disposed of before it became too dark to proceed further. The remaining lots will be disposed of at the same place on Oct. 14, at noon.

The results of the sale were very satisfactory, and all concerned, including representatives of other suburban property, pronounced it successful. The aggregate of the sale was $33,620, or an average of $271 per lot. Deducting, however, fifteen lots which brought together only $1,505, the average is almost $300 per lot, which is exceedingly good. The lowest-priced lots were on Hunt Avenue. They brought $100 each, a corner selling for $105. Four lots on Bronxdale Avenue, south side, beginning with the southwest corner of Hunt Avenue, sold for $660, (corner,) and $360 for each of the others. On Mianna Street lots went at from $175 to $505, the latter for the corner of the Bronxdale and Unionport Road. Other lots on that road sold for from $500 for a corner to $190 for a short lot, the average being over $300. Oakley Street lots went from $250 to $375 each. Brown Avenue ones sold from $200 to $315. Those on Birchall Avenue averaged $275 each. An old house on Oakley Street, with three lots, sold for $1,425.

At the close of the sale Mr. Wells was congratulated by the parties in interest.

A Call for Public Meetings.

From The Boston Transcript.

Holding public meetings in all the principal places of the United States, outside of the mining States, might convince some Senators who are playing the inglorious part of obstructives that there is a public opinion in the Union active, alert, and determined that the Senate shall perform the service for which it is constituted—to legislate for the country and the whole country, and not for a comparatively insignificant section thereof. Some city must lead in this good work. Shall it be Boston?

UNCLE STRIVES TO AMUSE.

"What shall we do, Uncle?" asked Alan as he wandered restlessly around the room. Alan had been left alone with his Uncle for the evening, and the latter was trying to find out wherein lay the greatness of a novel which its publishers had vigorously asserted was great.

"Do," said Uncle vaguely, "why, what do you want to do? Why don't you find something to read? You haven't read all Dickens's novels yet. Take up 'Barnaby Rudge.' That's a capital story."

"But it's too long. I can't finish it to-night."

"Of course not; but you can read some more to-morrow night, and so on until you have finished it."

"Maybe I won't feel the way I do now to-morrow night or any other night. I want something I can do to-night,"—which must make it very plain to you, Sir, or Madame, that Alan was something of a spoiled boy.

No suggestion came from Uncle, who had resumed his search for greatness. "Can't you tell me a story? I heard a gentleman say the other day that you were one of the best story-tellers at the club."

"I don't think the stories we tell at the club would interest you," said Uncle, closing his book reluctantly.

"Then tell me one that will," said Alan cheerfully.

"Well, I'll try. Once upon a time—"

"I don't care much for fairy stories," remarked Alan politely.

"Once upon a time," repeated Uncle with marked emphasis, "there was a man who lived by a pond in which was a snake six feet long and one foot in the middle."

"One foot around or through?"

"Around, of course. Now, this man was more afraid of snakes than anything else in the world, and he did not like to have one for a near neighbor. He tried in every way to kill it. Once when the snake was sunning itself near the shore with its head out of water, he crept close to it and sprinkled salt in the water; for this was a fresh water snake and the man thought that if he made the water salt the snake would die. But this snake seemed to like salt water just as well as fresh. Indeed it started to come out of the pond and show its gratitude in a way snakes have; but the man was so frightened that he ran home and shut himself up in a folding bed till the snake had gone away."

"That's a funny thing to do. Why didn't he shut the door. That would have done just as well."

"I should think so, too; but that is what the man did.

"Then the man started to drain the pond so that the snake would die for want of water, but the snake lay across the mouth of the ditch and thus made a dam so that the water wouldn't run out, and that plan failed. In fact, every plan failed.

"Now, the man knew a lady who lived about a mile away. She was a widow and had one daughter. The daughter had brown hair, and went to school in a little white schoolhouse. The schoolhouse had green blinds, and one day in a high wind one of the blinds came off. The school teacher sent for a carpenter who had served in the army and there contracted rheumatism, which at times caused him a good deal of pain. He repaired the blind, and then went home.

"Not far from the widow's house was a tall beech tree, which—"

"What's the widow got to do with the snake?"

"She wouldn't have anything to do with it. She was as much afraid of snakes as the man was."

"Well, but, Uncle, I don't see what she has got to do with the story."

"She's in it, and I don't see how I can get her out," said Uncle, thoughtfully. Then he continued:

"Across the pond from the man's house there was a pile of stones three feet and seven inches high and six feet and five and one-half inches across the base. Some of the stones were larger than the others. The stones on top were—"

"But you didn't finish about the beech tree."

"I think," said Uncle, after a moment's deliberation, "that we can leave that out. Still, if you want me to tell about it I will. But there were a good many beech trees in that region, and it will take some time to tell about all of them."

"Never mind them then."

"Well, over the hill there was a mill, to which all the farmers—"

"What about the pile of stones?"

"That's all there is about the stones. There isn't much to tell about a pile of stones."

Alan stared. "I never heard such a story in all my life," he said.

"It was never told before," said Uncle. "As I was saying, all the farmers took their grain to this mill to be ground. The mill had a water wheel, and when the water had run over the wheel it hurried off down a little brook that ran between banks shaded by hemlock and fir trees. Now and then there were open spaces between the trees, through which the sunlight fell, and there grew Jacks-in-the-Pulpit, and, later in the season, puff balls, which when dry were often crushed by the little son of a fisherman who lived near by. One day the fisherman's son went early to the woods. His mother kissed him good-bye and bade him not to get into any danger. When he got back she kissed him again, and when his father arrived they had supper."

"Did the boy see the snake?"

"I presume not. At least he didn't say anything about it."

"Now, see here, Uncle, when are you coming to the snake?"

"Why, I told you about it."

"But you didn't finish it. You didn't tell whether the man killed it."

"I think he did not. In fact, I remember that he moved away from there."

Alan looked very hard at his uncle. "The next time you tell me a story," he said, thoughtfully, "I wish you'd tell me one that you think wouldn't interest me."

As Alan went off to bed Uncle returned to his book, saying: "It didn't take as long as I thought it would."

Rather Neatly Put.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The town of Castine, Me., having ordered a silver punchbowl for presentation to the gunboat Castine, some of her good folks have objected on the score that Maine is a Prohibition State. That is very true, but the relation of a silver punchbowl to punch is not necessarily more intimate than is that of a Prohibition State to prohibition.

GOSSIP OF REAL ESTATE MEN

SIGNS OF MORE FAVORABLE BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Mortgage Loans and the Money Market—Sales of Residences—Voluntary Offerings at Auction—A Scheme to Head Off Unscrupulous Builders and Fleeting Tenants of Flats—Chicago Real Estate Men's Views—Some Statistics of the Week—Two Sales by the City.

Real estate men were of opinion during the past week that things were beginning to look brighter. The money market for loans, while not by any means what it should be, was much better than it had been for two months past. Considerable amounts were to be had at 5 per cent. Two such transactions were for $100,000 and $50,000 respectively. None of the money came from insurance or trust companies and little from the banks. Estates and private sources furnished the supply.

The sales are still confined to residences. That of Mr. Pierre Lorillard's house, exclusively reported in The New-York Times yesterday, was the most conspicuous of this kind. Although the terms in that case are not given, they are supposed to have exceeded $40 per square foot for the Fifth Avenue portion.

There has been a decided increase during the week in the number of inquiries, and it is quite likely that there would have been more for west side residences were it not for the practice indulged in by a few brokers to exaggerate the price paid for houses sold by them. The purpose is, of course, to keep up values. The effect is to deter many from investing because they believe the prices are too high. Lots have been advanced in price on the west side as the number available for building purposes has grown smaller. Builders are looking for ones which may be had as low as $10,000 or $11,000. In some instances, where a street is desirable, lots which sold for $17,000 or $18,000 a year or so ago are now rated at $25,000. This does not offer much encouragement to build.

Dickering and bargaining have been frequent during the week, with regard to business property, but with little result.

A gratifying feature was the interest shown in the sale of the Vyse estate lots a week ago yesterday. The purchasers were mainly persons whose money came from savings banks, and the payments were in cash, in many instances in gold coin. The average for 105 lots was nearly $1,000 for each.

The auction offerings, as will be seen from the compilation given below, show just a little disposition to try the market. If the responses should be favorable, the voluntary offerings will materially increase in number. But in this form of selling, as in others, there is no disposition to sacrifice property.

West side property owners expressed great satisfaction yesterday at the action of the Sinking Fund Commissioners on Friday in refusing to turn over to the Dock Department the water front along the edge of Riverside Park. Wharves on the river there would lead to factories alongside, and the stretch of shore would speedily reek with nuisances to the owners of residences on the upland. The property owners near by long ago learned that incessant vigilance is the only safeguard against injuries to their holdings. Just now their main grievance is against the proposed encroachments of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge, which they will hereafter be able to combat without being diverted by the need of watching the river front.

An interesting movement is now under way by a number of up-town brokers and agents who are tired of the methods of a class of flat tenants. Speculative builders, in order to get flat houses off their hands, have resorted to all kinds of inducements to fill the buildings with tenants. It made no difference, or very little, whether the latter paid rent or not. It was sufficient if a building was occupied and bore the usual marks of tenancy. Bogus receipts for higher rents than the apartments could command were part of the scheme. As soon as the purchaser took hold, he would find that he had been swindled. When he tried to collect the rents, he would be confronted with statements that the tenants did not pay so much as he thought. In other instances, nearly all the tenants would leave in order to repeat the same operation in another flat house. Inducements in the way of a month's or a month and a half's free tenancy would be offered in other cases, and in these ways there grew up a class of tenants who managed by frequent removals to pay no rent, or hardly any, the year round.

Some reputable brokers and others who are only interested in legitimate business are now at work forming an association for the purpose of checkmating the operations of the queer kind of tenants referred to, and also that other class which leaves in the Spring, and so makes vacant the flats during the Summer and early Fall. A black list will be prepared of objectionable tenants, and other steps will be taken to make the movement effective. About twenty brokers and agents have thus far signed the necessary agreement, and a meeting will shortly be held to push the matter. Its success, however, depends on united effort, and this is something which real estate men have thus far not been noted for. Each one, with many noted and honorable exceptions, is too much interested in his own business, and there are still too many unscrupulous builders and speculators.

The sales at auction during the past week aggregated $255,921 as against $184,947 for the corresponding week last year.

Notices of foreclosure of mortgage in 32 cases were filed during the past week. In the same period 165 mortgages were recorded for loans aggregating $1,890,164, as against 222, for $2,172,618, for the corresponding week of 1892. Fifty-five of last week's mortgages were at 5 per cent., and 3 at less than 5. Last year, for the same period, 115 mortgages were at 5 per cent., and 18 at less. Last year, of these mortgages, the insurance and trust companies and banks loaned on 36, and this year on only 10. The applications for erecting buildings last week were 13 in number, and called for structures to cost $40,050. Last year, for the same week, there were 49 applications for buildings, to cost $756,600.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company has bought from the city the plot 22.6 by 58.11 at 39 Liberty Street, where the fire-engine house is, and will build an extension to its Maiden Lane twelve-story building on the ground.

The New-York Life Insurance Company has also bought from the city a strip 23.7 by 79.5, which will extend its holdings to Elm Street. The company's new twelve-story addition will be built on the plot.

The Chicago Real Estate Board had a dinner in that city last Monday evening, and straightway set about discussing what they could do for their town in a manner that may, perhaps, serve as a stimulus for their brethren here. They conceded that city improvements had in the main not been properly attended to, and urged that local clubs should be organized in wards, districts, or neighborhoods, whose purpose should be to improve the appearance and sanitary condition of property. One grievance complained of has a familiar sound. William H. Sairnduff, one of the speakers, said: "The streets and alleys of our city are not well kept. Our pavements for the most part are wretched, and I have never heard our city accused by strangers of being too clean. * * * If the Chicago Real Estate Board intends to-night to issue a card of invitation to Cleanliness to become a guest of our city, it is absolutely necessary that upon the corner of the card there be in plain letters, indelibly inscribed, 'No politics,' otherwise the invitation will be declined with thanks."

Another speaker, Malcom McNeill, suggested the holding of a world's real estate congress in Chicago next year. Land-transfer reforms might be discussed at such a meeting, and then again, as the speaker remarked, "When shall we find a similar opportunity to interest outside capital in Chicago investments?" In all of which there appears a most commendable spirit on the part of the real estate men to help along their city, they knowing that this kind of civic interest is most satisfactory and pays best in the long run, even in busines.

Marlin F. Hatch sought, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom yesterday, to sell the interest of Harris Brothers in the lease of the four-story building 865 Broadway. The sale was by order of the assignee, William S. Kelley. It seems the rental is $12,500 per year until next May and $13,000 per year thereafter for five years. There was no bid.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

A Detailed List of the Property to be Offered at Auction.

The auction sales for the present week show several instances of voluntary offerings, and some desirable property is included in the list. The bulk of the sales is still in legal proceedings. Details of the offerings are subjoined, all sales occuring at 111 Broadway unless otherwise stated:

Monday, Oct. 2.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 118 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 22 by 102.2, mortgaged for $20,000 at 4 1-2 per cent.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Abram Kling, referee, 234 East Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 199.2 1-2 feet west of Second Avenue, 20.1 1-2 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,780.

Tuesday, Oct. 3.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, five lots, each 25 by 100.11, north side of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, beginning 375 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale in partition, 6 Avenue D, east side, 93.1 feet south of East Third Street, 19.10 by 90.1 1-2 by 19.7 1-4 by 89.10; three-story brick dwelling in front, and two-story frame in rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale in partition, 509 and 511 Robbins Avenue, west side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Twenty-third Ward, 50 by 100. A three-story frame dwelling is on the front of 509, and a two-story frame in the rear. On 511 is a two-story frame dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 25.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $23,768.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George C. Coffin, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling, party walls. Due on judgment, $5,853.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry A. Robinson, referee, 1,568 Madison Avenue, west side, 81.11 feet north of East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 19 by 70, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,670.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Solomon F. Higgins, referee, 113, 113 1-2, 115, and 117 Baxter Street, east side, 38.10 feet north of Canal Street, 75 by 100, brick and stone Roman Catholic Church. Due on judgment, $75,000.

By James Bleecker & Son, executors' sale, 212 and 214 East Tenth Street, south side, between Second and First Avenues, each 25 by 92.4; 212 is a three-story brick dwelling, with two-story extension; 214 is a similar building, with three-story extension, let out in flats.

By James Bleecker & Son, auction sale, lot 25 by 200 feet, north side of Central Avenue, New-Brighton, S. I., 325 feet west of Arietta Street. Sale at 12:30 P. M.

AT 59 LIBERTY STREET.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 215 East Thirteenth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.6 by 60 by 103.8, four-story English-basement brownstone dwelling.

Wednesday, Oct. 4.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, three cases, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 319 and 321 East Seventy-second Street, north side, beginning 270 feet east of Second Avenue, each 30 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenements. The first action affects 319, the second 321, and the third both. Due on judgments on each first mortgage, about $17,000; on second mortgage on both houses, $8,700.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, frame buildings, with lot 82.11 by 101.4 by 80 by 65, on Broadway, east side, 31.9 feet south of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Due on judgment, $8,652.

AT THE CITY HALL.

By the Sheriff, Henry P. Mulvany, Deputy, the right, title, &c., of Arnold Lustig to two plots on Naegle Avenue, formerly part of the Dyckman estate.

Thursday, Oct. 5.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, William Clarke Stewart, referee, 202 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 27.3 by 100.8 1-2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,400; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

AT 59 LIBERTY STREET.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, northeast corner of Union and Grove Streets, Sharon Springs, plot 144 by 120, containing two-story and cellar frame house, with extension and a barn, and about five acres of garden and meadow land.

Friday, Oct. 6.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 62 South Fifth Avenue, west side, 148 feet north of Houston Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with four-story frame in rear. Due on judgment, $16,405.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph H. Stiner, referee, 217 Henry Street, north side, 95 feet east of Clinton Street, 23.6 by 87.6, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $21,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 30.

Front St, 258; Anna Sutherland to Charles M. Cannon	$13,000
37th St., 429 West; Samuel M. Vogel and wife to Peter Buckner	11,500
35th St, n s, 151 ft e of 8th Av, 18x98.9; William Stubenbord and others to Joseph Bevan	1
33d St, 350 West; Felix Muldoon to Patrick Collins	1
89th St, n s, 400 ft e of 10th Av, 100x100.8; Charles B. Curtis and wife to Edward Judson	50,000
72d St, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x102.2; Alfred J. R. E. Zucker to Jennie W. Zucker	1
128th St, s s, 210 ft e of 6th Av, 25x99.11; Thomas J. McLaughlin and others to Robert F. Bennett	33,000
122d St, n s, 115.6 ft w of 2d Av, 14x100.11; Matthew J. Wall and wife to James Johnson	8,500
128th St, s s, 210 ft e of 6th Av, 25x99.11; Thomas J. McLaughlin and others to Minnie Giotzer	33,500
2d Av, 1,905; Thomas Hagan and wife to Annie Fixman	20,000
132d St, s s, 123 ft e of Madison Av, 27x99.11; Edwin Y. Stone and wife to Sanford L. Stifter	1
1st Av, n w corner of 115th St, 20x73; George Breden to Anna M. Breden	1
128th St, s s, 210 ft e of 6th Av, 25x99.11; Robert F. —— and wife to Thomas J. McLaughlin and another	33,200
118th St, 306 and 308; William Rankin and wife to James Anderson	54,000
121st St, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Charlotte Dougan to Oscar Eblers	23,000
102d St, 106 West; John Longemann and wife to Matilda Rodenbach	24,650
148th St, s s, 136.10 ft s e of Railroad Av, 25x100; Leopold Wise to Anna Wise	1
144th St, n s, 225 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; John W. Livingston and wife to Charles H. O'Neill	2,500
134th St, s s, 250 ft e of Trinity Av, 970 East; William Werner and wife to Ferdinand Paivala and another	4,575

Recorded Mortgages.

Conway, Catherine A., to Valentine Kolb; s s of Summit St, e of Marion Av, 3 years	$1,000
Collins, Patrick, and wife to Felix Muldoon; s s of 33d St, e of 9th Av, 5 years	15,000
Danzig, Simon, and wife to Jennie Blum and others; e s of Park Av, n of 65th St, 5 years	13,500
Harnburger, August, to William Schack; 98 West St, notes	900
Hoskins, Thomas G., and another to F. S. Price; w s of Southern Boulevard, n of 187th St, 3 years	1,700
Huxford, Belle P., and others to M. E. Murray; Lot 619 map of Hendrick Rutgers, 1 year	6,250
Jones, Leonora C., to Elizabeth Roberts; n s of Summit Av, w of William's Bridge Road, 1 year	900
Judson, Edward, to C. B. Curtis; n s of 89th St, e of 10th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)	53,000
Lester, Josephine, and another to Peter Moller, Jr., and others; s s of 50th St, e of 1st Av, 1 year	1,250
Montross, Henrietta M., to George M. Meller; w s of Hoe St, n of 167th St, 1 year	3,000
Meyer, Isaac T., and wife to Charles Blum; s s of 89th St, e of Columbia St, 1 year	9,000
Murphy, Sylvester A., to New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; n s of 101st St, e of 1st Av, 2 years	1,500
Rosendorff, Morris, to George Kocher and another; n s of 9th St, w of 2d Av, 2 years	3,000
Schlesinger, Louis, to George Roll; West End Av, s e corner of 67th St, 5 years	4,000
Schellenberg, Charles F., and wife to Andrew Icken; e s of 10th Av, n of 26th St, 1 year	500
Tipping, Edward, and wife to William Hall's Sons; s s of 76th St, e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

Montgomery St, 10 and 12; Cornelius V. Driscoll against Solomon Alter, owner; Henry MacFarland, contractor	$25
134th St, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x100; McMann & Taylor against W. A. Stothers, owner; Louis Roller, contractor	91
137th St, East, 698 and 700; John Dahlmeyer against William H. Lamphear, owner and contractor	18
Willet St, 20; Perkin & Prudorsky against —— Wertheim, owner; Friedman & Rosenborn, contractors	161
East Houston St, 438; same against D. Frankel, owner; same contractors	45
Lexington Av, 1,055; S. Nichols Son against M. S. Kaufman, owner and contractor	209

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1893,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
5 choice lots, north side
112TH ST.,
375 feet east of 8th Av.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., AND LOW MOOR.—Elegant large residences, furnished, river fronts, for sale; bargains; easy terms. Particulars. WILLIAM LANE, 216 Broadway, Long Branch.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—A finely-wooded, first-class country seat of from 100 to 1,000 acres, with good buildings and well developed; within 50 miles of New-York City. Apply to JERE JOHNSON, Jr., 60 Liberty St., New-York.

City Real Estate for Sale.

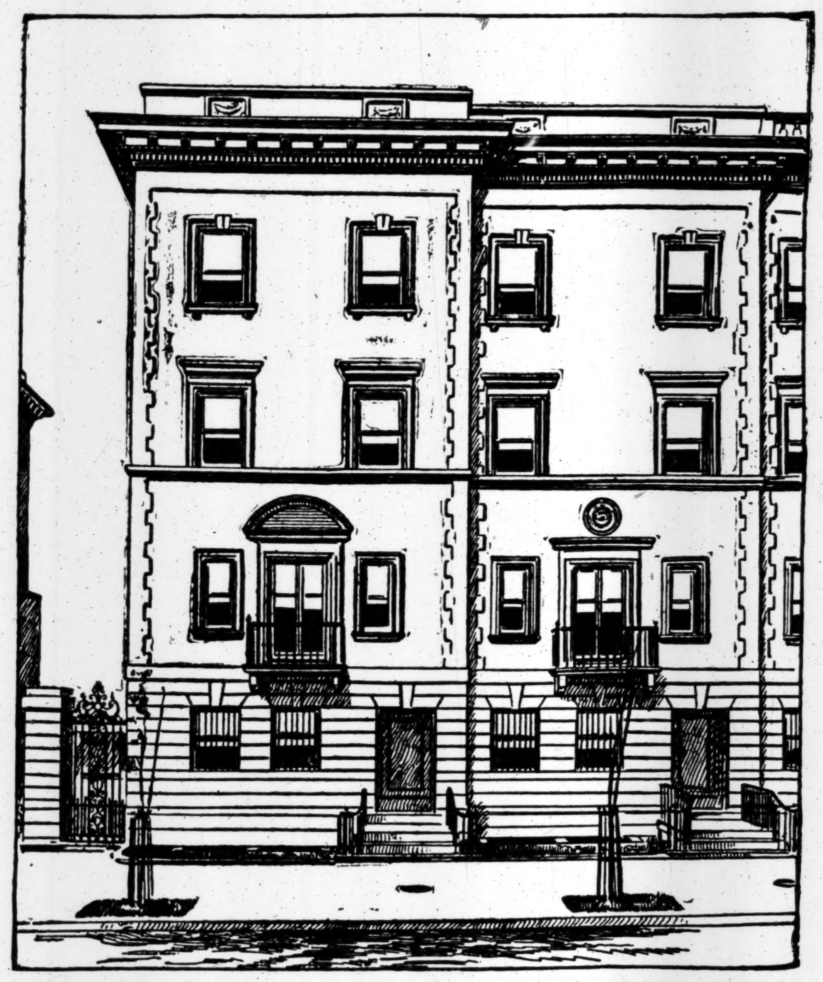
EDGECOMB GARDENS,

139TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE.

LENOX GARDENS,

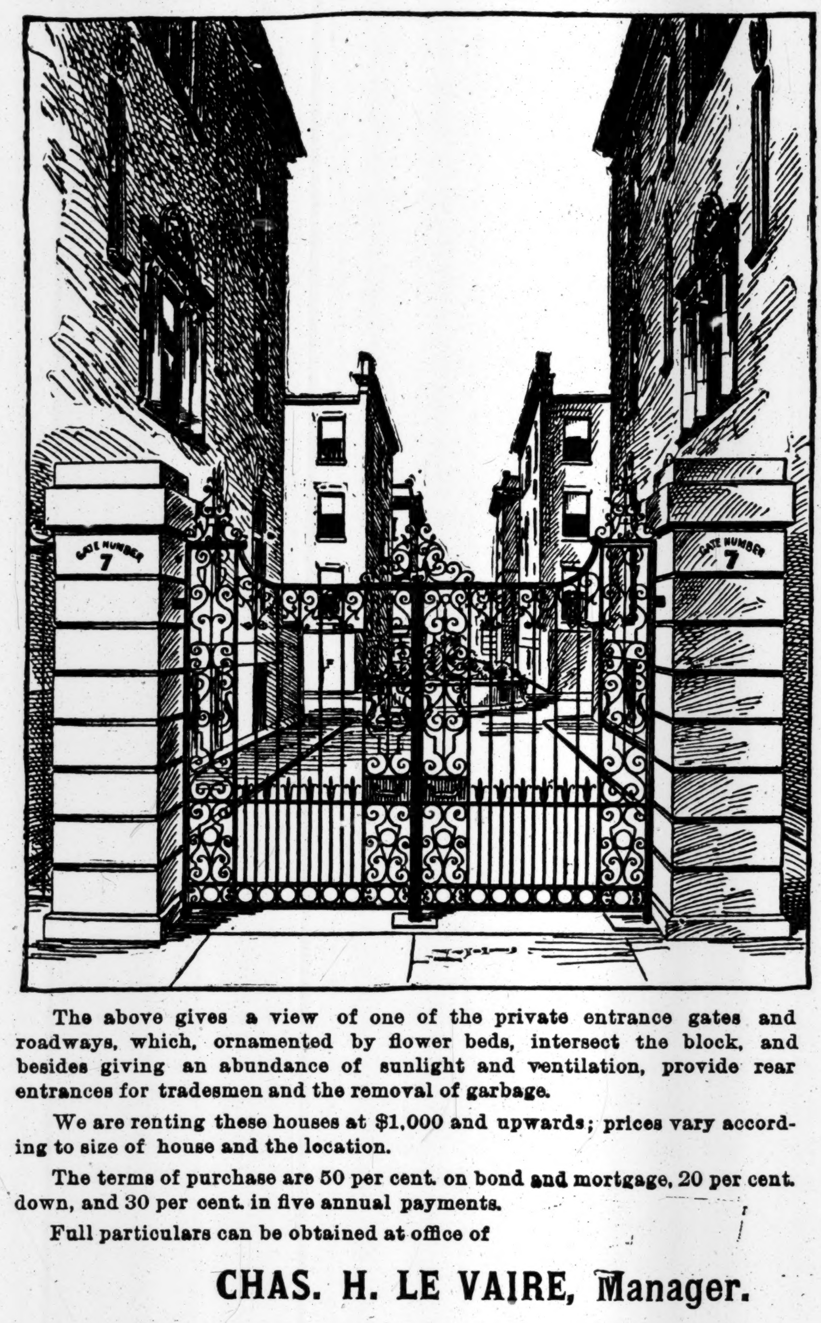
138TH AND 139TH STREETS AND 7TH AVENUE.

Twenty (20) of these houses have been rented within the last few days.



The above cut is an exterior view of two of our superb houses, EDGECOMB GARDENS, now for sale or rent. They are thoroughly well built; the various branches of work have been executed by the leading firms in the country, under expert supervision. The architectural colorings are harmonious and the designs tasteful and original.

One of these houses is completely and handsomely decorated and furnished to show its capabilities in this line. They are triumphs of skill in decorative art, and highly suggestive of comfort and refinement. No expense has been spared to render these homes models of elegance and at the same time to place them within the reach of those whose means are sufficient to enable them to aspire to something better than a flat.



The above gives a view of one of the private entrance gates and roadways, which, ornamented by flower beds, intersect the block, and besides giving an abundance of sunlight and ventilation, provide rear entrances for tradesmen and the removal of garbage.

We are renting these houses at $1,000 and upwards; prices vary according to size of house and the location.

The terms of purchase are 50 per cent. on bond and mortgage, 20 per cent. down, and 30 per cent. in five annual payments.

Full particulars can be obtained at office of

CHAS. H. LE VAIRE, Manager.

Northeast corner 138th St. and 8th Av. Telephone, 647 Harlem.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS,
to close an estate, the handsome four-story brownstone dwelling
NO. 6 WEST 39TH STREET.
24x50 ft., with two-story extension 20x40; well built and arranged and in good order throughout.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine Street.

FOR SALE.
S. E. Corner Madison Av. and 76th St.
An exceptionally-attractive, extra-wide four-story dwelling, built by Messrs. Graham & Son; is in good order throughout; will be sold at a low figure, with possession, to a prompt purchaser.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
(4136) NO. 9 PINE ST.

A CONTRACTOR OF HIGH REPUTE, WHO has retired from business, is anxious to get some active business; would like the care of real estate, renting, repairing, &c. Address CONTRACTOR, Box 187 Times.

ABOVE 60TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Four-story brownstone high stoop dwelling, 20 feet wide; in perfect order; can be bought at a bargain.
L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., or 1,181 3d Av.

39TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A 21-foot four-story high-stoop house, with extension, for sale; terms, &c., from
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

$34.000.—A NEWLY-DECORATED FOUR-story high-stoop brownstone house for sale, on Lenox Hill near Madison Av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A 22-FOOT FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house for sale on Murray Hill, near Park Av.; $38,000.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Very desirable full-size furnished house on 47th St., close to 5th Av. Apply to SETON & WISSMANN,
(3227) 11 Pine St.

PARK AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—Desirable four-story high-stoop brownstone house for sale; immediate possession. Apply to
(3226) SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

A MODERN full-size dwelling, located between the new Gerry and Astor residences, on choicest side street, three doors from Fifth Avenue; Dining-room Extension only, giving all light bedrooms; octagon front; Williams, builder. Price reduced to auction value to effect immediate sale.

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
655 Fifth Ave., corner 52d St.

FOR SALE OR RENT,
SEVERAL DESIRABLE HOUSES.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
NO. 1 PINE ST.

FOR SALE.
Murray Hill, several choice corners and inside houses; also,

17th St. $40,000	40th St. $70,000	36th St. $40,000
19th St. 45,000	52d St.. 65,000	38th St. 50,000
20th St. 50,000	53d St.. 70,000	39th St., side windows.
35th St. 32,000	54th St. 30,000	56th St. 52,000
35th St. 18,000	55th St. 35,000	57th St. 35,000

A LARGE LIST IN ALL LOCATIONS.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
11 Pine St.

CHOICE DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

60th St. $39,000	63d St.. $80,000	66th St. $60,000
61st St. 27,000	63d St.. 35,000	67th St. 70,000
61st St. 85,000	64th St. 55,000	68th St. 50,000
62d St.. 50,000	64th St. 110,000	72d St., a special
62d St.. 21,500	65th St. 55,000	extra fine house.

MANY OTHERS, INCLUDING SOME FINE CORNERS.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
11 Pine St.

FOR SALE—The new and elegant four-story high-stoop stone and terra-cotta front houses Nos. 17, 21, AND 23 WEST 88TH ST., built in the most substantial manner by day's work; hardwood trimmed, parquet flooring, open plumbing, tiled bathrooms. Terms to suit. Apply to estate of H. D. ALDRICH, 29 Broadway.

5TH AV., NEAR METROPOLITAN CLUB.
An extra-deep lot at a very great bargain; also, same vicinity, several choice stables and lots.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
11 Pine St.

NOT A LOT
of
IDLE INQUIRIES,
but responses which
MEAN BUSINESS,
FOLLOW THE ADVERTISING OF REAL ESTATE IN THE COLUMNS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
YOU CAN SELL OR LET
BUSINESS PROPERTY OR DWELLINGS AND RENT APARTMENTS QUICKER AND TO BETTER ADVANTAGE IN THIS WAY THAN THROUGH ANY OTHER MEDIUM.
IF YOU HAVE FAILED
BY OTHER METHODS,
TRY THIS.
RESULTS IMMEDIATE,
EXPENSE SMALL.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Real Estate Insurance
KASTENHUBER
58 WARREN ST., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUILDING LOT IN Bloomfield, N. J., very cheap.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE BEST PART OF Montclair; price low; terms easy.

FOR SALE—MONTCLAIR, N. J., HOUSE, 5 rooms, $2,500; house, 7 rooms, barn, all improvements, $3,700. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

100 SUBURBAN HOMES AT $1,050 TO $25,000. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

IF YOU HAVE A FLAT OR A STORE TO LET in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City, communicate with KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

MANSIONS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Within 4 to 6 minutes' walk of station; 45 minutes to New-York. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE TENEMENT houses on 3d Av., New-York City. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St., New-York, or Box 214, Bloomfield.

For Sale or Lease.

Elegant private stables on 50th and 51st Sts. and 4th Av.; terms reasonable; possession given. Apply at owner,
CHARLES MACRAE,
5th Av. and 44th St.

Westchester Property for Sale.

$7,000 will Purchase an exceptionally attractive house on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y., within six minutes' ride of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station by electric car line—10 minutes' walk; house contains nine rooms, bath, and laundry in cellar; first floor and staircase finished in hard wood; all improvements; lot 50x110; high ground and good natural drainage. Address A. B., Box 126 Times.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

Houses to Rent by SETON & WISSMANN,
11 PINE ST.
FURNISHED.

9th St., near 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop brick	$350 per month
17th St., near Union Square, 4-story high-stoop brownstone	$400 per month
35th St., near Lexington, 4-story French basement brownstone	$250 per month
35th St., near Park Av., 4-story high-stoop brownstone	$300 per month
35th St., close to 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop brownstone	$5,000 per annum
37th St., near 5th Av., 3-story high-stoop brick	$4,000 per annum
45th St., near 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop brownstone	$3,500 per annum
48th St., near Madison, 4-story high-stoop brownstone	$2,400 per annum
50th St., near 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop brownstone	$4,000 for season
64th St., near Madison Av., 4-story high-stoop brownstone	$200 per month
67th St., near 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop brownstone	$6,000 per annum
74th St. and Madison Av., 4-story high-stoop brownstone	$5,000 for season
5th Av. corner, below 50th St., 4-story high-stoop brownstone	$7,500 for season
Park Av., near 37th St., 4-story high-stoop brick and stone	$4,000 per annum

Extra large house on Murray Hill.

For Particulars and Permits,
Apply to SETON & WISSMANN,
(3225) 11 PINE ST.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE TO let, furnished, for the season, on 16th St., near 5th Av. $3,000 for season.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE.—An extra wide four story high-stoop house to let, furnished, for the season.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP corner house to let, furnished, for the season, on Madison Av., near 34th St.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

$250 PER MONTH, FURNISHED, FOR the season, a three-story high-stoop house with extension, on 25th St., near 4th Av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE WITH dining-room extension, to let, furnished, on Park Av., near 39th St., season or year.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, DINING-room extension, to let, furnished, season or year, on 48th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE WITH butler's pantry extension, to let, unfurnished, on 34th St., near Park Av.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., corner 5th Av.

74 WEST 82D ST.—A lovely house furnished suitably for a private family; in perfect order; ready for immediate occupancy; all rooms have lovely view of park; or would let a beautiful suite with private bath. Call or address Owner.

9TH STREET, NEAR 5TH AVENUE, FULL-sized house, thorough order, well furnished; season or year.
DE BLOIS, HUNTER & ELDRIDGE,
9 West 27th St.

57TH STREET, WEST, NEAR 5TH AVENUE, a full-sized, modern house, all improvements, fully furnished; season or year.
DE BLOIS, HUNTER & ELDRIDGE,
9 West 27th St.

47TH STREET, WEST.—An extra-sized house, well furnished, in thorough order; for season, year, or term.
DE BLOIS, HUNTER & ELDRIGDE,
9 West 27th St.

5TH AVENUE CORNER ABOVE 42D STREET.—A fine house, newly furnished, and having every modern improvement; for season or year.
DE BLOIS, HUNTER & ELDRIDGE,
9 West 27th St.

43D STREET, 5TH AND MADISON AVENUES.—A handsomely-furnished house for Winter.
DE BLOIS, HUNTER & ELDRIDGE,
9 West 27th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, NORTH.—A large corner house, fully furnished, for season.
DE BLOIS, HUNTER & ELDRIDGE,
9 West 27th St.

AN EXQUISITELY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent on Park Av., near 37th St., for season or year. Permits only from
(6075A) E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway.

WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Fully-furnished house, with stable, to rent. Particulars only from E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
(6076A) 111 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, 29th St., near 5th Av., 25 feet wide, to rent for Winter at reasonable rent; occupied by owner. OGDEN & CLARK, 244 4th Av., and 11 Pine St.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE DWELLINGS, furnished.
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

FIFTH AVENUE,
Vicinity new; Gerry, Berwind, Astor, and Havemeyer palaces, 28 feet; entirely rebuilt, with furniture matching this perfect dwelling, costing (entire) $250,000; rent for season, year, or permanent lease $10,000 per annum.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
655 5th Av., corner 52d St.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED.
56TH ST., BET. 5TH & MADISON AVS.
A very attractive fully furnished 4-story dwelling, 20x60, with b. p. extension, lot full depth. For rent for season or year at a reasonable figure, with immediate possession.
Apply to
(4,133) GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St.

A handsome 25-ft. 4-story house in
9TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.,
to rent, furnished, for the season; beautiful dining-room extension; superior sanitary plumbing and every convenience and comfort for a gentleman's occupation; never before rented.
Apply to
(4,130) GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO RENT.
88th St., Nos. 60 and 62.
Three-story high-stoop brownstone, new dwellings, handsomely decorated; new gas fixtures, &c.
75th St., near 5th Av.,
Four-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.
Madison Av., No. 1,138,
Four-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.
Manhattan Av., No. 354,
Three-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.
Apply on premises, or to
GERALD R. BROWN,
120 Broadway, New-York.

H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 LIBERTY ST.,
Offer to rent the following Houses:

JANE ST., near Greenwich St., 3-story high-stoop	$720
10TH ST., near 5th Av., 4-story English basement	2,200
33D ST., near 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop	2,400
35TH ST., near Lex. Av., 4-story high-stoop	1,700
36TH ST., near Lex. Av., 3-story high-stoop	1,300
WEST END AV., nr. 88th St., 4-story high-stoop	1,800

FURNISHED.

37TH ST., nr. 5th Av., 3-story high-stoop, season	$3,000
41ST ST., nr. 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop, per yr	4,260
46TH ST., nr. 5th Av., 4-story high-stoop, mo.	500

FOUR-STORY HOUSES,
73D ST. AND 85TH ST.,
WEST SIDE,
CLARK ESTATE, 25 WEST 23D ST.

FOR RENT.
The attractive full-width three-story and basement dwelling
No. 44 5TH AV.
Has been thoroughly overhauled; newly plumbed throughout; will be rented at a low figure, with immediate possession.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
(4143) 9 PINE ST.

For Rent, Unfurnished.
51ST ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.
An exceedingly attractive four-story medium-width dwelling, in perfect order, for rent at a reasonable figure.
Permits and particulars of
GEO. R. READ,
(4,127) 9 Pine St.

BALMORAL,
Lenox Av., 113th and 114th Sts., (entire block.)
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.

TO LET—The four-story brownstone dwellings, newly decorated, in perfect order, 1,072, 1,074 Madison Av. and 32 East 84th St.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
5th Av. and 19th St.

1 WEST 39TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Four-story brownstone dwelling, in excellent order; rent, $3,300.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,544 Broadway.

5TH AV., (MURRAY HILL.)—To lease for a term of years, for business or dwelling, a full-size four-story high-stoop house; immediate possession. Apply to SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.
(3229)

WEST 52D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A desirable, medium-width house; moderate rent; immediate possession. FULLER & FROTHINGHAM, 945 Broadway, corner 22d St.

A.—TO RENT—On 39th St., near 7th Av., desirable four-story English basement brick house; possession. SETON & WISSMANN,
(3228) 11 Pine St.

WEST END AV., NEAR 75TH ST.—To rent, unfurnished, a very desirable four-story high-stoop house. Apply to SETON & WISSMANN,
(3224) 11 Pine St.

ATTRACTIVE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT Queen Anne house, 135 East 117th St., one block from "L" station rent; $800. GEO. W. FANNING, 315 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 298, OPPOSITE MORNINGSIDE Park.—Twenty-foot house; twelve large rooms; extension; window shades. PENFIELD, owner, corner 112th St., adjacent.

AT PELHAM MANOR, TWO HOUSES, WITH modern improvements; rents, $600 and $900 per year; will sell. Apply owner, ROBERT C. BLACK, 251 5th Av.

A.—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP DWELLING with extension, unfurnished or partly furnished, in 64th St., near 5th Av., at moderate rental. L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., or 1,181 3d Av.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

"NO. 121 MADISON AV."
AN ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.
An apartment of eight rooms; fully furnished; southern exposure. Apply to
JOHN CLEARY, Manager.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

22 WEST NINTH STREET.

The attention of persons looking for exceptionally desirable flats at moderate cost is called to the two steam-heated family apartments to be let in private apartment house, No. 22 West 9th St., now open to inspection and ready for occupancy Oct. 15. The house has been entirely rebuilt, decorated, and plumbed throughout with best and latest work. Each apartment has 7 rooms, all light, besides bath, and fitted butler's pantry. Gas ranges, separate hot-water supply; basement laundry opening on yard, hall service, and other appointments of taste and convenience. Rents, $1,150 and $1,050. The resident owner desires tenants leasing for a term of years. References required.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB BUILDING
BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
113 West 40th St.,
between Broadway and 6th Av.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Suites of two rooms with bath.
Steam heat, electric and gas light, elevator service, &c., all included in rent.
A few desirable suites still remain unengaged.
For particulars inquire at office of
F. G. BOURNE, Agent, 25 West 23d St.,
or of janitor.

A. ST. LORENZ,
72D ST., BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS.
Family apartment house, with hotel service, recently built, with all modern improvements, electric light, steam heat, &c., high class in all its appointments. Dining room on top floor, with superior table d'hôte. Desirable apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Suites of four to seven rooms, with steam heat, bath, electric light, and service, $600 to $1,200 per annum. RICHARD MEARES.

THE THISTLE,
219-221 West 43d St., near Broadway.
Seven rooms and bathroom; steam heat; hall attendance; rents, $900, $1,000. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,544 Broadway.

NEW AMSTERDAM,
Corner of 75th Street and Amsterdam Av.
ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS TO LET.
Rents from $700 to $1,500, including elevators, steam heat, electric lights, &c. Apply on premises.

"THE BEDFORD,"
Northeast corner of Amsterdam Av. and 82d St.; desirable apartments of seven rooms; private halls; perfect plumbing and ventilation. Apply to janitor, on premises, or to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 LIBERTY ST.

AT 230 WEST 59TH ST., OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK, VERY CHOICE APARTMENTS; ALL LIGHT, ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, &c.; ONLY $1,200. C. K. BILL, 62 LIBERTY ST.

APARTMENTS TO RENT IN THE FIRE-proof building 120 East 34th St.; one on first floor, east side, suitable for doctor. Apply on premises.

CORNER FLAT, 7 ROOMS; MODERN IMprovements; rent, $50. Premises, 59 West 53d St.

120 EAST 34TH ST.—Nine rooms and bath; elevator; electric light; liveried servants. Apply on premises.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable Apartments To Let.

Peabody,
102 and 104 Waverley Place.
Steam heat and elevator, $75 per month.

Irvington and Rockland,
136 to 142 West 16th St.
Steam heated, &c., $50 to $60 per month.

St. Clement,
365 West 23d St.
4 to 9 rooms, $30 to $75 per month.

St. John, Wave Crest, Cedarhurst,
35 to 41 East 50th St.
Steam heat, &c., $50 per month.

Sutherland,
709 Madison Av., corner 63d St.
Steam heat and elevator, $70 to $120 per month.

St. Honore,
1,142 Madison Av., near 84th St.
Steam heat, &c., $60 to $75 per month.

Apply to janitors on premises or to
GERALD R. BROWN,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York.

"WESTMORELAND,"
Southeast corner Union Square and 17th St.
Handsome apartment of eight or ten large rooms overlooking the square; all well lighted and tastefully decorated.
ALSO,
suites of three or four rooms and bath at moderate rates. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

BALMORAL,
LENOX AV., 113th and 114th Sts., entire block.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.
Rents, $40 to $70.

A.—THE LORING.
Boulevard and West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.
Roomy, light, well-ventilated apartments, with steam heat, mirrors, open fireplaces, door service, &c.; reasonable rents; first-class service; immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. Apply on premises or to J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

VERY DESIRABLE CORNER FLAT; DRAWing room, dining room, five bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, and servants' rooms; facing Stuyvesant Square; new plumbing throughout; rent, $1,500. Apply to janitor at 330 East 17th St., or FULLER & FROTHINGHAM, 945 Broadway, corner 22d St.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

THE WESTMINSTER
East 16th St., adjoining Westminster Hotel.
New-York's only apartment house connecting with a hotel. Meals served in apartments or in hotel dining room. The quiet and privacy of home conveniences and independence of a hotel.
Two Handsomely Furnished Suites,
Parlor, four bedrooms, and bath, absolutely fire-proof.
To Lease from October to June.

TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS.
A handsomely-furnished triplex apartment in the NAVARRO BUILDINGS; southern exposure; ready for immediate occupation.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
(4124) 9 PINE ST.

One special apartment to rent in Westminster Hotel, Irving Place and 16th St.; first floor, corner, 5 sunny rooms, with bath and private hall; sumptuously furnished, rugs, divans, &c.; American or European plan.

FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL LET HANDsomely-furnished apartment; unusual chance for any one wishing elegant, refined home. E. MILER, 200 West 57th St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

"SANTA MARGHERITA,"
MADISON AV., NORTHEAST COR. 84TH ST.
Desirable suites, eight rooms and bath; immediate possession; superior arrangement and appointments; elevator; steam heat, kitchen fuel, ice, &c., furnished; rentals, $1,400 upward. Inspection and comparison invited. Open daily until 10 P. M.

HOTEL
San Remo
Central Park West and 75th St,
A few very desirable apartments to rent from September and October; in the most desirable location in the city; no housekeeping; chamber service, heat, light, and all attendance free; meals served on the American plan at very reasonable prices.

PALACIO,
65TH ST. AND PARK AV.
Elegantly-decorated apartments; electric light; steam heat; elevator; first-class in every respect. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT.

143 AND 145 WEST 4TH ST., NEAR WASHington Square.—Three and four rooms, with and without bath.

Brooklyn Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT—A fully-furnished brownstone house on Clinton Av., Brooklyn; four story, steam heated, all improvements; to a private family only; rent $2,000 a year, or $800 a year with the board of two adults. Address OWNER, Box 137 Times.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT—For six months or one year, fully-furnished house (13 rooms) situated in the most desirable part of Montrose, (South Orange,) N. J. For particulars address WM. T. BAIRD, 15 Park Row, New-York City.

To Let for Business Purposes.

JACKSON BUILDING,
UNION SQUARE, N., ADJOINING BROADWAY.
Large lofts; over 4,000 square feet; steam heat; three elevators.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,544 Broadway.

Stores, &c., To Let.

STORE TO LET,
suitable for grocery; rent very moderate; no grocery store in the neighborhood. Apply to Janitor, 21 Bloomfield St.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

AN EDUCATED AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, with small family and moderate means, desires part of a house, unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping purposes, with owner preferred; best references. Address MERRILL, 74 5th Av.

WANTED—A handsomely-furnished second-floor apartment, near 59th St. entrance to Central Park; tenant unexceptionable; no children. Address DION, Box 332 Times, Up Town.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

A.
STIVERS' SUPERIOR STOCK
FINE FALL CARRIAGES
BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS, AND SPORTING TRAPS now on sale and exhibition.
PLEASE drop in and examine before purchasing.
MANUFACTORY and WAREROOMS, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152 East 31st St., between 4th and 3d Avs.

HANDSOME, STYLISH GRAY SADDLE AND driving horse for sale, 5 years old; 15.3 hands; gentle. Inquire MASON STABLES, 10th Av. and 77th St.

For Sale.

A GOLD MINE FOR SALE.—I have a well-developed free-milling-ore gold mine for sale; 800 feet of drifts, tunnels, and stopes on the ledge; no expenses paid for experts and no correspondence solicited; a cash sale; $30,000 required for the controlling interest. This mine will not be for sale later than twenty days from date of advertisement. Sample of the ore can be seen at The New-York Sun office.

WYCKOFF, SEAMAN & BENEDICT'S NO. 2 Remington Typewriters at 15 per cent. discount from regular prices. New machines with covers and boxed for shipment. Sold singly or in lots of five, ten, or fifteen. Address AGENT, Box 358 Times, Up Town.

Business Chances.

CAPITAL WANTED TO ORGANIZE A COMpany, thereby increasing facilities for the manufacture and sale of a staple article, by a firm doing a prosperous business in this city for a number of years; demand for production is unlimited; handsome profit guaranteed. Address STAPLE ARTICLE, Box 329 Times, Up Town.

$15,000.—ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTner wanted; established manufacturing business affording large profits; no dull season; opportunity seldom offered father to start son. GRAHAM, Times.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

LINDO BROS.
Have a choice selection of Diamonds, fine Watches, rich Jewelry, and unique novelties.
Broadway, corner 29th St.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

EARLY STRENGTH IN STOCKS FOLLOWED BY WEAKNESS.

Another Favorable Statement by the Associated Banks—A Gain of Six and a Half Millions in the Reserve — Over Twenty-Four Millions Above Legal Requirements—Clearing House Certificates Retired—Wheat Dull and Easier and Cotton Moderately Active and Firm.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, Sept. 30—P. M.

The stock market was strong at the opening to-day and in a few stocks, notably Chicago. Burlington and Quincy and Chicago Gas, there was a speedy advance. Burlington, which opened at 82⅝, was run up to 83¾, and Chicago Gas, which began the day at 57½, touched 58⅝. Most of the other shares were fractionally better. On this advance there was a good deal of realizing, which prevented any very great gains in prices, and then the traders settled down to a period of quiet, contenting themselves with waiting for the bank statement. The statement met all reasonable expectations, but so soon as the figures were given out the market lost strength and the close was heavy, with most of the active stocks showing a decline for the day.

The trading was fairly active for a half holiday, total transactions falling a trifle below 110,000 shares. There was very little news to influence the market, even Washington rumors being few and far between. Foreign exchange was weaker, but it was oppressed with the normal Saturday dullness. In the money market there was no change of importance, and rates, when they showed any changes at all, varied by only a very narrow margin from the quotations of the day before.

Of the stocks which made gains Chesapeake and Ohio showed an advance of ¾ above Friday's closing; Whisky was up ¾, Edison Electric Illuminating 2, National Cordage preferred, assessment paid, 1; New-York Central ¾, New-York and Northern preferred 2¼—on a report that a stay had been granted in the foreclosure proceedings—Tennessee Coal and Iron, and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, each ¾. Sugar lost ¾, General Electric 1½, Northern Pacific preferred 1, Toledo and Ohio Central 2, and Union Pacific 1. Reading was weaker on stories of fresh litigation and declined 1⅛.

The bank statement showed an increase in reserve of $6,510,550, putting the banks $24,120,500 above the legal requirements. Loans picked up $348,800, specie $2,123,800, legal tenders $6,145,100, and circulation $785,300. There was a marked increase in deposits, which showed the handsome gain of $7,033,400.

The New-York Clearing House Loan Committee canceled certificates for $470,000. The amount outstanding is $24,925,000. In Boston no change was made. The banks of that city have certificates for $4,875,000 outstanding.

Comparatively little was doing in the bond market. Such changes as were made were generally in the direction of higher prices.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34	35	10
American Cotton Oil pf	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¾	69	70	700
*American Sugar Refining	90	90⅛	88¾	89	88⅞	89	14,968
American Sugar Refining pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	86	87½	100
American Telegraph & Cable	83	83	83	83	82	83½	35
*American Tobacco	79½	80	79¼	80	79¾	80	1,494
American Tobacco pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	90	95	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	20¾	21⅛	20½	20½	20½	20⅝	3,170
Baltimore & Ohio	68	68	68	68	67½	69	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	17	16⅛	17	16⅝	16¾	5,470
Chicago Gas	57½	58⅝	57⅛	57⅛	57½	57⅝	7,370
Chicago Gas, div. scrip	1.70	1.25	1.20	1.25	..	..	3,600
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55	55	55	55	55	56	100
Chicago & East. Illinois pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	93¾	100
Chicago & Northwestern	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99	99½	110
Chicago & Northwestern pf	139	139	139	139	138	140	4
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82⅝	83¾	82¼	82½	82½	82¾	4,110
C., C., C. & St. Louis	35½	35½	35	35	35	35¼	958
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	59¾	60⅜	59¾	59¾	59¾	59⅞	4,025
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	64⅞	65⅛	64¼	64⅜	64¼	64½	4,745
Columbus & Hocking Coal	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9	9½	100
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	20¼	20¼	20	20	19½	20	550
Delaware & Hudson	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119½	120¾	110
Delaware, Lackawana & Western	149¼	150	149¼	149½	149¼	149½	1,000
Denver & Rio Grande pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	29	30	20
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	25⅝	27	25¼	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	16,040
Edison Electric Illuminating	96	96	96	96	94	..	120
General Electric	42	42¾	40¾	41¼	40¾	42	5,705
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15	16	30
Laclede Gas	15	15	15	15	15	15½	400
Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	16	15½	16¼	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	67	67	67	67	66½	67½	100
Lake Shore	122⅜	123	122⅜	122¾	122	122¾	1,600
Louisville & Nashville	51⅛	51½	51⅛	51½	51⅝	52	1,300
Manhattan Consolidated	126	126	126	126	125	127	162
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10	11	100
Missouri Pacific	23	24	23	23¼	23⅛	23⅜	2,580
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½	20½	20¾	650
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	25½	25½	25¼	25½	25¼	25⅞	1,120
National Cordage pf., as. paid	55	55	55	55	55	60	117
*National Lead	28	28	27½	27½	27⅝	27¾	690
*National Lead pf	71	71	71	71	71	72½	317
New-York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101	101½	225
New-York & New-England	29½	29⅞	29	29⅝	29½	29¾	5,105
New-York & New-Haven	192½	192½	192½	192½	191½	192½	150
New-York & Northern pf	10½	12¾	12½	10¾	13	15	1,300
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14¼	610
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf	29	29	29	29	28	30	50
New-York, Susq. & Western, new	14	14	14	14	13¾	14½	200
Northern Pacific	7⅜	7⅜	6¾	6¾	6½	6⅞	475
Northern Pacific pf	21¾	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	21	21½	600
Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	14¾	15	475
Oregon S. L. & U. N	8½	8½	8½	8½	..	8½	100
Pacific Mail	15	15¼	15	15	14¾	15¼	1,300
Philadelphia & Reading	17½	17½	16½	16½	16½	16⅝	5,350
Pullman Palace Car Company	168	168	168	168	168	170	106
Rich. & West Point, 2d as paid	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	8½	9½	15
St. Paul & Omaha	34½	34¾	34½	34½	34¼	35	325
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16	16¼	16	16¼	15	16	500
Texas Pacific	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6½	7	5
Toledo & Ohio Central	30	30	30	30	28	32	150
Union Pacific	21¾	21⅞	20⅛	20¾	20¾	20⅞	5,925
Wabash pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	300
Western Union Telegraph	81¾	82⅜	81½	81⅝	81½	81¾	5,054
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	41¼	43	100
Total sales							109,665

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Cot. Oil 8s	109	109	109	109	$1,000
A., T. & S. Fe 4s	73	73	73	73	2,000
At., T. & S. Fe 2d 2½-4s, A	43	43	43	43	10,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st	95½	95½	95½	95½	2,000
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	71	72	71	72	13,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	101	101	101	101	15,000
Ches. & O., R. & A. 2d cn. 4s	70	70	70	70	5,000
Chi. & Erie inc	30	30	30	30	10,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	43	43	43	43	4,000
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	96	96	96	96	18,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	117	117¼	117	117	17,000
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	103	103	102½	102½	15,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	72	72	72	72	1,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	77	77	77	77	3,000
Laclede Gas 1st	77	77	77	77	2,000
L. V. of N. Y. 4½s	95	95	95	95	1,000
Met. Elev. 2d	105½	105½	105½	105½	2,000
N. Y. C. deb. 5s	103	103	103	103	5,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	110	110	110	110	2,000
N. Y., Ont. & W. rfdg. 4s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	5,000
N. Y., O. & W. 5s	106	106	106	106	2,000
North. Pac. 1st, c	106	106	106	106	7,000
North. Pac. 2d, c	89	89	88½	88½	15,000
Nor. Pac. cn. 5s	35	35¾	34¾	35	103,000
Ohio South. 1st	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	10,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	47	47¾	47	47¾	17,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	79½	79½	79½	79½	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	1,000
Read. 2d pf. inc	19¾	20	19¾	20	6,000
Reading gen. 4s	67¾	67¾	67½	67½	4,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r	25	25½	25	25	25,000
Rock Isl. deb. 5s	89⅜	89¾	89⅜	89½	42,000
Rock Island 5s, c	94⅜	94½	94¼	94⅜	40,000
St. P. 1st, H. & D. 5s	100	100	100	100	1,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	4,000
S. A. & A. P. 4s	56	57	56	57	12,000
T. & N. O. cn	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	8,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc	17½	17½	17½	17½	20,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st	103½	103½	103½	103½	5,000
Union Elev. 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
Wabash 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	9,000
Wabash 2d	70½	70¾	70½	70¾	25,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	99½	99½	99½	99½	2,000
West. Union col. tr. 5s	101	101	101	101	7,000
West Shore 4s, c	98	98	98	98	5,000
West Shore 4s, r	97	97	97	97	3,000
Wis. Cent. inc	11	11	11	11	20,000
Total sales					$534,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	135	142	Mobile & O	12	18½
Alb. & Sus	155	..	N., C. & St. L.	58	65
Alton & T. H.	18	30	Nat. Lin. Oil.	17½	19
Am. Coal	80	90	Nat. Starch	6	10
Am. Dist. Tel	..	45	Nat. St. 2d pf.	30	50
Amer. Ex	107	112	New Cent. C.	8	10
At. & Pac	2⅛	2½	N. J. Cent	107½	110
Bruns. Co	4	7	N. Y., C. & St. L	12½	13¾
B., R. & P	25¾	28	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	52	57
B., R. & P. pf.	59	76	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	23	25¼
B., C. R. & N.	40	..	N. Y., S. & W. pf., n	43	44
Canada So	46½	47	Norfolk So	47	..
Canadian Pac	74	76	Nor. & W. pf.	23	24
Central Pac	20	21¾	North Am	5	5¼
Chi. & Alton	135	140	Ohio South	25	30
C., M. & St. P. pf	114	..	Ohio & Miss.	14	..
Clev. & Pitts.	145	..	Ont. Mining	7	9½
Col. Coal & I. Dev	9	10	Oregon Imp.	9	11
Col. F. & L	23	25	Ore. R. & N.	41	47
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Penn. Coal	250	300
C., H. V. & T. pf	60	69	Peo. & East.	4	7
Com. Cable	100	150	Peo., D. & E.	8	8½
Consol. Coal.	25	30	Pitts. & W. pf.	25	30
Con. Gas Co.	127½	129	P., C., C. & St. L	14	15
Den. & R. G.	9½	10½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	49	51½
D. M. & Ft. D.	6½	7½	P., F. W. & C.	146	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	20	40	Quicksilver	1½	2½
*D., S. S. & A.	17½	20	Rens. & Sar.	155	160
E. T., V. & G.	¼	¾	R. & W. P., 1st ins. pd	1¾	2
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf	6	15	R. & W. P. pf., t. r	16	19
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf	1½	4	R., W. & O	105	108
Ev. & T. H	83	87	St. L. South.	95	..
Gt. North. pf.	110	115	St. L. S. W.	4	5
Homestake	10½	14	St. P. & Dul.	24	26
H. & Texas	2¼	3	St. P. & D. pf.	95	100
Ill. Cent. l. l.	93	95	St. P. & O. pf.	104	107
Iowa Cent	7½	8	St. P., M. & M.	102	108
Iowa C. pf	20½	22	So. Cot. Oil	40	50
Kan. & Mich.	..	11½	So. Pacific	17½	18¾
Keok. & D. M.	..	5⅞	Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	75
Lac. Gas. pf	58	62	Tol., A. A. & N. M	8	9
L. E. & St. L.	9	16	U. P., D. & G.	6	6¾
L., N. A. & C.	14½	15	U. S. Ex	50	55
L., N. A. & C., t. r	15	15½	U. S. Rubber.	30	34
L., St. L. & T	4	7	U. S. Rub. pf.	70	80
Man. Beach	4	4½	Wabash	7	7½
Md. Coal pf	50	60	Wells-F. Ex.	130	140
Mich. Cent	91½	92	W. & L. E	13	14
M. & St. L. pf., t. r	28	32	Wis. Central.	5¼	5½
Minn. Iron	..	60			
Mo., K. & T.	11½	12¼			

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	100
Am. Sugar Refs.	89⅜	90⅛	88⅞	89⅛	6,820
Am. Tobacco	79⅝	80	79⅝	80	270
Atch., Top. & S. F.	20⅝	21	20⅛	20⅛	1,620
Balt. & Ohio	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	35¼	35½	35	35	450
Col., H. V. & T.	20	20	20	20	100
Chicago Gas	57⅜	58⅝	57	57⅛	2,240
Ches. & Ohio	16¼	17	16¼	17	600
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	64⅝	65	64⅜	64⅝	1,960
Chi., Bur. & Q.	82⅜	83½	82⅛	82⅜	8,260
Chi., M. & St. P.	60⅜	60⅜	59⅝	59¾	8,550
C., St. P., M. & O.	34⅜	34¾	34½	34½	150
Col. & Hock. Coal	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	100
Distilling & C. F.	25¾	27	25⅝	25¾	5,740
General Electric	41¾	42⅝	40½	41⅛	1,130
Laclede Gas	15	15	15	15	100
Lake Shore	122⅞	123	122⅞	123	150
L. E. & West. pf.	67	67	67	67	100
Louis. & Nash	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	40
Missouri Pacific	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	23¾	150
M. & St. L., t. r	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	200
M. & St. L. pf., t. r.	30½	30½	30½	30½	100
Mo., K. & T. pf	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	400
National Lead	28⅛	28⅛	27½	27½	140
N. Y. & N. E.	29¼	29⅞	29⅛	29¼	1,080
N. Y. & Nor. pf.	10½	11¾	10½	11½	900
North. Pac. pf	22	22	22	22	10
Pacific Mail	15	15¼	15	15	550
Phil. & Read	17⅝	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	1,440
Rich. & W. P	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾	120
Tenn. C. & I	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	100
Union Pacific	21⅞	21⅞	20	20	140
Western Union	81⅝	82¼	81⅛	81½	710
Wabash pf	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	300
Total sales					39,920

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d, A.	43	43	43	43	$7,000
Ches. & O. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s	43	43	43	43	8,000
Chi., B. & Q. cn	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	2,000
Edison El. Ill. 5s	103	103¼	102¾	102¾	7,000
Met. Elev. 2d	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,000
North. Pac. 5s	35⅛	35½	35⅛	35½	17,000
Oregon Imp. 5s	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	5,000
Ont. & W. 5s	106	106	106	106	2,000
Rock Isl. 5s, c	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	3,000
Rock Isl. deb. 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	3,000
R. & W. Pt. 5s	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	10,000
Texas Pacific 2d	16¼	17¾	16¼	17¾	12,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	99½	99½	99½	99½	2,000
Total sales					$81,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bodie	.20	.20	.20	.20	150
La Crosse	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Mexican	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Ophir	.85	.85	.85	.85	100
Total sales					1,350

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement, issued to-day, shows an increase in reserve of $6,510,550. The banks are now $24,120,500 above legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Sept. 23.	Sept. 30.		Differences.
Loans	$392,145,600	$392,494,400	Inc.	$348,800
Specie	78,662,400	80,786,200	Inc.	2,123,800
Legal t'nd'rs.	34,934,300	41,079,400	Inc.	6,145,100
Net deposits.	383,947,000	390,980,400	Inc.	7,033,400
Circulation	13,610,300	14,395,600	Inc.	785,300

The following table shows the surplus reserve on the corresponding date for a series of years:

1892	$4,392,400	1889	$935,000
1891	3,102,750	1888	14,757,175
1890	11,511,200	1887	9,017,100

THE MONEY MARKET.

The nominal rate for call loans was 2 ℔ cent.

Time money was inactive, the maximum rate being 6 ℔ cent., with a broker's commission.

Not much was doing in mercantile paper. Rates were unchanged, with 7½ ℔ cent. for the best paper.

Call money in London was quoted at 2½@2¾ ℔ cent., short and three months' bills at 1⅝ ℔ cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day were $71,547,605; balances $3,461,608. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $489,440.

The New-York Clearing House canceled $470,000 in loan certificates. In Boston none was canceled. Amounts Outstanding—New-York, $29,640,000; Boston, $8,030,000.

The foreign exchange market was weaker with the usual Saturday dullness.

SILVER STATISTICS.

There were no quotations for silver bullion certificates.

Bar silver sold at 34½d ℔ ounce in London.

The New-York price for bars was 74c. Mexican dollars sold at 58¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver on hand, 165,162 ounces; certificates outstanding, 164.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco	1	New-York Central	¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	¾	N. Y. & Northern pf.	2¼
Dis. & C. Feeding	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Edison Elec. Ill.	2	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	¾
Nat. Cord. pf., as. paid	1		

DECLINED.

American Sugar Ref.	¾	Phil. & Reading	1⅛
General Electric	1½	Toledo & Ohio C.	2
Northern Pacific pf	1	Union Pacific	1
Or. S. L. & U. N.	1½		

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was dull, but firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	2	Ohio Southern 1st	1
Chicago & N. P. 1st	1	Oregon Imp. cn. 5s	1
Chi., Bur. & Q. deb. 5s	2	San A. & Ar. Pas. 4s	1
Iron Mountain 5s	1	West. Un. col. t. r. 5s	1
Kan. & Tex. 4s	1	Wisconsin Central inc	2

DECLINED.

Phil. & Reading gen....1.

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	98	....	Cur. 6s, 1896	104	....
4s, r	110	111	Cur. 6s, 1897	106	....
4s, c	111	112	Cur. 6s, 1898	109	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	102	....	Cur. 6s, 1899	111	....

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Illinois Central, year ending June 30, shows:

	1893.	Increase.
Gross	$20,095,190	$803,430
Op. expenses and taxes	14,283,934	213,914
Net	5,811,256	589,516
Other income	1,551,826	577,054
Total income	7,363,082	1,166,570
Fixed charges	4,509,089	676,985
Balance	2,853,993	590,585
Dividends	2,500,000	250,000
Surplus	353,993	340,585

The Canadian Pacific for August reports: Gross, $1,873,626; operating expenses, $1,138,890; net $734,736—an increase of $5,748; Jan. 1 to Aug. 31: Gross, $13,196,890; operating expenses, $8,701,947; net, $4,494,943; aggregate net deposits to the end of August decreased $238,473.

The Norfolk and Western statement of earnings for August shows: Gross, $819,498; operating expenses, $532,622; net earnings, $286,876, a decrease in net of $33,119, and from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, gross, $6,698,834; increase, $380,231; net, $1,791,156; decrease, $31,819.

The annual report of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford for year ending June 30 shows: Gross, $18,113,474; operating expenses, $12,405,934; net, $5,707,540; other income, $210,013; total income, $5,917,553; taxes, $845,858; interest and all liabilities, $2,919,554; balance applicable to dividends, $2,097,998; dividends paid, $2,945,535; surplus, $52,463.

The Chicago, Burlington and Northern for August reports: Gross earnings, $169,305; decrease, 61,158; net, $66,685; decrease, $40,070. Since Jan. 1: Gross, $1,521,443; increase, $168,555; net, $515,124; increase, $78,768.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Fourth National	190¼	Pacific	170
Greenwich	160	Park	265
Impor's & Traders'	550	People's	170
Merchants'	140	Phenix	110
Merchants' Ex	125	Republic	150
Metropolitan	3	Seaboard National	173
Metropolis	450	Second National	300
Nassau	165	Seventh National	125
New-York	220	Shoe & Leather	105
Nineteenth Ward	140	State of New-York	108
Nat. Bank of N. A.	150	Western National	190
Oriental	200		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	45	50
American Surety	160	190
*American Type Founders' pf	..	80
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1893	100	104
†Atlantic Trust	249	255
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	..	100
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	93	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	161	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	99½	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	85	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	99	..
Broadway Surface 2d	89	..
Brooklyn Elevated	19¼	20½
Brooklyn Traction	17½	20
Brooklyn Traction pf	67	73
California Pacific stock	6	9
Central & South American Telegraph	90	..
Central Cross-Town	145	..
Central Park, North & East River	129	..
Central R. R. & Banking of Ga. 1st 7s	100½	104
Central Trust	900	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	..	75
Celluloid	..	86
Consolidated Electric Storage	1	3
Continental Trust	150	..
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	..	125
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ℔ cent. L. S.)	82	86
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	25	45
Equitable Gas, New-York	167	175
Equitable Gas 1st 6s of New-York	102½	..
†Eighth Avenue	220	..
Farmers' Loan and Trust	..	710
42d St., Manhattan. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	68
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	107	..
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	..	60
Gold & Stock Telegraph	97	102
†Georgia Pacific 1st	89	92
Georgia Pacific 2d	33	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	..	109½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	76	82
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	98½	100¾
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	88	94
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	90	..
Iron Steamboat	..	12
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Journeay & Burnham	57	68
Journeay & Burnham pf	92	97
Kings County Elevated	..	11½
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	38
Long Island Traction	22¼	22¾
Lorillard pf. stock	97	102
Mutual Gas, New-York	140	..
†Manhattan Elevated 4 ℔ cent. scrip	85	90
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	14
Metropolitan West Side 5s	74	77
Mexican National Construction pf	..	12
New-Jersey and New-York Railroad	1	..
North Shore Traction	17	18½
National Union Bank	200	220
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	15	..
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	102	107
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	188	..
New-York, N. H. & H. cn. deb. 4s, (25 ℔ cent. paid)	48	51
Natural Gas Trust	113½	..
New-York Guaranty & Idemnity	300	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	83	88
Northwestern Telegraph	100½	..
†New-York Biscuit	29	32
†New-York Loan & Improvement	45	50
New-York Life Ins. & Trust	..	655
New-York Security & Trust	200	230
Old Dominion Steamship	..	80
Oregon Pacific Railroad 1st	..	5
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	178	185
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Pennsylvania Coal	260	280
Postal Telegraph & Cable	47	57
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	91
*Standard Oil Trust	139	141
Standard Gas	..	34
Standard Gas pf	60	70
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	..
†Second Avenue Railroad	110	125
†State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	56	..
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Southern National Bank	..	99
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
Third Avenue Railroad	138	142
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M. 1st cn. 5s	30	50
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	18
Thurber-Whyland pf	25	..
Trenton Potteries pf	..	76
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	100	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	147	155
United States Mortgage	165	180
Union Ferry	..	54
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	90	96
Union Railway stock ("Huckleberry")	130	..
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	99	..
Union Elevated 2d	40	45
Union Trust	..	710
United States Trust	..	810
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	89	101
Wagner Palace Car	109½	..
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	48
Winona & Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $6,243,533, of which $1,515,548 was in dry goods and the rest in general merchandise. Imports of specie were $523,571. Exports of specie were $789,850.

The imports of general merchandise included the following: Argols, $14,662; bananas, $$25,786; books, $34,069; champagne, $42,109; cheese, $25,612; chinaware, $83,411; coffee, $970,883; earthenware, $32,973; fish, $29,994; furs, $65,747; gum camphor, $36,770; gum kowrie, $39,271; glassware, $13,682; hemp, $193,552; hides, dressed, $39,674; hides, undressed, $108,011; iron bars, $25,411; india rubber, $202,410; iodine, $26,150; lemons, $37,078; metal goods, $51,267; oil cocoanut, $86,117; paper stock, $56,246; precious stones, $48,761; soda nitrate, $99,536; steel, $47,394; sugar, $888,519; tea, $69,559; tobacco, $54,249; toys, $41,327; tin plates, $62,142; vanilla beans, $36,899; watches, $22,053; wines, $13,108; wool, $82,603.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Lake Shore, 2½, to 125; St. Paul, ⅞, to 61½; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅞, to 22⅜; Reading, ¾, to 9; Atchison, ⅝, to 21⅛; Union Pacific, ½, to 22⅝; Wabash preferred, ½, to 16; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 77; Ontario and Western, ⅜, to 15⅛; Illinois Central, ¼, to 95¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 52⅝, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 11⅞. Erie sold at 14½. British consols were quoted at 98 for money and 98 1-16 for account.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Wheat Very Dull and Easier—Cotton Moderately Active and Firm.

Wheat was ½c lower on some deliveries, with trading very slow and the cable easier.

Corn advanced ⅛c on local covering, but business was very dull.

Cotton was moderately active on local covering and closed firm at 6@8 points advance.

Coffee was very dull and unchanged to 15 points higher.

THE BOSTON MARKETS.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The market opened steady and became quite active. New-England was the feature, selling at 30; West End Street Railroad lost ¾. Toward the close there was considerable realizing, but closings were fairly steady and firm. At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 4 and 3½ ℔ cent. There were also unconfirmed reports of loans at 3 ℔ cent. Most of the loans, however, were at 4 ℔ cent., and many of the richer banks preferred to carry home their balances rather than break the 4 ℔ cent. rate. New-York funds were in better demand and sold at 12½c. and 10c. discount for cash, and 10c. premium for check.

In the outside market there is really little change to note. Money on call is very easy on unquestioned collateral and the choicest corporation paper finds a ready market, but there is still a disinclination among the banks to invest heavily in business paper. As a consequence, there is a wide margin between rates on the very choice and the ordinarily choice names. ~~Rates are: Business~~ paper 7@8 ℔ cent.; corporation loans, 5½@6 ℔ cent.; collateral loans, 6@7 ℔ cent.; call loans, 4@6 ℔ cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day were $10,316,026, as against $18,642,584 for the same day last year; balances to-day, $1,425,638; corresponding day last year, $1,780,506. Exchanges for the week were $65,516,814; for the corresponding week last year, $90,869,381; balances for the week, $8,923,079; corresponding week last year, $10,791,944; exchanges for the month were, $288,162,539; corresponding month last year, $379,977,540; balances for the month, $34,005,275; corresponding month last year, $43,882,740.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	20½	20⅝	N. Y. & N. E. pf	69	70½
At. & Pac	2⅛	2⅜	N. E. Tel	50	..
At. Min	9	9½	Old Colony	170	..
Bay State G.	8½	9	Ore. S. L	8	9
Bost. & Alb	199¾	200½	Osceola Min.	26	27
Bost. & Low.		179	Pull. Pal. C.	167	169
Bost. & Me.	152	..	Quincy Min.	103	..
Bost & Prov.	250	..	Tam. Min	138	..
B. & M. Min.	21⅜	21½	Gen. Elec	41	41½
Boston Land.	3½	..	Gen. Elec pf.	65	73
Bell Tel	184	187	West. Elec	20	21
B. & B. Min.	7¼	8	W. Elec. pf	..	39
C., B. & Q	82⅜	82½	Wis. Cent	5¼	5¾
Cal. & Hecla	280	285	Water Power	1¼	..
Cent. Mass	14	..	W. End Land	13¼	..
Cleve. & Can.	½	..	W. E. St. Ry.	55	55½
Cent'l Min	2	..	Atchison 4s	71	..
Domin. Coal.	18½	19	C., B. & N. 5s	..	100
Erie Tel	40½	..	C., B. & Nor. 2d 6s	90	95
Frank. Min	..	10¼	C., B. & Nor. deb. 6s	92	97
F. & P. M. pf.	..	48	Mex. Cent. 4s	50¾	..
Fitchburg	..	15	M. C. 1st inc.	10½	12
Fitchburg pf.	78	..	M. C. 2d inc.	..	8
F. B. Land	..	3½	N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	99	99⅞
F. W. El. Co.	4¼	4¾	Wis. Cent. 5s	..	69
Kear. Cop	6	..			
Lam. S. S	16	17			
Mex. Cent	7½	..			
N. Y. & N. E.	29¼	29½			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The market has been quiet, with a reaction after the opening in Traction stocks. Philadelphia opened at 70 and declined to 68, with 67½ the best bid at the close. The general impression appeared to be that 56,000 shares of new stock are likely to depress the market for the old. Metropolitan sold at 92 and closed at 90. New-York was a considerable buyer in the week, and the market readily responds to any purchase. Certain weak holders have been shaken out in the recent decline, and the stock is believed to have lodged in strong hands in New-York. There are orders to buy Baltimore, but very little is offered. The company is paying for part of its construction out of net earnings, and insiders say that it will be in a position to pay dividends about the first of the year. United Gas sold at 57 on investment purchases. Lehigh Valley and Reading were dull. The latter was sold yesterday afternoon by the same house which was a larger purchaser in the morning, taking about 10,000 shares. The New-York General Mortgage and Income Bondholders' Committees are here to-day, holding a meeting with the receivers. There has been realizing on the recent advance in Chicago stocks.

Money is growing distinctly easier on call, although as yet it is very limited on time. Banks are retiring their Clearing House certificates, and a very considerable proportion of their exchanges is being paid in gold. New-York exchange is offered at ¼. Total sales of stocks to-day were 8,103 shares, of which 2,799 were in Reading, and 1,000 in St. Paul.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Trac	17¼	17½	N. Pac. pf	21	21½
H. & B. T	..	35	Pennsylva'ia	50¼	50½
H. & B. T. pf.	..	49	Peo. Trac. 5s.	102	103
Ins. Co. N. A.	18¼	18½	Peo. Trac	13½	14
Lehigh Nav.	..	49½	Phil. Trac	67½	68
Lehigh V	32½	33	Phil. & Erie	25	26
Met. Trac	90	..	Reading	8¼	8 5-16
Minehill	65	66	Rochester Ry	..	55
N. J. Con. 5s	71	72	U. Co.'s N. J.	222	223
Newark P. 5s	82	83	Un. Gas. Imp.	56	57½
North. Cent.	..	68	W. N. Y. & P.	4	4⅜
North. Pac	6¾	6⅞			

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—On the Stock Exchange to-day West Chicago sold at 132@130, North Chicago at 208, Lake Street Elevated at 23½. Money, 7 ℔ cent. Bank clearings, $13,415,894. New-York exchange, 75c premium.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—On and after Oct. 2 the following coupons will be paid by the Knickerbocker Trust Company: Chest Creek Land and Improvement Company, Chillicothe Water and Light Company; Columbia Typewriter Manufacturing Company, Corning (N. Y.) City Hall bonds, Indiana Water and Light Company, Oswego Street Railway Company.

—Coupons due Oct. 1 and the principal of bonds due on that date issued by the Railroad Equipment Company will be paid by Post, Martin & Co., 45 Wall Street, New-York, and E. W. Clark & Co., 139 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

—Frank K. Hunter, Herman Clarke, and Leonard Jacob, Jr., have formed a copartnership under the title of Hunter, Clarke & Jacob for the transaction of general banking and brokerage business.

—A dividend of 1¾ ℔ cent. on the stock of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will be paid Oct. 20. Books close Oct. 4 and reopen Oct. 21.

—Coupons of the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon 6s, due Oct. 1, will be paid by the Third National Bank, New-York.

—Coupons of the Binghamton Street Railway first 5s are payable at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Treasury Department yesterday purchased 432,000 ounces of silver at its counter offer of 74.50c an ounce. This makes the total purchases for the month 2,746,405 ounces, in addition to which the "local" for the present week, not yet received, will have to be added. Usually they are very light.

The Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The debt statement to be issued Monday will show a decrease in the cash available for the reduction of the public debt during the month of September of about $750,000.

Registry of Foreigners in France.

In answer to the inquiries made by many of our readers concerning the new decree of the registration of foreigners residing in France, we would not fail to repeat that all foreigners (employes as well as employers) following a profession, trade, or industry living in the Department of the Seine, likewise those who already signed a similar declaration in October, 1888, are obliged to present themselves between now and the 10th of October at the Prefecture of Police, 36 Quai des Orfevres, with papers establishing their identity and their place of residence, for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of registration.

Non-compliance will render them liable to a fine varying from 50f. to 200f. The foregoing, of course, does not apply to tourists and temporary visitors.—American Register.

Insurance.

NEDERLAND
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LD.)
ESTABLISHED IN 1858, IN AMSTERDAM, (Holland.)

Assets to Liabilities, on Jan. 1, 1893, 159 Per Cent.

Legal reserve figured at the rate of 3 per cent. interest, which practically means that each policy with this company is guaranteed by a reserve much higher than with any other company.

Unprecedented Inducements to the Insurable Public.

AGENTS WANTED.

U. S. BRANCH OFFICE,
874 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

General Manager, LOUIS I. DUBOURCQ, LL. D., former Manager of the Nederland in Amsterdam.

Board of Trustees in the United States:

HENRY AMY,
Of Messrs. H. Amy & Co., Bankers.
AMOS T. FRENCH,
Second Vice President of the Manhattan Trust Co.
JOHN D. KEILEY, JR.,
Merchant.
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
Of Messrs. Whitehead, Dexter & Osborn, Counselors at Law.

Counsel: STRONG & CADWALADER.
Medical Director: LANDON CARTER GRAY, M. D.

Board of Directors in Amsterdam:

R. W. J. C. VANDEN WALL BAKE,
Member of Municipal Council of Amsterdam.
J. H. VAN EEGHEN,
Of Messrs. H. Oyens & Zonen, Bankers.
J. TER MEULEN, JR.,
Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce.
P. A. L. VAN OGTROP,
President of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.
J. R. M. STEINS BISSCHOP,
Merchant.
BARON G. A. TINDAL,
Lord in Waiting to H. M. the Queen.
D. POLAK DANIELS, LL. D.,
Member of Municipal Council of The Hague and the County Council of Zuid Holland.
M. M. DE MONCHY,
Merchant and President of the Chamber of Commerce of Rotterdam.
J. L. WOLTERBEEK, LL. D.,
General Manager of the Company in Amsterdam.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS are payable at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., on and after Oct. 1, 1893:

Austin City Water Co., 2d Mtge.
Burlington and Missouri River R. R. Co.
Cayadutta Electric R. R. Co.
Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. Co.
Chippewa Falls Water Works Co.
City of Victoria, Texas.
City Water Co. of Kearney, Neb., 1st Mtge.
Cornell Steamboat Co.
Council Bluffs City Water Co.
Evansville and Terre Haute R. R. Co., Mt. Vernon, Sullivan Co., Coal and 1st General Mortgage.
Eufaula Water Co.
Elmira Water Co.
Fort Plain Water Works.
Hastings Gas Light Co.
Iowa Water Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R.R. Co.
Jefferson City, Mo., Water Works Co.
Keokuk Water Co. Consolidated Mtge.
Marinette City Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Menominie Water Co.
Mobile and Ohio R. R. Extension.
Mobile and Ohio R. R. Car Trust.
Newark, Ohio, Water Works Co.
New Philadelphia Water Works Co. 1st Mtge.
New-York Anderson Pressed Brick Co.
Ocala Water Works Co.
Oregon Improvement Co. Consolidated 5 per cent. Mtge.
Pelham Park R. R. Co.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R'y Co. 4½ per cent., Series A and B.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal R'y Co.
St. Paul City R'y Co.
San Antonio Gas Co.
Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club.
West Virginia & Pittsburg R. R. Co.
OCT. 2, 1893.
Hornellsville Water Co.
OCT. 15, 1893.
Baraboo Water Works Co.
Escanaba Water Works Co.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 FIFTH AV.
Branch Office, 18 Wall St.

The following coupons are payable at our offices on and after Oct. 2, 1893:

Chest Creek Land and Improvement Co.
Chillicothe Water and Light Co.
Columbia Type Writer Manufacturing Co.
Corning, N. Y., City Hall Bonds.
Indiana Water and Light Co.
Oswego Street Railway Co.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND PERKINS HORSESHOE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾ per cent.) was declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, and Two and One half Per Cent. (2½ per cent.) on the General (Common) Stock, both payable on the 14th day of October next to Shareholders of record Oct. 2.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the Office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Oct. 2, and will reopen on Oct. 10, at 9 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES R. STARK, Treasurer.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15, 1893.

SLOSS IRON AND STEEL CO.,
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 20, 1893.

The coupons due Oct. 1, 1893, on the general mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Co. of New-York. Also, at the same time and place, 2 per cent. interest will be paid on such of the consolidated mortgage bonds of this company as have not been converted upon presentation of Coupon No. 4, payment of which will be stamped upon said coupon and the same returned to the owner.

W. L. SIMS, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-York, Sept. 22, 1893.

91ST DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after Oct. 2, to which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1893.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Oct. 6 prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

ALL COUPONS DUE 1ST PROX. AND THE principal of all bonds due on that date, issued by THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY, and secured by rolling stock furnished railroads under car-trust form, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of POST, MARTIN & CO., No. 45 Wall St., New-York, and E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 139 South 4th St., Philadelphia.

SEPT. 30, 1893. H. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, 1893, OF THE MARQUETTE, HOUGHTON AND ONTONAGON RAILROAD COMPANY SIX PER CENT. Mortgage bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the Third National Bank, No. 26 Nassau St., New-York.

GEORGE H. CHURCH,
Assistant Treasurer,
Duluth, So. Sh. and Atlantic R'y Co.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1893.

Coupons of the SIX PER CENT. CONSOLS of this company due Oct. 1, 1893, will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 15 Nassau St., New-York.

J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE OCT. 1 OF THE DEbentures of the Middlesex Banking Company will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic. Guaranteed notes maturing Oct. 1 will be paid at the offices of the company, Middletown, Conn.

SEE NOTICE UNDER FOR SALE OF WYCkoff, Seamans & Benedict's New No. 2 Remington Typewriters at 15 per cent. discount from regular prices.

Elections.

OFFICE OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1893.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company in Denver, Col., on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the seventeenth of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Oct. 2, 1893, until the morning of Oct. 23, 1893.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 30, 1893.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the name of

HUNTER, CLARKE & JACOB

for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business, with offices at No. 51 Exchange Place.

FRANK K. HUNTER,
HERMAN CLARKE,
LEONARD JACOB, Jr.

Financial.

Wanted.

Wagner Palace Car Co.
N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford Deb. 4s.
Union Railway Co. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry.)
Thurber-Wyland Pfd. Stock.
B'way & 7th Ave. R. R. 1sts.
Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
B'way Surface R. R. 1sts.
Second Ave. R. R. 1sts.
Metropolitan West Side (Chicago) 1sts.
National Union Bank Stock.
Central & South American Telegraph Co.
Detroit, Hillsdale & So. Western R. R. Co.

For Sale.

Union Trust Co.
Southern National Bank.
Bank of America.
Third Ave. R. R. Co.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 6s.
N. Y. & New-Jersey Telephone Stock.
Herring-Hall-Marvin Pfd. Stock.
Celluloid Co. Stock.
American Bank Note Co. Stock.
North Shore Traction Co. Stock.

TOBEY & KIRK,
8 BROAD ST.

TRADERS

in the Stock Exchange live high, seldom fail, and die rich. Our letter, telling how they do it, has been read with great interest; you had better send for one. We will issue a special set of rules for this method Monday.

BONDS.

Do you know that a paper is issued every afternoon which gives the name, date of maturity, interest, amount of total issue, last price, present bid and offer, and rate of income of almost every bond on the list? And we are sure you will think it ahead of the private lists issued and advertised by those who want to sell.

SUGAR.

It is a good time to send for our "special" on sugar.

WESTERN UNION

we do not think is worth 50 and we would advise every investor to sell out. Send for "special" on W. U.

MARKET LETTERS

are issued by us daily. We will be pleased to send specimens to applicants for a few days, but can only continue them regularly to customers; to send to all on our list of over 4,000 names would cost twenty-five thousand dollars per annum for postage alone. The accuracy of our letter since its first issue two years ago has surprised all readers and surpassed our expectations.

Leaders must buy stocks in the open market to advance prices, or sell to depress them—there is no other way. Our success is no secret; we find out true values and what it will pay "insiders" to do, then when we catch them at it we write our letter. Come in and see us or write for circular.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 31 and 33 Broadway

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI
First Mortgage Carondelet Branch Bonds.

The above bonds, amounting to $245,000, mature Oct. 1, 1893. The Missouri Pacific Railway Company has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum until Oct. 1, 1938, the present security and lien to remain in force, principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in United States gold coin. The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Vermilye & Co. of New-York to purchase the bonds at maturity at par and extend the same on their account. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extension may notify Messrs. Vermilye & Co. at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, on and after Sept. 15, 1893, to have the contract of extension and the new coupon sheets attached. Messrs. Vermilye & Co. reserve the right without notice to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to purchase the above bonds at par, and accrued interest to maturity.

VERMILYE & CO.,
16 and 18 Nassau St.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1893.

HAVEN & STOUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York,
Allow Interest at the rate of four per cent per annum on deposits subject to check.
Buy and Sell Railroad Stocks and Bonds on Margin or for Cash at 1-16th per cent Commission.
Members of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange.

BANKERS' LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, 40 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
RESOLUTION OF DIRECTORS.

Resolved, That dividends are hereby declared for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1893, payable or to be credited Oct. 2, 1893, on the average book value of the shares of the company in the following classes during the said quarter, viz.:

Classes A, D, and E, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum.

Class B, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

These dividends will be payable to the holders of stock as they appear on the books of this company at this date, Sept. 29.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this company will be closed from this date until the fifth day of October, 1893.

Coupons for dividends will be paid Oct. 2, 1893, at the Continental Trust Company, New-York.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS, President.
J. T. BALDWIN, Treasurer.

Chicago
and Cincinnati
SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
24 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
71 WEST 3D ST., CINCINNATI.
239 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

INVESTMENTS.
HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
UNION TRUST CO. BLDG., 80 BROADWAY.

FRED H. SMITH,
Stock and Bond Broker,
No. 8 Broad St.
MARGIN ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY.
1-16 COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on balances. Market letter on application. Correspondence invited.

JOHN ZORN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
58, 60, 62 Broadway,
21, 23, 25 New St.
Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Margin or Investment.
Correspondence Solicited.

UNION R'WAY CO.'S STOCK OF N. Y.
(HUCKLEBERRY ROAD)
Dealt in by
G. W. DOUGHERTY & CO.
10 WALL ST.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members of the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
35 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.

LONG ISLAND TRACTION,
BROOKLYN TRACTION,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS,
56 BROADWAY,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.

A.—A.—ESTABLISHED 1878.—A.—A.
H. C. FRIEDMAN,
58 and 60 Broadway, N. Y., Banker and Broker, executes orders in lots of 20 shares and upward on 3 per cent. margin. Send for my book, gratuitously, showing how speculation is carried on. My daily and weekly stock letter mailed free on application. Long-distance telephone, 3,315 Cortlandt.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Syndicate forming for development of large property near New-York and convenient to railroad offers capitalists a peculiarily favorable opportunity for ground-floor investment. Principals only. PROMPT ACTION, Box 195 Times.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLlowing list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City — 52 Wall Street
Chemical National — 270 Broadway
GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street
National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.
MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway
National Bank of the Republic — Wall Street and Broadway
Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET
The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets
National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway
Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street
Central National — 322 Broadway
Chase National — 15 Nassau Street
Fifth Avenue — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street
Lincoln National — 34 East 42d Street
Seaboard National — 18 Broadway
Eleventh Ward Bank — 147 Avenue D
Fourteenth Street Bank — 3 East Fourteenth Street
Hide and Leather National — 88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street
Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street
NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway
New-York Security & Trust Co. — 46 Wall Street
THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

Financial.

KNICKERBOCKER
TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
Branch Office, 18 Wall St. and 3 Nassau St.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS........$1,000,000.
JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

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Interest allowed on deposits. Checks pass through Clearing House same as those on City Banks.

Acts as Executor or Administrator of Estates and as Guardian, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, railroads, and corporations.

UPWARD MOVEMENT RESUMED.

The upward movement of stocks is again in progress. Present low prices hedge the operator around with ample security, and offer an assurance of profits only obtainable at long intervals. STOCKS, BONDS, AND WHEAT ARE BEING BOUGHT BY SHREWD DEALERS WHO ANTICIPATE LARGE PROFITS.

For a careful selection of Stocks and Bonds write or call for our Stock and Bond circulars, also our special Wheat circular, and our 100-PAGE "MANUAL," giving highest and lowest prices for ten years. ALL ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE. Benefit of twenty years' experience in Stock Exchange transactions given when advice is requested. Margins 3 to 5 per cent., commission 1-16. BANK REFERENCE FURNISHED.

HAIGHT & FREESE,
Bankers and Brokers, 53 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES BOYS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
50 and 52 Exchange Place,
Rooms 18, 19, 20, and 21,

buy and sell stocks and bonds, grain and provisions cotton and coffee, for cash or on margin. Private wires. Market letter mailed free on application.

Unlisted securities and trust company stocks a specialty.

Commercial paper, city and country notes dealt in.

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., July 20, 1893.

OWNERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI River Bridge Company are hereby notified that the United States Trust Co. of New-York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 43, 144, 286, 364, 494, 599, and 621; to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of sinking fund payment due Oct. 1, 1893.

Said bonds will be redeemed at the banking office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine St., New-York City.

Interest on bonds designated as above will cease Oct. 1, 1893.

CHARLES H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

WM. J. BROADWELL,
Banker and Broker,
80 BROADWAY.
Choice Municipal and Street Railway Bonds.
Commercial paper bought and sold.
Large loans negotiated.

W. B. SANGTON,
STOCK BROKER,
52 BROADWAY.
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
Orders in stocks and bonds executed for cash or on margin.

THIRD AVENUE R. R. STOCK,
EIGHTH AVENUE R. R. STOCK,
METROPOLITAN TRACTION,
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
24 BROAD ST.,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD
Receivers' Certificates
Bought and sold by
EDMUND & CHAS. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU ST.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 Wall Street, New York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world. Also Traveling Credits for use in this country, Mexico, and the West Indies.

ALL AMOUNTS OF MONEY TO LOAN ON residence and business property.
E. C. STERLING, 96 Broadway.

Meetings.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close Oct. 5, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 26, 1893.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 1893.

"CAMMEYER"

Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit.

310 to 318 Sixth Avenue,

CORNER 20TH STREET,

FORMERLY OF 6TH AV., COR. 12TH ST.

ON MONDAY, OCT. 2,

I WILL OPEN MY NEW ESTABLISHMENT, AND OFFER FOR THIS WEEK NEW AND REGULAR LINES OF

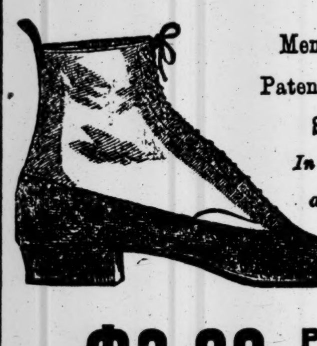
CALF PATENT-LEATHER SHOES,

For Men and Women,

Made in the Latest Fashionable Styles, Highest Grade of Workmanship and Finish, at a Price that Will Surprise Everybody by Their Remarkable Low Figure.

Ladies' Calf Patent-Leather Button Boots, *In all widths and sizes,*

$2.50 PER PAIR.



Men's Calf Patent-Leather Shoes, *In all widths and sizes,*

$3.00 PER PAIR.

These Shoes are equal to any $5 Patent-Leather Shoes in the market and were purposely made to offer as a Special Inducement for Opening Week.

I intend to continue offering bona-fide Bargains every week. Each article advertised is warranted as represented.

I have no agencies or branch stores. My Shoes cannot be purchased of any other dealer.

NOW OPEN AT THE NEW STORE,

310 to 318 Sixth Avenue,

CORNER 20TH STREET.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

FORMERLY OF 6TH AV. AND 12TH ST.

WEEKS APPEALS TO SYMPATHY

HE TRIES TO WORK UP FEELING IN COSTA RICA IN HIS FAVOR.

An Attempt by the Embezzler and His Counsel to Show that His Extradition Would Be a Despotic Act—A Plea that He Has Not Committed Any Pecuniary Theft—Consul Williams Will Overthrow All Such Assumptions—A Letter from the Accused Man.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 18.—At the request of Francis H. Weeks the correspondent of The New-York Times called upon him to-day. He was found comfortably provided for in a suite of rooms adjoining the Governor's parlor in the Municipal Palace. During the progress of the interview President Rodniguez was watching from a balcony the weekly drill of his soldiers. Now and then he glanced curiously at his prisoner, who was to be seen through one of the windows.

The result of the interview with Weeks will be cabled to The Times. Weeks asks that in addition the statement inclosed with this letter be published in The Times. It does not differ materially from the interview to be sent by cable.

Weeks declines to make any assertion in his own defense that he says cannot be substantiated by proofs in the possession of his assignee.

He denies having appropriated any money before leaving New-York. His lawyer says Weeks is traveling on funds supplied by his family. Weeks calls attention to the fact that his assignment was without preferences, when he might have protected those nearest to him. He declares that he left New-York to avoid persecution and, if possible, to re-establish himself in business, with the view of ultimately refunding his shortage. His liabilities, he asserts, are much below the published schedules, in which many sums have been duplicated and much exaggerated. His Wisconsin assets, he says, have been omitted entirely.

As already cabled to The Times, Weeks assumed the name of Watson, and sailed from New-York for Spanish America by the Companía Trasatlantica steamer via Cuba. He says his trunks were not shipped to Plattsburg. In fact, he and his wife were much worried over their delay in reaching the steamer and they feared they would have to leave them behind.

He assumed his real name on arrival in Cartagena. His first intention was to go to Bogota, but he altered his plans after finding that the journey was so difficult. At Cartagena he called at the Consulate and made no effort to conceal his identity.

At Panama he also had relations with the Consul. He states that his sole reason for coming here was to seek a cool and healthy climate. He says he has had no communications from his friends as to the definite conditions of his affairs, and for that reason he does not attempt to analyze the charges against him.

From conversation with Weeks's lawyer the inference is that his plea will be that, while he has transgressed the laws of the State of New-York in investing trust funds in another State, he has not committed any pecuniary theft, in that the funds were invested in a bona-fide enterprise. He therefore assumes that the crime is only punishable in the local interpretation of the responsibility and duty of a trustee, and not on the broad principles of universal law. His argument rests on the assumption that Weeks appropriated no funds of others and that he acted to the best of his ability in the interest of his clients, and his failure was through force of circumstances and not wrong intent.

Consul Williams is a lawyer, and declares he has abundant authority upon which he can overthrow these assumptions. He is hard at work on the case, and will be prepared to render every assistance possible to Mr. Baker. Mr. Williams is quietly at work stirring up a sentiment in favor of extradition. His brother-Consuls, most of whom are Spanish-Americans, are busy at work influencing the natives.

Don Mauro Fernandez, who is Weeks's lawyer, is not idle in respect to public opinion either, and is working to create sympathy. He insinuates that the act of the Government is despotic. If to Weeks should be allowed the right of habeas corpus he would be almost sure to get off.

The New-York World is continually publishing false and damaging news from this country, and for that reason The Times was asked to correct the statement that $30,000 has been forced from Weeks.

WEEKS MAKES A STATEMENT.

Certain Facts Which He Says Have Been Exaggerated.

The following is the statement written by Francis H. Weeks for publication in The Times:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have received clippings from The New-York Times of Aug. 14 and intervening dates to Aug. 21 in relation to me, and as these articles contain many statements which are incorrect, I avail myself of the same medium to contradict some of them.

The assignments made by me both in New-York and Wisconsin were without preferences and transferred all my property, both real and personal, to the assignees, without reservation, and it is untrue that I brought away with me any sum of money or property or that I have such under my control. I have traveled both in Colombia and Costa Rica under my own name, and have not in any way attempted to disguise or conceal my identity, and have always called on the United States Consuls at the different points, including the then Consul at Panama, who also came to see me at the hotel, and whom I met a number of times while I was there.

The charge that I appropriated $15,000 received from a client for investment in real estate is not true. I received from the client referred to the sum of $6,000 for investment, and bought for her with her approval real estate to a much larger amount, and when the final payments on this purchase became due, advanced the balance. The deeds of this land were made in her name, and were so recorded at the time of their delivery, and she still owns the property, which has increased largely in value since its purchase.

The statement that I had failed to pay over income to another client to the amount of $54,000 is also an error, and accounts are in the hands of the assignee or his counsel showing the payment of amounts to her exceeding the accrued income.

I have singled out these two statements because much stress has been laid on them in these articles, but there are many other claims mentioned in the list in The Times of Aug. 16 which are excessive, and I have written to one of the attorneys for the two claimants above referred to and others, calling his attention to the fact that certain amounts claimed are over $200,000 in excess of the amounts due, and referring him to his own clients for the verification of my statements.

The schedule in The Times of alleged liabilities is very much exaggerated, and many of the claims must be very largely reduced on being examined. Of course, this list may have no official authority, but being published by The Times in this way, the inference is that it is authorized, and is intended to be a true statement of those liabilities. On the other hand, the amount of the assets is made to appear much less than it actually is, partly because the assets in Wisconsin, which are considerable in value, do not appear at all in the schedules of the New-York assignee, and partly owing to great undervaluation of the assets themselves. I see by the papers that three pieces of property have been sold for about $70,000 net, or more than the entire amount stated in The Times as the "actual value of assets, $58,845.36."

I have had no information in regard to the progress of my matters since I left New-York except such as I have derived from the newspapers, and the statement of liabilities in The Times is the first detailed list of these which I have seen, and this contains so many misstatements and errors that I am unwilling to believe that these claims have been verified by the claimants themselves for these amounts.

F. H. WEEKS.

San Jose, Sept. 18, 1893.

REFORMS FOR MEXICO.

A Reduction of Interior Postage Proposed by the Government.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 30.—Congress has authorized President Diaz to reform the existing postal laws, and it is believed that interior postage will be reduced from 10 cents to 5. The reduction, it is thought, will increase the revenue of the Post Office Department. The postage charge to the United States is 5 cents, or half the rate charged for domestic postage. The President hopes to render the interior postal service more efficient.

The Government of the Federal District is giving special attention to the question of regulating the carrying of pistols, and it is believed that some way can be found to prevent the practice.

The Partido Liberal, a Government semi-official organ, says the Finance Minister's newly proposed tax on cotton fabrics is part of a vast plan slowly maturing by Senor Lemantour; also that the new tax is a sign of a rupture of the Government with extreme protectionism, which has caused so much harm to Mexico.

During the past few years there has been a remarkable rise in the value of farming lands in the interior of the country, especially along lines of railways. In some cases haciendas have quintupled in value.

B. Altman & Co.

Monday.

Rich Dress and Wrap TRIMMINGS at SPECIAL REDUCTIONS from former prices.

Including a large assortment at

38c., 48c., 69c., 95c.,

$1.90, 2.90, 3.80,

former prices, 95c. to $11.25.

Also

Black and Colored Garnitures,

$1.90, 2.90, 3.80,

former prices, $2.95 to 10.50.

FOR UP-TOWN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A Fine New Building Nearing Completion on the East Side.

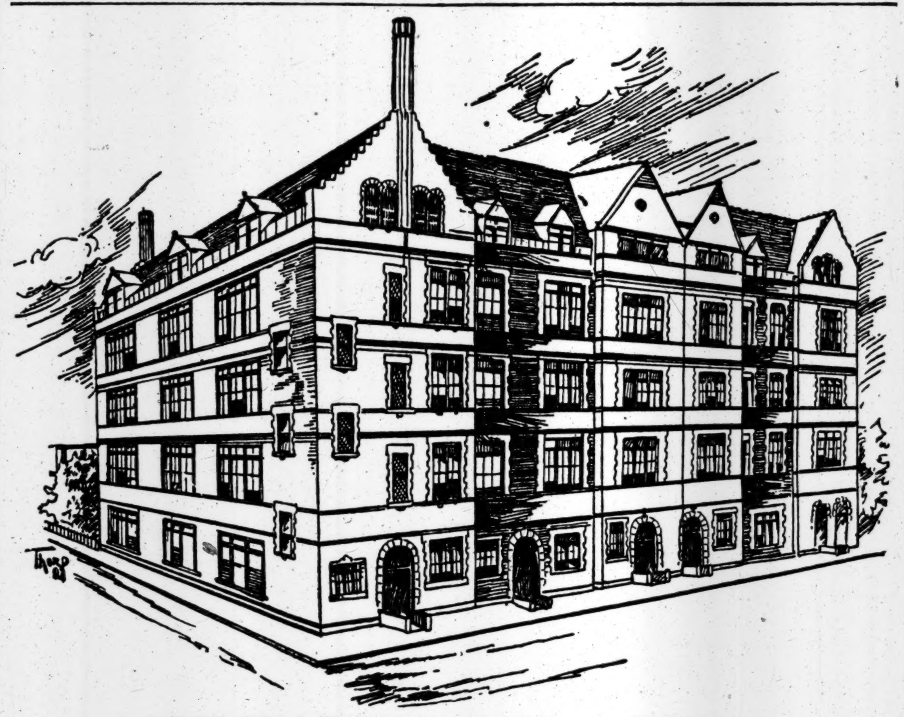
For over a year past there has been a great lack of accommodation for school children in the upper east side. Little has been done to relieve that pressure, yet within the next few weeks a large and commodious school building will be completed at the corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, which will throw open its doors and take in over 2,000 of the children who now have no school accommodations.

The new building, which is now rapidly approaching completion, was designed by Architect C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education. Its design is that collegiate English Gothic now again becoming so popular after having been relegated to the top shelf of obscurity by architectural designers for so many years. The building is of brick, with turned mortar joints, trimming belts, water-table, cornice courses, copings, window jambs, and mullions of Middlesex sandstone. The roof is of slate, with copper flushings and cornices.

The building has a frontage on Madison Avenue of 102 feet 2 inches and 164 feet 5 inches on Eighty-fifth Street. It is 79 feet 11 inches from the curb to the ridge of the roof and contains four full stories and an attic. It will have six entrances on Eighty-fifth Street, exclusive of the entrances to the yard, of which there will be one on Eighty-fifth Street and one on Madison Avenue. Ten flights of stairs, absolutely fire-proof, inclosed in brick shafts, with fire-proof doors to each landing, will give ample access from floor to floor and to the yards and also to the ground floor, which will be asphalted and laid on iron beams over brick arches, absolutely fire-proof. This floor will be used as a recess ground, there being large sliding doors reaching from floor to ceiling between the boys' and girls' portions. By sliding these doors aside a large and unobstructed drill room 62 by 100 feet can be secured.

The second, third, and fourth floors each contain fourteen classrooms, furnishing a total seating capacity for 2,352 children without inconvenience or crowding. Each child will, under the new furnishing regulations, have a separate seat and desk, each classroom being arranged as near as possible so that each pupil will receive the light over the left shoulder. The fifth or attic story will have on the Madison Avenue side apartments for the janitor, while on the Eighty-fifth Street side there will be a large gymnasium. The building is to be heated throughout by steam and ventilated after the most approved design.

The building is a most complete one, and all possible efforts are now being put forth by the contractors to hurry its completion, as they know many children in the neighborhood will be without school accommodations until the building is opened. It will cost about $164,000.



Public School, Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

Rev. Mr. Haskins's Trip to the Fair.

One of the visitors at the fair grounds in Chicago last week was the Rev. Samuel M. Haskins, the venerable rector of St. Mark's, Brooklyn, now in his eighty-fourth year. Mr. Haskins is a cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson. He visited the fair unattended and alone, and to some of his friends who greeted him in the passing crowd he announced that he was having a fine time of it. His healthy appearance and vigorous step indicate that he has lost none of the energy which characterized his work on taking the rectorship of St. Mark's fifty-four years ago—a work that he has performed continuously from that time.

In the course of his long years of service Mr. Haskins has baptized more than 3,000 persons, and married 1,300 couples. He says there were but 300 graves in Greenwood when he first read the burial service there, and now there are more than 300,000.

From Chicago Mr. Haskins will go to Brodhead, Wis., to visit his sister, who is ninety years old.

FURNITURE.

Fall and Winter Season, 1893.

R. J. HORNER & Co.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61-65 West 23d Street

(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

Our exhibit this season surpasses anything ever before seen in the Furniture line. Six floors filled with the latest productions of home and foreign markets, comprising Furniture of every description from medium to finest grades.

Full Line Venetian Carved Furniture (our direct importation).

THOUSANDS OF

IMPORTED NOVELTIES

Suited for Complimentary, Birthday, and Wedding Gifts, at all prices.

All prices are marked on a small-profit basis and in plain figures.

R. J. Horner & Co.

MUST RECKON WITH MONOPOLISTS.

President Diaz Opposed in His Scheme for Revenue Reform.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 30.—The cotton manufacturers have had another audience with President Diaz and Finance Minister Limantour, but so far have not succeeded in securing the lowering of the new tax. The Government pointed out that the cotton mills here, under tremendous duties, originally imposed for revenue, had had ample protection, and that the older mills made many fortunes for their owners, and could afford to stand taxation now, when additionally protected by a high premium on foreign exchange. But the manufacturers urged that they were unable to run their mills if taxed.

Newer and more modern mills, like the great mill recently built at Orizaba, controlled by a company of French dry goods merchants here, can successfully compete with foreign manufacturers under almost any circumstances, having the most modern and economical machinery.

The Government, while unwilling to do anything to bring genuine injury upon the manufacturers of the country, considers that they have had sufficient protection for the last twenty years to enable them to stand a relatively small tax for the good of the Treasury.

The policy of the Government is distinctly toward lower duties, but enormous pressure is being brought to bear on the Finance Minister and the Administration generally to prevent carrying out any comprehensive scheme of revenue reform.

AN INCOMPLETED ROMANCE.

Why Two Young Persons from New-Haven Failed to Get Married.

Here is a City Hall romance, the ending of which is not yet:

Early Friday a young man who was under the influence of liquor and who said he came from New-Haven, Conn., called on Harry Van Pelt, who takes charge of the City Hall marriages, and told him he wanted to get married, and that the young lady who was to be his wife was waiting for him at the Post Office.

Mr. Van Pelt told the young man he was in no condition to get married, and advised him to come back when he got sober. The young man wouldn't give his name, but went away, saying that he would come back.

Late in the afternoon a young woman, apparently not more than twenty years old, called on Mr. Van Pelt. She said she was in search of the young man, that she taught school in New-Haven, that she had come to New-York to get married, and that she had been waiting for the young man at the Post Office all day. She had no money.

The young man had evidently gone on a spree and forgotten about the young woman.

Mr. Van Pelt gave her the amount of her fare back to New-Haven. She would not give her name nor any clue to her identity.

Dr. Bradford Called to Westminster Chapel.

The Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D. D., for twenty-three years minister of the First Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J., one of the editors of The Outlook, and widely known as preacher and author, has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of Westminster Chapel, London. Westminster Chapel is the largest Congregational meeting house in the world. It is near Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, and the Parliament houses. Dr. Bradford has been preaching there through August and September. He has not yet signified his intention concerning the call.

Mr. Gilder Did Not Subscribe.

In answer to inquiries yesterday R. W. Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine, said he thought Mr. White's letter published Friday stating that "Mr. Gilder did not take part" in any effort to raise money to return to Mr. Van Alen ought to be final. But he would add that he had neither subscribed to such a fund nor solicited others to do so, nor had he anything to do with any project of the kind.

English in Twenty Lessons.

An excellent text book for Spaniards to learn English has appeared under the title of "To Learn English in Twenty Lessons," from the pen of Mrs. Francis J. A. Darr, so favorably known to the literary world by her translations from French and Spanish, including in the latter nearly all the works of the late Alarcon. The arrangement in twenty lessons is most unique, and it is easy to appreciate the fact that the student will find these lessons advantageous stations in the acquirement of our tongue.

The rules selected for governing our language are the most approved, and the authoress has shown excellent taste in the illustrations, which include the every-day phrases of life. In addition to the twenty lessons there is included a short history of English literature, and concluding with a trip through the United States and England. The work is designed solely for sale in Spanish countries and is in demand.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

will offer during this week at their

Modern Dry Goods Palace,

Covering 3 1-2 acres of floor space and acknowledged by the entire N. Y. Press the handsomest store in N. Y.

Exceptional Values for Superior Goods in the following departments:

Ladies' Jackets, Wraps, and Capes.

Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Dresses.

Boys' Suits and Reefers,

Silks, Velvets,

Dress Goods.

Carpets and Rugs,

Furniture.

Curtains and Draperies.

Blankets and Bedding.

Linens.

House Furnishing Goods.

China and Glassware.

Koch & Co.'s Illustrated Fashion or Furniture Catalogues mailed free upon application.

125th St., West.

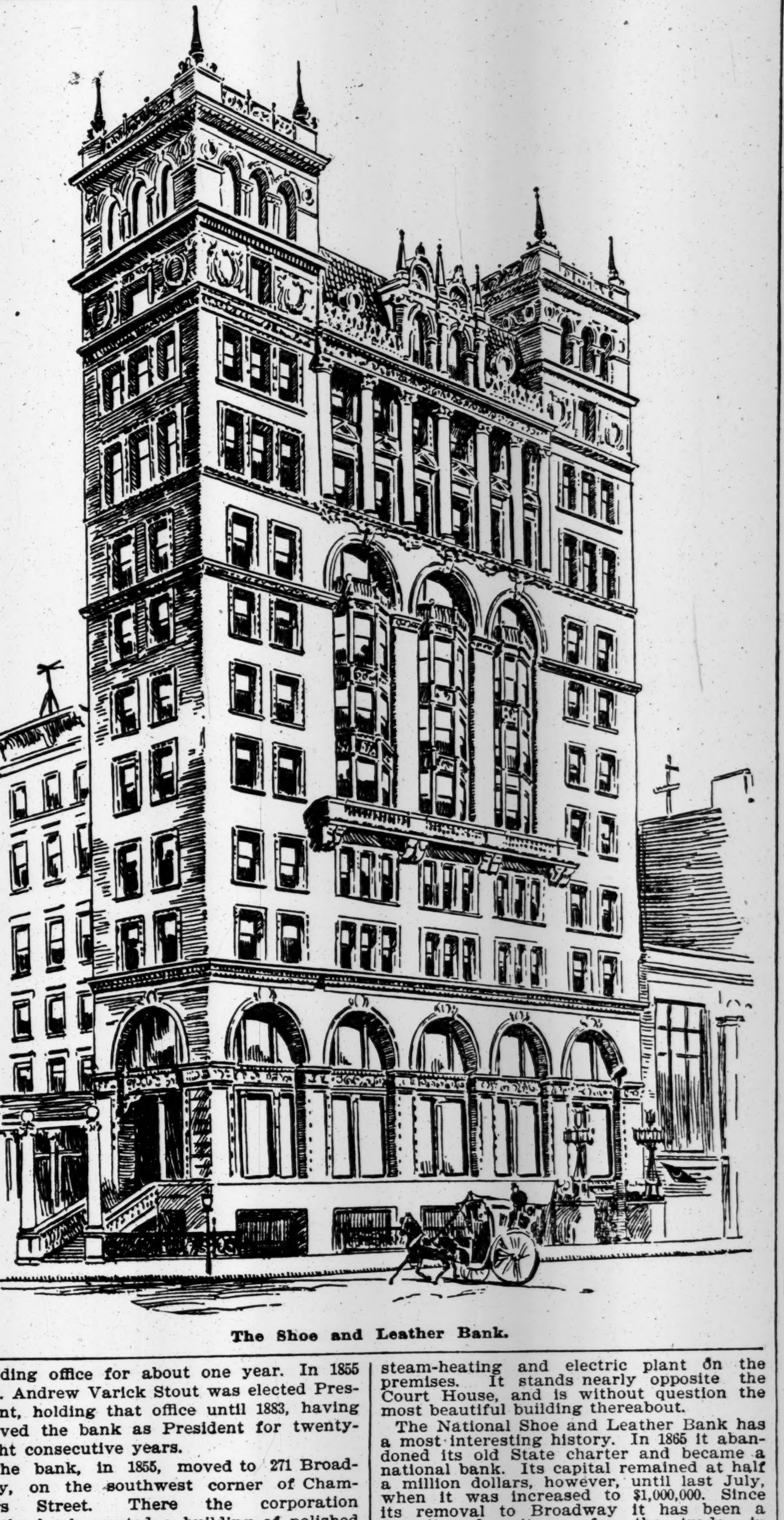
AN ORNAMENT TO BROADWAY.

The Fine New Structure of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

It was the growing importance of the leather trade down in the "Swamp" that called into being, in 1853, the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York. It was first organized under the old State laws and did dusiness at William and John Streets. Its first President was the successful leather manufacturer Loring Andrews. He was succeeded by Mr. William H. Cary, each holding office for about one year. In 1855 Mr. Andrew Varick Stout was elected President, holding that office until 1883, having served the bank as President for twenty-eight consecutive years.

The bank, in 1855, moved to 271 Broadway, on the southwest corner of Chambers Street. There the corporation of the bank erected a building of polished marble, which, at the time of its erection, was considered one of the finest bank buildings in New-York. This once fine structure has now been demolished, and in its stead stands, almost completed, one of the most imposing business structures in Lower Broadway.

The new building of the National Shoe and Leather Bank is eleven stories in height and dominates all the buildings about it. It is built, up to the sills of the third story, of Lake Superior red sandstone, richly carved about the windows and doorways. From the third story to the roof the material is a yellow mottled or clouded fire brick, rich in color, and cream and buff trimmings of terra cotta. The building will be finished inside with mosaic floors and cabinet trim of quartered oak throughout. It will be fitted with two fast-running Otis hydraulic elevators, and will have a full steam-heating and electric plant on the premises. It stands nearly opposite the Court House, and is without question the most beautiful building thereabout.



The Shoe and Leather Bank.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank has a most interesting history. In 1865 it abandoned its old State charter and became a national bank. Its capital remained at half a million dollars, however, until last July, when it was increased to $1,000,000. Since its removal to Broadway it has been a favorite depository for the trade in harness, machinery, hardware, wholesale grocery, dry goods, and almost every other branch of trade which rotates about Chambers Street and West Broadway as a centre.

In its management the bank has always been conservative and careful. At the present time its surplus and undeclared dividends or profits exceed $275,000, while its actual total resources are fully $5,400,000, its full line of deposits aggregating $4,000,000.

John M. Crane, the President of the bank, is a veteran in the bank service of this city. He entered the employ of the National Shoe and Leather Bank in 1853 and has been in its service ever since. He has worked his way through the various positions in the gift of the institution, until now he is its chief executive.

The Directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank are: Thomas Russell, Theodore M. Ives, John M. Crane, George L. Pease, Joseph S. Stout, Alonzo Slote, Moriz Josephthal, Felix Campbell, John R. Hegeman, and John H. Graham. William D. Van Vleck is the cashier.

Deutsch & Co

Fifth Avenue, Cor. 22 St.

Special

Tailor Made Gowns,

Latest Style, Silk Foundation,

38.

We are now showing our new Fall and Winter Dresses, Riding Habits, Coats, Capes, Hats, Bonnets, Sealskin, Sable, Mink, Persian Broadtails, and other fine fur garments to order and ready made at very moderate prices.

HAS STIRRED UP THE CORONERS.

They Will Have a Special Meeting to Consider the Grand Jury's Presentment.

The only member of the Board of Coroners at the office yesterday was its President, Coroner Louis W. Schultze. He did not seem to be much disturbed by the presentment of the Grand Jury in relation to the delays and irregularities in the method of doing business in the office.

"The Grand Jury has held its inquest on us, and has rendered its verdict," he said, "and I really don't know that there is anything further to say about it."

He intimated, however, that the stenographer was greatly to blame for the delays which had occurred in many cases in transmitting the evidence taken at the inquests to the office of the District Attorney, and said there was more work in the office than one stenographer could properly accomplish. He was asked if it would not be better to have two stenographers at $1,250 each than one at $2,500, and he admitted that it would be an improvement if the law would permit the board to appoint two stenographers, and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would allow the appropriation to be divided.

That the effect of the Grand Jury's presentment will be salutary is apparent, for Coroner Schultze has called a special meeting of the Board of Coroners for Tuesday next at 2:30 o'clock to consider the strictures made by the Grand Jury, and take measures to remedy the evils complained of. The employment of an additional stenographer and an additional clerk will be discussed.

SLEIGH BELLS.

The High-Priced Ones that One Can Buy.

From Hardware.

The varieties of sleigh bells this season are larger than ever, and manufacturers cater more to luxurious tastes. As one can now pay $50 or more for a whip, so can he give $40 for a body strap of bells. For that he can get a strap covered with Alaska sealskin, with sixty silver, brass, gold, or nickel bells, the metal not being, of course, so precious as the names indicate. Somewhat cheaper straps are made of beaver or mink, wool seal, kangaroo, ooze calf, or Persian lamb. Or, if the pleasure seeker wishes, he can imitate the tastes of the Russian, the Laplander, or the Tartar. In fox tail plumes he can find the upright, the drooping, and the hanging plume, or some elegant horse-hair plumes, for $30 per pair.

There are all sorts of chimes in all styles, the names applied to them giving some idea of the way they are fashioned, such as Swiss, Lucerne, and Reindeer, all coming under the head of "saddle chimes." The best of these is a long one, the distinguishing feature being three or four tongued bells mounted in a metal frame on the top of the saddle, and showing some very fine work. Then we have Norwegian pad bells, Swiss hame chimes, as well as Russian, each bell tuned to be in accord with the other; shaft bells in hundreds of styles; for old Dobbin there is a common round bell worth 27 cents per dozen, with a discount to be taken from that to those in the trade.

Vital Statistics of the Week.

Last week 1,106 births, 274 marriages, and 678 deaths were recorded at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and the following cases of and deaths from contagious diseases were reported: Typhoid fever, 34 cases, 13 deaths; scarlet fever, 42 cases, 2 deaths; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2 cases, 4 deaths; measles, 49 cases, 8 deaths; diphtheria, 93 cases, 23 deaths, and smallpox, 18 cases and 10 deaths.

The mortality was very low, as the death rate was 18.54, against 19.99, the average for the corresponding period since 1887. There were two deaths from influenza and an increase of one death from bronchitis, 10 deaths from pneumonia, and 11 deaths from phthisis.

Secretary to Collector Kilbreth.

Francis S. Palmer was appointed yesterday as private secretary to Collector Kilbreth in place of Clarence M. Smith, who resigned. Mr. Palmer is about thirty years old, and is a native of Belmont, Franklin County, N. Y. He was graduated at Harvard in 1887, and is a member of the law firm of Palmer, Weed & Smith at Plattsburg. One of his partners, the son of Smith M. Weed, was nominated the other day by the President to be Collector of the port at Plattsburg. Mr. Palmer is a cousin of Francis Lynde Stetson.

Sporting Notes.

—The Meadowbrook Farm meeting, to be held under the auspices of the American Hunt and Pony Racing Association at Meadowbrook, Penn., on Oct. 14, promises to bring out some spirited pony racing. The programme includes a quarter-mile dash for non-winners of 1893, a galloway handicap steeplechase, and the Meadowbrook Cup at two and a half miles over regulation fences. The stewards of the meeting will be Harry C. Groome, Craige Lippincott, Clement B. Newbold, F. Morton Fox, Mitchell Harrison, Thomas B. Wanamaker, George D. Widener, and Charles E. Mather, M. F. H.; Judges—A. J. Cassatt, J. R. Evans Roberts, and Charles H. Townsend; Clerk of the Course—William S. Ellis; Clerk of the Scales—Joseph E. Widener, and Measurer—Barclay Warburton.

—The Central New-Jersey Bowling League has been organized at Westfield by eight clubs, the Park Bowling Club of North Plainfield, Watchung Club of Fanwood, Westfield Athletic Club, Roselle Casino, Elizabeth Athletic Club, Newark Bay Club, New-Jerseys, and Bayonne Rowing and Athletic Association. E. J. Whitehead of Westfield was chosen President, J. Connor Smith of the New-Jerseys Vice President, J. P. Stevens of the Watchungs Treasurer and Secretary. The tournament will begin the first week in November and there will be prizes for first, second, and third men, also to the first and second teams in the race. Each club will play two games with every other club in the league.

—At the stag of the Xavier Athletic Association on Tuesday night, Oct. 3, there will be a contest with foils between Messrs. Minicus and Merrigan of the Pastime Athletic Club. Among the boxers who will compete are "Danny" McBride, "Eddie" Pierce, "Johnny" Gorman, "Eddie" McNulty, and J. Trimble.

—Pony racing meetings to be held under the rules of the American Hunt and Pony Racing Association are as follows: Danbury, Oct. 5 and 6; Hempstead Farm, L. I., Oct. 19 and 21, and Baltimore, Oct. 24 and 26.

—The Crescent Athletic Club football team will play the following games at Eastern Park: Oct. 7, with Yale; Oct. 14, Princeton; Oct. 28, University of Pennsylvania; Nov. 7, Wesleyan; Nov. 11, Orange.

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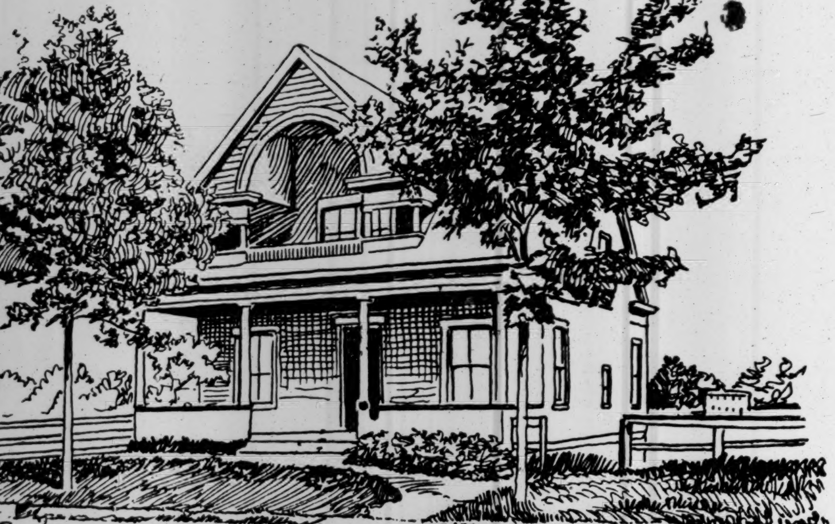
THE EAST ORANGE CYCLERS

A PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE WHEEL CLUB.

Only Three Years Old, but in a Healthy Condition and Growing Rapidly—A Record to be Proud of in Both Race Track Contests and Road Runs—Something About the Officers and Racing Members and the Cozy Little Clubhouse They Make Their Home.

ORANGE, Sept. 30.—The East Orange Cyclers celebrated their third birthday two months ago and are in a healthy condition both as regards finances and enthusiasm. At the clubhouse, one of the coziest little places imaginable, the members make their rendezvous in Summer, and in Winter gather before the open fires and recount the past season's adventures.

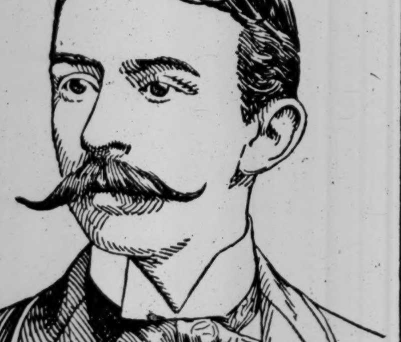
At nearly every race meet in the neighboring locality, from the time of its infancy, the East Orange Cyclers have been represented and made excellent showings. Probably the club's greatest pride, however, is Harry Wheeler, who was a charter member of the cyclers and rode his first race under this club's colors. Wheeler, and, in fact, all the members, then used solid-tired wheels, and they have passed through all stages of the transition to 1893 pneumatic tires without losing any of the enthusiasm which inspired the members at the time of organization.



East Orange Cyclers' Clubhouse.

The East Orange Cyclers were organized on July 7, 1890. Until May of the next year the club had its headquarters in rooms in the Randall Building. A few months after organization, however, they had secured a lot on North Union Avenue and commenced the erection of a clubhouse, which was taken possession of formally on May 23, 1891, the event being celebrated with a monster lantern parade, in which 400 wheels were in line, followed by a banquet and smoking concert. During its first year of life the club membership had increased from a dozen to eighty members.

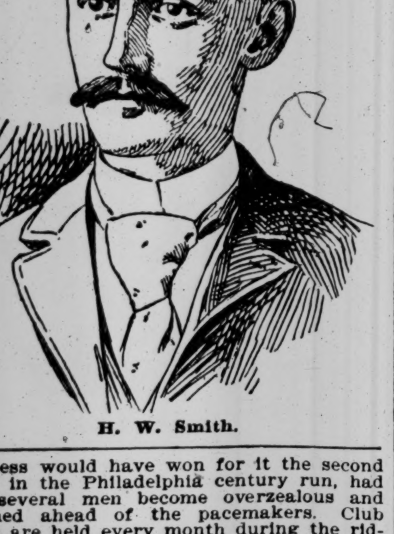
The clubhouse, situated just opposite the East Orange station of the Morris and Essex Railroad, is an attractive frame building two stories high, with a wide veranda on the front and on the second story a picturesque and romantic-looking balcony. A side entrance leads to the wheel room in the basement, where accommodations are provided for members' and visitors' "bikes."



G. K. Wallace.

On the first floor the visitor enters a large and cheerful reception room, finished in light wood and prettily furnished with rugs and tapestry. On one side is a large open fireplace, and files of newspapers, books, and cozy window seats offer tempting allurements for spending a warm day. A ladies' parlor, committee room, and toilet room complete the first floor suite. On the second floor the entire size of the house is given up to a large game and smoking room, the furniture including four fine pool and billiard tables and a cigar stand, where the members find their favorite brands of perfectos. Here are held the entertainments which have made the cyclers famous among Essex County wheelmen for their hospitality and jollity.

On the road and track the club has made an enviable name for itself. Last year its prowess would have won for it the second prize in the Philadelphia century run, had not several men become overzealous and finished ahead of the pacemakers. Club races are held every month during the riding season, and in September the annual long-distance road race for the club championship occurs. This year this race will be over a twenty-six-mile course on Sept. 30 for a prize of a seventy-five-dollar diamond. The course will be from Central Avenue, East Orange, over East Orange and Orange roads.



H. W. Smith.

Last year the long-distance race was from Plainfield to East Orange, eighteen miles, and was won by Harry W. Smith in fifty-three minutes. Mr. Smith holds the club record of a mile on the road in 2:37. He is one of the pioneer riders of the Oranges, having been a devotee of the wheel since 1881. Mr. Smith has been President and Captain of the cyclers, and is now "high private."

Messrs. Lefferts, Thomas Gilmore, and Dorer are members who prefer such races as the Irvington-Millburn and Century runs, George A. Dorer having taken sixth prize in the Atlanta Wheelmen's 100-mile run last year. A. B. Hedden is another fast man who shows up best in a long race. These riders have made several long trips through New-Jersey, and New-York this season.

In track events and short runs good time and good records have been made by J. E. Clark, Capt. Ketcham, F. S. Taylor, F. R. Wickes, J. J. Ready, A. S. Meeker, C. S. French, and J. W. McWilliams. E. W. Ketcham, Jr., Captain of the club, who has served the cyclers as President and Trustee, is an enthusiastic wheelman and makes long runs. President G. K. Wallace, who was Treasurer last year, is a very active member of the club, and his efforts have conduced not a little to the organization's prosperity. A. S. Meeker is as efficient as road rider as he is a Secretary, and his holding of that position for several terms attests his popularity on that score. Mr. Meeker is a teller in the People's Bank of East Orange.

W. L. Booth, the club reporter, has been prominently identified with club enterprises since the cyclers' formation. He served as club Treasurer in 1891, and is a member of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Booth is a leading plumber of East Orange.

C. S. French is another prominent East Orange business man, who has found time from business to do active service as a Trustee, and in the club's early life acted as Chairman of the committee which had charge of the building of the clubhouse. C. B. Hendricks of the Hendricks mining concern has been a Trustee since the club's incorporation and is a member of the Racing Board.

The charter members of the cyclers who still retain an active membership are Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Meeker, J. E. Clark, C. S. French, James M. Gilmore, H. W. Smith, F. S. Taylor, S. W. Taylor, and W. H. Spencer. Dr. T. W. Gray, Chairman of the Racing Board of the State Division, League of American Wheelmen, is an active member of the club, as is also Alderman Francis Lang of East Orange.

One feature of the club of which the members are very proud is its lady membership, which is composed of Mrs. A. S. Meeker, Mrs. H. W. Smith, Mrs. Jackson Marsh, Mrs. Harry McDonough, Mrs. E. W. Ketcham, Jr., and Miss M. D. Hussey.

The present officers of the East Orange Cyclers are:

President—G. K. Wallace; Vice President—G. H. Graham; Secretary—A. S. Meeker; Treasurer—C. S. Whitman; Captain—E. W. Ketcham, Jr.; First Lieutenant—C. M. Lefferts; Second Lieutenant—F. S. Taylor; Bugler—G. A. Dorer; Color Bearer—C. L. Healy. Board of Trustees—C. B. Hendricks, C. S. French, W. L. Booth, L. V. Young, E. W. Ketcham, Jr., with the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

NATIONAL GUARD MARKSMEN.

Records Made in the State and Brigade Shoots at Creedmoor.

The following tables will be found of value to military men. The aggregates for each person shooting in the State and Brigade Matches at Creedmoor in 1893 are given with the totals of each person shooting and teams. Each person who participated will find below his individual as well as his team record:

State Championship Match.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregates.
Lieut. W. J. Underwood	22	21	24	21	88
Corp. R. M. Kallock	22	21	23	20	86
Corp. F. W. Perkins	23	19	22	22	86
Corp. A. G. Todd	21	21	22	21	85
Sergt. H. W. Janssen	23	21	20	21	85
Lieut. R. M. Dunn	18	22	21	22	83
Private J. W. Halstead	19	22	22	19	82
Corp. G. L. Hoffman	20	19	22	20	81
Private F. C. McLewee	20	16	20	21	77
Private N. D. Lancaster	19	18	21	19	77
Corp. A. Stevens	19	23	16	19	76
Corp. T. J. Conroy	20	19	24	23	76
Aggregates	246	242	257	247	992

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregates.
Major E. De Forest	24	19	23	22	88
Sergt. R. Findlay	22	20	21	22	85
Lieut. F. A. Wells	21	21	20	23	85
Capt. J. S. Shepard	20	18	24	20	82
Private W. B. Willard	21	17	19	23	80
Lieut. J. E. Kroft	21	16	22	21	80
Capt. W. A. Stokes	18	18	20	24	80
Lieut. F. C. Dennington	20	19	19	21	79
Sergt. G. T. Musson	18	19	23	19	79
Corp. H. M. Field	22	17	19	20	78
Sergt. G. Bull	18	20	18	21	77
Sergt. E. V. Howard	19	20	17	20	76
Aggregates	244	224	245	256	969

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregates.
Corp. G. Doyle	22	22	23	24	91
Sergt. J. H. Schmidt	20	22	22	21	85
Major E. T. T. Marsh	21	20	21	22	84
Sergt. W. Rockwell	22	21	20	21	84
Lieut. Col. W. A. Downs	14	24	21	20	79
Sergt. T. H. Lomax	16	19	21	22	78
Sergt. W. Sutton	18	20	20	18	76
Private E. L. Flandreau	20	20	18	17	75
Sergt. A. C. Fest	16	17	21	20	74
Sergt. F. E. McKnight	20	19	20	14	73
Corp. W. R. Hill	16	18	19	19	72
Private E. F. Cassedy	14	17	21	11	63
Aggregates	219	239	247	229	934

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregates.
Private J. Corrie	23	22	19	22	86
Surg. Van Heusen	21	20	23	20	84
Capt. J. MacAuley	20	19	23	19	81
Ord. Sergt. L. J. Dolan	19	21	20	19	79
Major C. S. Burns	19	19	21	19	78
Sergt. J. McDermott	19	20	21	18	78
Sergt. Wills	19	20	19	18	76
Sergt. Lamb	18	20	19	18	75
Capt. Seiter	20	19	20	15	74
Capt. E. C. Smith	17	20	17	19	73
Sergt. Donovan	20	19	21	13	73
Sergt. Downs	19	18	16	19	72
Aggregates	235	237	239	219	930

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregates.
Sergt. J. McNevin	22	19	21	20	82
Major Charles H. Luscomb	19	19	22	19	79
Sergt. F. S. Fahnstock	18	20	21	18	77
Private W. Donoghy	17	20	22	17	76
Private W. Yerkes	18	20	22	15	75
Private A. C. Ostrander	20	18	20	16	74
Sergt. C. Finblade	22	18	20	14	74
N. C. S. T. M. Harvey	20	18	20	15	73
Private T. H. Dodey	22	19	12	19	72
Private F. P. De Vigne	18	15	14	18	65
Private L. S. Barrett	19	17	18	11	65
Capt. A. C. Steers	17	19	15	5	56
Aggregates	232	222	227	187	868

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregates.
Corp. E. W. Goff	20	18	20	21	79
Sergt. Major S. M. Phillips	18	19	22	17	76
Sergt. Major D. J. Murphy	16	20	22	18	76
Major B. S. Beach	16	22	21	16	75
Sergt. R. Byars	17	19	20	19	75
Private A. M. Evans	18	19	18	19	74
Capt. E. Burnton	18	19	16	20	73
Sergt. L. F. Buck	20	19	21	12	72
Lieut. H. H. Treadwell	8	18	21	22	69
Capt. N. B. Thurston	20	18	15	12	65
Ord. Sergt. H. K. Zust	16	16	21	9	62
Adjt. S. F. Hart	15	16	14	11	56
Aggregates	202	223	231	196	852

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregates.
Private John Kerr	21	20	19	22	82
Sergt. F. Stewart	20	21	20	17	78
Private George Adams	18	19	19	20	76
Sergt. T. C. Mahoney	18	16	20	16	70
Lieut. Thomas F. Kerr	17	19	15	17	68
Sergt. D. Malone	18	17	12	21	68
Major E. Duffy	21	13	16	17	67
Lieut. M. Grealish	15	23	13	15	66
Capt. P. F. Leonard	18	15	13	18	64
Sergt. J. P. Scanlon	16	15	19	13	63
Lieut. P. Farrelly	17	13	21	11	62
Sergt. C. P. Kelly	15	11	..	11	37
Aggregates	214	202	187	198	801

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregates.
Corp. W. J. Smith	18	20	17	22	77
Sergt. J. J. Collins	17	18	19	19	73
Sergt. W. E. Larragh	18	16	17	16	67
Sergt. J. F. Findley	11	16	18	18	63
Sergt. J. F. Tracey	13	9	19	20	61
Private T. F. Coogan	11	15	18	11	55
Sergt. J. A. M'Closkey	12	18	21	3	54
Private A. J. Picard	13	18	16	6	53
Sergt. F. A. Wallis	14	17	17	3	51
Sergt. G. D. Scott, Jr.	18	12	8	6	44
Capt. K. Neftel	12	7	3	16	38
Private C. Cohen	17	5	..	13	35
Aggregates	174	171	173	153	671

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

First Brigade match:

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregates.
Corp. T. J. Conroy	21	23	24	21	89
Private N. D. Lancaster	20	21	21	23	85
Corp. F. W. Perkins	20	21	22	21	84
Private J. W. Halstead	20	19	24	21	84
Corp. R. M. Kallock	22	20	20	21	83
Sergt. H. W. Janssen	22	21	23	17	83
Lieut. W. J. Underwood	22	19	22	19	82
Lieut. R. M. Dunn	20	16	24	20	80
Corp. A. G. Todd	19	20	19	21	79
Corp. A. Stevens	20	19	17	22	78
Corp. G. L. Hoffman	20	20	22	16	78
Private F. C. McLewee	19	17	19	22	77
Aggregates	245	236	257	244	982

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregates.
Ord. Sergt. L. J. Dolan	22	22	22	19	85
Sergt. J. McDermott	19	20	22	23	84
Surgeon Van Heusen	20	22	20	22	84
Private J. Corrie	21	21	21	21	84
Capt. Seiter	22	21	21	17	81
Sergt. Lamb	20	21	21	18	80
Major C. S. Burns	22	18	22	17	79
Capt. J. Macauley	18	18	21	20	77
Sergt. Wills	20	21	16	19	76
Sergt. Downs	22	19	19	16	76
Capt. E. C. Smith	17	18	19	20	74
Sergt. Donovan	18	18	18	16	70
Aggregates	241	239	242	228	950

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregates.
Corp. G. Doyle	22	21	22	23	88
Sergt. W. Rockwell	20	18	21	23	82
Sergt. J. H. Schmidt	17	21	23	21	82
Maj. E. T. T. Marsh	19	20	19	18	78
Sergt. W. Sutton	19	19	18	20	76
Sergt. F. H. Lomox	20	18	18	19	76
Private E. L. Flandreau	21	18	22	17	75
Lieut. Col. W. A. Downs	17	18	19	20	74
Corp. W. R. Hill	17	21	15	20	73
Sergt. F. E. McKnight	18	20	20	15	73
Sergt. A. C. Fest	18	16	13	19	66
Private E. F. Cassedy	19	15	21	9	64
Aggregates	227	225	231	224	907

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregates.
Sergt. R. Byars	16	21	23	23	83
Sergt. L. F. Buck	18	20	22	21	81
Capt. E. Burnton	22	21	21	15	79
Private A. M. Evans	20	20	21	16	77
Sergt. Major S. M. Phillips	16	19	20	21	76
Capt. N. B. Thurston	20	20	19	16	75
Ordnance Sergt. H. K. Zust	19	15	21	20	75
Corp. E. W. Goff	19	14	21	20	74
Major B. S. Beach	18	18	20	17	73
Adjutant S. F. Hart	17	15	18	18	68
Sergt. Major D. J. Murphy	15	15	17	17	64
Lieut. H. H. Treadwell	17	18	19	10	64
Aggregates	217	216	242	214	889

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregates.
Major E. Duffy	20	22	18	18	78
Lieut. P. Farrelly	18	19	20	20	77
Private John Kerr	19	19	18	20	76
Private Geo. Adams	17	18	20	21	76
Lieut. M. Grealish	18	21	19	16	74
Sergt. F. Stewart	19	19	19	16	73
Lieut. Thos. F. Kerr	18	18	14	18	68
Capt. P. F. Leonard	20	15	18	10	63
Sergt. T. C. Mahoney	16	12	22	13	63
Sergt. D. Malone	16	15	19	12	62
Sergt. J. P. Scanlon	15	10	13	8	46
Sergt. C. P. Kelly	16	3	7	4	30
Aggregates	212	191	207	176	786

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregates.
Sergt. J. J. Collins	18	18	20	17	73
Sergt. W. E. Larragh	17	18	20	16	71
Corp. W. J. Smith	20	16	14	19	69
Private T. F. Coogan	12	9	19	23	63
Private J. F. Tracey	10	18	16	12	56
Sergt. F. A. Wallis	9	17	12	18	56
Sergt. G. D. Scott, Jr.	9	20	16	9	54
Sergt. J. F. Findlay	12	15	15	11	53
Private A. J. Picard	11	18	7	12	48
Private C. Cohen	15	17	8	4	44
Capt. K. Neftel	12	7	15	7	41
Segt. J. A. McCloskey	12	12	3	..	27
Aggregates	157	185	165	148	655

Second Brigade Match.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregates.
Lieut. F. A. Wells	21	20	23	21	85
Sergt. R. F. Findlay	20	17	24	23	84
Major E. De Forest	22	17	25	18	82
Private W. B. Willard	21	16	24	21	82
Capt. J. S. Shepherd	18	20	21	22	81
Capt. W. A. Stokes	19	17	21	21	78
Sergt. G. T. Musson	19	21	21	17	78
Sergt. E. V. Howard	18	19	18	17	72
Lieut. J. E. Kraft	22	16	22	10	70
Priv. E. A. Wheeler	18	14	18	20	70
Sergt. G. Bull	14	18	23	14	69
Lieut. F. C. Dennington	17	10	19	18	64
Aggregates	229	205	259	222	915

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregates
Major Charles H. Luscomb	21	23	21	20	85
Sergt. J. McNevin	21	20	22	20	83
Sergt. T. M. Harvey	22	19	19	22	82
Sergt. F. S. Fahnstock	19	21	20	19	79
Sergt. C. Finblade	21	17	21	16	75
Private W. Yerks	18	16	19	21	74
Capt. A. C. Steers	19	19	19	17	74
Private L. S. Barrett	17	19	20	17	73
Private F. P. De Vigne	19	14	22	12	67
Private A. C. Ostrander	19	14	15	18	66
Private F. H. Dodez	16	18	9	18	61
Private W. Donoghy	14	19	14	12	59
Aggregates	226	219	221	212	878

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Notes from the Breeding Farm, Carriage Room, and Race Track.

From this time on the auction sales at the various salesrooms will be the specially interesting item to all whose taste turns toward the horse. W. D. Grand has entries of sales that promise great success at the American Horse Exchange. Mr. Grand has always enjoyed the highest respect of his neighbors in Toronto, Canada, and by his methods of business in this city has made many warm friends. His sales last Spring were simply in the light of an experiment, and a very successful one they proved. At the opening sale this week at the American Horse Exchange prices ruled well, and the animals sold were picked up by those who will use them, and not by dealers.

The annual Fall sale of Douglas H. Grand will be held this year at the Exchange on Oct. 9, under the management of W. D. Grand. Sixty choice animals, selected and purchased from the best-known horse centres throughout the United States and Canada, including several phenomenal high-stepping harness horses, will come before the box at this sale. In addition, at the same time, Mr. Harry W. Smith of Worcester, Mass., will sell his wonderful mare Sue Woodstock, a rich seal-brown, 5 years old, 15.3, of beautiful form, combined with wonderful style, speed, and action. She is perfectly broken to all kinds of harness as well as the saddle, and won four first prizes at the Open-Air Horse Show last June, and should certainly make a great showing at the coming show at Madison Square Garden.

An exchange from California "hopes that the names of the Orloff trotters that are coming to Palo Alto will not breed on. The horse nomenclature of America is mixed enough now, and if such names as Electionoffski or Bentonstchik should ever be turned loose the compositors on the turf journals would all strike."

The black pacing mare Kitty B., 2:23¼, by Messenger Clay, has been sold to W. G. Gildra, Elmira, N. Y.

An extraordinary jump was accomplished by the steeplechaser Shylock, who ran second to Trojan in the Grand National Steeplechase at Flemington, N. S. W. While being schooled by his trainer, Brewer, he "took off" 20 feet from the centre fence and landed 13 feet on the other side, clearing 33 feet in all. The distance was measured immediately afterward by Mr. George Davis, M. L. C., who vouched for the figures.

W. C. Jones, who is known over the entire West, once owned the pacer Tom Webster, 2:12 3-4, and tried to trade him off for a debt of $200. The other man is feeling very bad about it now.

The well-known mare Vic H., 2:12 1-2, by Blackbird, has been bred to the champion stallion Directum, 2:06 1-2, and the result will be watched with great interest. It is reported that negotiations are well under way looking to the appearance of Directum over the Pimlico race track at Baltimore at the coming meeting there. If Secretary Robert Hough is successful, the black wonder should trot a great mile over that track, as it is usually very fast.

The champion race mare Alix, 2:07 3-4—the reputed attempt to bribe the driver of which in the $15,000 free-for-all at Chicago has created such scandal in trotting circles—is splendidly bred, on practically the same lines that have given us two of the greatest queens of the turf—Goldsmith Maid and Maud S. She is by Patronage, out of Atlanta, by Attorney II., dam by General Hatch. Patronage is a full brother to Patron, 2:14 1-2, and is by Pancoast, 2:21 3-4, dam Beatrice, by Cuyler, second dam Mary Mambrino, by Mambrino Patchen. Attorney is by Harold, (sire of Maud S., 2:08 3-4,) dam Maud, by Abdallah XV., sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14. Pancoast was by Woodford Mambrino, 2:21 1-2.

However the money market may be, there will be plenty of trotting-bred horses on sale here between now and Christmas. Peter C. Kellogg & Co. will be busy at the American Institute from Nov. 20 for four weeks, selling about 1,000 gilt-edged horses from such well-known breeders as John H. Shults, Fashion Farm, Palo Alto Farm, Henry C. Jewett, and D. S. Hammond. A number of other breeders have combined to have a special sale.

The carriage builders and dealers all unite in saying that the sales are fewer now than during August. At that time the overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives for the Repeal bill caused a feeling of confidence that is sadly lacking now. Instead of buying new carriages and traps, as is usually the case, most of the purchasers are on the lookout for good second-hand articles, that with a little varnish look about as good as new. The greatest confidence is expressed for a good business this Fall, but it is holding off very well at present.

It is a common saying among dealers in carriages that Flandrau & Co., in Broome Street, put more money into novelties than any other firm in the city. Just now the newest thing is a Tuxedo cut-under wagon with side bar elliptic spring. This was said to be an absolute impossibility by carriage makers, but Mr. Wilson knows no such word, and has made not only a comfortable but a beautiful trap by placing the kingbolt back of the axle, and it can be turned in less than its own length. There is also a very beautiful assortment of carriages, traps, broughams, spider phaetons, runabouts, and light wagons, both new and second-hand.

The Canadian stallion Gold Ring, who made a record of 2:18 at Detroit in 1889, cut a large slice off his record at the recent meeting at Windsor, Ontario, when he trotted in 2:12 1-2. He is by Eden Golddust, out of Nelly Ingersoll, by Fearnaught Gift, second dam Eva Ingersoll, by Battersby's Royal George.

National Shooting Championship.

The national team championship at inanimate targets will be contested at Watson's Park, Chicago, on Saturday, Oct. 7, the last day of the World's Fair tournament at Burnside.

The teams upon whose shoulders it has devolved to represent the East and the West, respectively, have been chosen as the result of a series of contests which began last July in fifteen different States. The team of the Boston Shooting Association, Boston, won the highest score in the contest between the Eastern teams, (464 out of a possible 500,) while the highest score recorded by the Western teams was, oddly enough, 464, made by the Sherman Rod and Gun Club team of Columbus, Ohio.

These teams come together at Chicago to decide the team championship of the United States and the division of a purse of $750, which the leading arms and ammunition houses of the country and the Shooting and Fishing Publishing Company have contributed.

The Boston team, with a number of its friends, and the Sherman Rod and Gun Club team, also with an ample escort, will reach Chicago early next week, so as to participate in other events of the week before finally facing each other for the contest on Oct. 7. The Boston team is composed of O. R. Dickey, J. E. Burns, B. L. Woodward, C. O. Barrett, and H. W. Eager. The Columbus team is composed of Messrs. Young, Alkire, Ward, Pumphreys, and Waters, the five crack shots of the crack gun club of the West.

Recitations Interfere with Football.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30.—Capt. Hinkey of the Yale eleven declares there is no truth whatever in the statement made by Capt. Hopkins of the Brown football eleven alleging that Hinkey approached him and offered him $100 to go to Yale and play football. Mr. Hinkey is indignant because Yale's honor is attacked, and he thinks that the influence of Brown University upon Capt. Hopkins is becoming extremely pernicious to induce him to make any such statement.

"The idea," said Capt. Hinkey, "of Yale offering a 'prep' school money to come here. The claim is too ridiculous to need contradiction."

Frederick Murphy, Andover's catcher and baseball Captain, has arrived and will train for the Yale eleven. Capt. Hinkey omitted practice at the Yale field Thursday for the first time this season. The Faculty did not fix the recitation hours of the candidates for the eleven, and only half of them could get away. The management of the team is very much put out about the conflict of football and scholastic engagements and hopes to compromise matters soon.

Capt. Hnkey did not have enough candidates out yesterday to form a single eleven at one time. He could do no team work whatever and had to set his men to running around the gymnasium track instead of playing football. The professors say they are unable to arrange the various divisions of the large and unwieldy classes so as to give all the men half a holiday every day.

Mexican News of Interest.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 30.—Recent severe attacks on Mexican credit by the leading journals of Germany have aroused a feeling of resentment here. Persistent attacks and predictions that Mexico could not continue paying interest brought about extensive selling of Mexican bonds by investors in Southern Germany, where bonds were largely held, and British bankers bought them in at absurdly low quotations. Many holders who had bought at 90 sold out at 55. The German press is apparently controlled by influences hostile to all Latin-American countries.

Finance Minister Limantour regards the situation here with hopefulness and pursues a cautious policy, awaiting the decision of the American Congress before taking up a decided line of action.

The Mexican Homeopathic Society has passed a resolution of thanks to Gen. Diaz for his aid in establishing the first homeopathic hospital in the republic.

Several Bishops, including those of Tamaulipas, Guadalajara, and San Luis Potosi, have followed the example of Bishop Gillow of Oaxaca in refusing to administer sacraments of baptism and marriage when applicants have no documents proving compliance with the civil laws requiring registration of infants and civil marriage. The changed attitude of the clergy gives much satisfaction.

Mileage for Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Secretary Lamont has decided that greater care must be exercised in authorizing army officers to travel at Government expense. There is hardly a year that the Secretary has not been obliged to put in a deficiency item to cover the cost of travel, over and above the appropriation of Congress.

During the present fiscal year there is available for mileage $160,000, and Secretary Lamont believes this sum is ample. He will follow the instructions of Congress to the letter and will require the accounting officers of the army to keep the amount of public travel within the appropriation. To do this will require a new set of books and a debit and credit account with each department commander. When one department commander draws more mileage than is credited to him, mileage will be taken from a commander whose account has not been so extensively drawn upon. By this distribution and the exercise of economy, the Secretary hopes that no deficiency will be created this year.

New-Jersey League Candidates.

ELIZABETH, Sept. 30.—The committee appointed to nominate officers for the New-Jersey Division, League of American Wheelmen, held a meeting here Thursday and selected the following ticket: Chief Consul—J. S. Holmes, Jr., of East Orange; Vice Consul—A. C. Atkins, Asbury Park; Secretary-Treasurer—T. F. Merceles, Jr., Jersey City; Representatives—T. H. Gray, Orange; A. C. Stevens, Paterson; F. G. Wiese, Bordentown; C. B. Holmes, Rahway; G. Carleton Brown, Elizabeth; W. F. Holmes, Vineland; W. A. Drabble, Newark; H. D. Leavitt, Trenton; Joseph McDermott, Freehold; W. R. Starrett, Jersey City, and Frederick Keer, Newark.

Only nine of the above candidates for representatives can be elected according to the amended constitution, so two names must be scratched by the voter. The mail vote on the State ticket will be taken between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15.

AMONG THE BERKSHIRE HILLS

AUTUMN'S BEAUTIES KEEP THE COTTAGERS AT LENOX.

A Temporary Shadow Cast by the Death of John E. Burrill—Some of the Social Festivities Given Up Last Week—Richard Goodman's Guests at Luncheon—Mrs. Dana's Eggnog Reception, Given Annually When the Goldenrod Is in Bloom—Prize Winners in Archery.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 30.—The cottagers have had a large number of entertainments this week, but those that have taken place have not been so fully attended as they would have been had it not been for the death of John E. Burrill. Mr. Burrill's death was unexpected, and there were many invitations out for dinner parties which it was practically impossible to recall, and, therefore, the entertainments took place.

Mr. Burrill was highly respected and much loved by all the cottagers. He and his family had spent several seasons here, and they enjoyed Lenox, not only for its social functions, but for its bracing air and the beauty of its environments. Mr. Burrill's funeral was very largely attended on Tuesday at Trinity Church. The Episcopal service was conducted by the Rev. William Grosvenor. The final burial will take place in Greenwood Cemetery, New-York. At present the body rests in the receiving vault at Pittsfield.

Mr. Richard Goodman and his son, Mr. Richard Goodman, Jr., gave a luncheon to their friends on Monday afternoon. Among the guests present were Judge Charles Knott, Leonard S. Beckwith, Count de Heridia, Mr. Sherman, Richard C. Dixie, Mr. A. Colgate, the Rev. William Grosvenor, John Struthers, Mr. Howe of San Francisco, and Hartman Kuhn of Philadeaphia.

Mr. and Mrs. William Walter Phelps have been dined a good deal in Lenox during the past week. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes.

Mrs. Richard S. Dana gave her annual eggnog reception Tuesday afternoon. The weather was perfect and there was a large attendance. The entertainment is unique in Lenox. It is called an annual affair because Mrs. Dana has given it just at the time the goldenrod is in blossom. She learned how to mix this beverage when she lived in Virginia some years ago, and the eggnog that Mrs. Dana dispenses to her guests has a charming flavor about it that other eggnogs do not possess. Among the guests were Prince Catacuzene, Count and Countess de Heridia Baron Schultzer-Mitchling, M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador; Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Mrs. B. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. George Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kane, Mr. Conkling, Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Greenleaf, Miss Furniss, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Devereux, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Dixie, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Braem, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Miss Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua W. Davis, Richard Goodman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Shattuck, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. H. B. Warder, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Whistler, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winthrop.

The last meeting of the Archery Club for the season was held on the lawn of Mrs. William D. Sloane Wednesday afternoon. There was a large attendance of the cottagers and their guests. The weather was fine and the shooting very spirited. Miss Anna Shaw took the first prize, Mrs. R. C. Dixie the gold medal, and Miss Mildred Devereux the silver medal. The interest in archery has not been quite up to what it was in former years on account of the absence of Mrs. Folsom and the Misses Folsom, but the club has been admirably managed by Miss Anna Shaw.

Some wealthy New-York men have been in Lenox lately looking over the large Woolsey estate. They have been very quiet, but it has leaked out that they think of purchasing the place. If they do, upon one of the most sightly hilltops they propose to build a mammoth Summer hotel, about which there will be several villas. There are something like 800 acres in the place. It is understood that Mr. Woolsey is anxious to sell it.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes have been having a house party of something like twenty people the past week. They have been giving dinners, informal dancing parties, and musicales almost daily.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Sloane, who have been spending the Summer at Bar Harbor, have closed their cottage there and returned to Lenox. They are having a new and elegant residence built on Beecher Hill.

M. Patenotre, the French Minister, who has been in Lenox for the past two weeks, departed for Washington on Wednesday morning. He was entertained freely while here, and there were several dinner parties awaiting him when he was obliged to go back to his diplomatic duties.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are among the society people in Lenox at present. They will only remain a short time longer. They have been invited everywhere, and the cottagers delight to have them attend dinner parties and other social functions.

One of the most delightful dinner parties of the week was given by Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup for W. Lane Booker, the New-York British Consul. There were twelve covers. The dinner took place Monday evening.

Mrs. Henry I. Braem gave a delightful luncheon on Tuesday. The younger set were present and some of the others.

Mr. Henry Sands of England is the guest of his brother, Philip J. Sands. He was here early in the season, and is making a return visit before leaving for Europe.

Mr. A. T. Servin, the present Postmaster, whose term expires in December, will have for his successor Edward P. Lawton. The latter was confirmed by the United States Senate this week. Mr. Lawton is a good Democrat, and it is hoped he will make a good Postmaster.

Mr and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, who have been in Lenox and Stockbridge during the Summer, have been the recipients of attention from many of the cottagers, especially during the last week or two. Recent dinner parties have been given them by Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Robert Chapin, and Mr. and Mrs. Barlow.

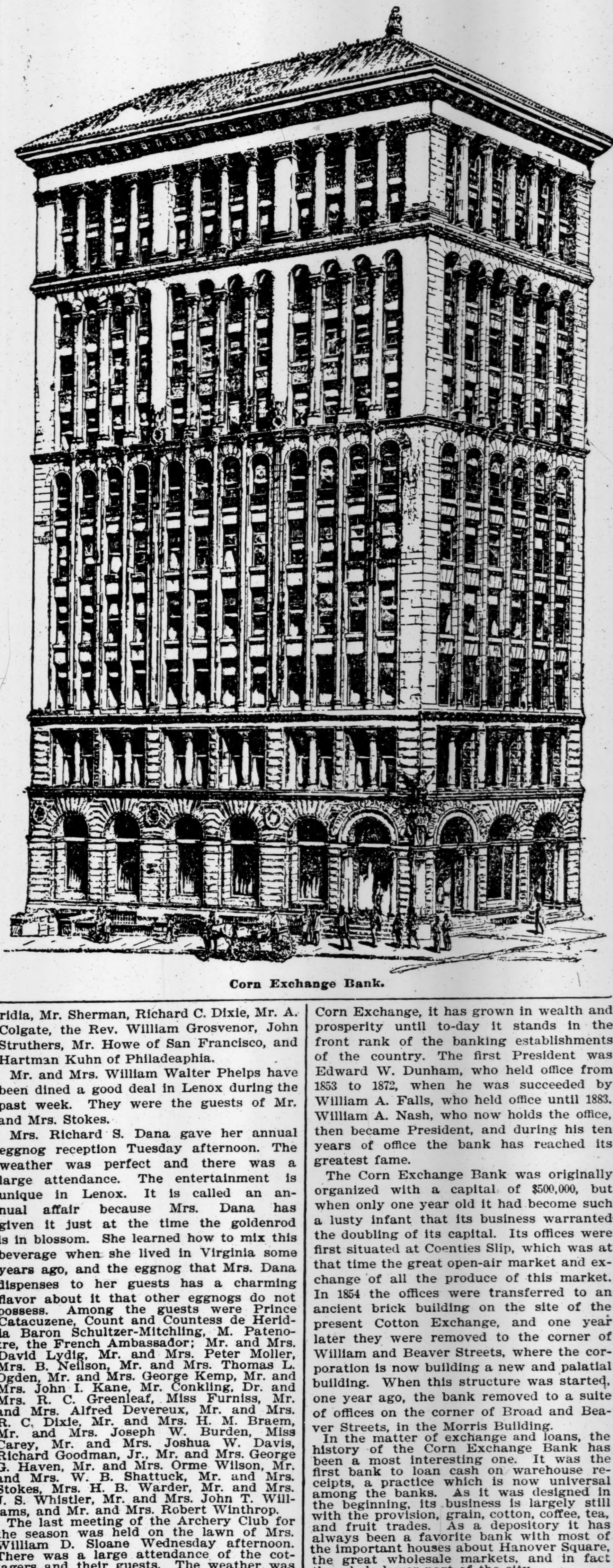
Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have had as members of their house party this week Elliott Gregory and Lorillard Reynolds.

Among the arrivals in Lenox this week are Mrs. A. A. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Green, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Barrow, J. A. Brown, F. D. Thompson, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Miss Lauterbach, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Graves, J. N. Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, William Sloane, Master John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick K. Esler, John H. Harris, Mrs. Harris, Miss Harris, Miss Isabelle Harris, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Porter, Mrs. Sackett, Miss Sackett, Mrs. De Ruyter, New-York; F. C. Pillsbury, J. P. Talbot, H. H. Melville, L. B. Reed, Charles H. Baldwin, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Mason, Mrs. F. A. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Philadelphia; J. Van Ness Phillips, Eugene Davis, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Howe, San Francisco; Harry King, Baltimore, Md.

A BANK'S NEW HOME.

The Structure Now Erecting for the Corn Exchange Bank.

Among the financial institutions of this city there is none more noteworthy than the Corn Exchange Bank. Founded in 1853 by a number of the members of the old Corn Exchange, it has grown in wealth and prosperity until to-day it stands in the front rank of the banking establishments of the country. The first President was Edward W. Dunham, who held office from 1853 to 1872, when he was succeeded by William A. Falls, who held office until 1883. William A. Nash, who now holds the office, then became President, and during his ten years of office the bank has reached its greatest fame.



Corn Exchange Bank.

The Corn Exchange Bank was originally organized with a capital of $500,000, but when only one year old it had become such a lusty infant that its business warranted the doubling of its capital. Its offices were first situated at Coenties Slip, which was at that time the great open-air market and exchange of all the produce of this market. In 1854 the offices were transferred to an ancient brick building on the site of the present Cotton Exchange, and one year later they were removed to the corner of William and Beaver Streets, where the corporation is now building a new and palatial building. When this structure was started, one year ago, the bank removed to a suite of offices on the corner of Broad and Beaver Streets, in the Morris Building.

In the matter of exchange and loans, the history of the Corn Exchange Bank has been a most interesting one. It was the first bank to loan cash on warehouse receipts, a practice which is now universal among the banks. As it was designed in the beginning, its business is largely still with the provision, grain, cotton, coffee, tea, and fruit trades. As a depository it has always been a favorite bank with most of the important houses about Hanover Square, the great wholesale markets, and in fact the whole lower part of the city.

Its President, William A. Nash, began his career as a financier as far back as 1855, and has for many years been identified with the New-York Clearing House, having also been its Chairman. Among the Directors and Trustes of the bank are many men whose names are known wherever banking and exchange are transacted. The bank has resources of fully $12,000,000, deposits of nearly $10,000,000, and profits and surplus of nearly or quite $1,400,000.

The Corn Exchange Bank is now erecting at William and Beaver Streets a magnificent building, eleven stories in height, whose cornice will be fully 128 feet above the sidewalk. The design was furnished by Architect Robert H. Robertson, and is of the most approved modern construction, absolutely fire-proof. The building is being constructed about a frame of steel. The outer walls of the lower stories, up to the sill of the third floor, are of red granite, while the nine stories above are of white Indiana sandstone, with polished columns of red granite, forming a colonnade about the two upper stories and supporting a cornice of copper bronze. The banking rooms of the institution will occupy the spacious first floor, while the upper floors will be divided up into offices.

The main entrance halls and stairways will be of marble, while the woodwork will be of hard wood, with cabinet finish throughout. The building will contain three fast-running Otis elevators for carrying passengers and freight, which will have a maximum speed of 500 feet per minute. There will be a complete steam and electric-lighting plant in the building, while a direct radiating system of ventilation will be supplied by fans and air ducts. Large courts will furnish light to the interior rooms. The building will have in floor space, exclusive of hallways, 35,000 square feet. The building is now almost up to the last story, and, when completed, will be a noble monument to the thrift and industry which have made of the Corn Exchange Bank such a factor in trade, and also a fitting neighbor to the many noble buildings which surround it.

B. Altman & Co.

Will exhibit on Monday, Oct. 2, a highly attractive selection of

RICH FURS,

comprising many imported novelties.

SEALSKIN GARMENTS,
PERSIAN LAMB COATS,
CIRCULAR CAPES,
NECK SCARFS, BERTHAS,
MUFFS, BOAS,
COLLARS, etc.,

and the new

Extra Large Muffs

for carriage wear, in all the fashionable and staple furs.

ROBES, MATS,
INFANTS' CARRIAGE ROBES,
MOUNTED FLOOR RUGS, etc.

ALSO,

An exceptionally large and fine assortment of

FUR TRIMMINGS,

AT MODERATE PRICES.

FOUNDER BRADLEY FOR SENATOR.

Anti-Race-Track Citizens of Monmouth County, N. J., Preparing for Battle.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 30.—There is trouble ahead for the Monmouth County Democrats. Senator Henry S. Terhune is a candidate for re-election, and his nomination by the Democratic Convention is conceded. Terhune voted for the race-track bills last year, and that vote will be the stumbling block in his path at the November election. The Law and Order League of Monmouth County recently issued an address to the voters of the county, calling upon them to present the renomination of the men who voted for the "racers."

As soon as Terhune is declared the candidate for State Senator the league will open fire on him. The league will not nominate a candidate for Senator, but will seek to have the Republicans nominate James A. Bradley, the founder of Asbury Park.

Mr. Bradley is popular with the farmers of Monmouth County and would poll a large number of Democratic votes. Several prominent Republican leaders favor the scheme, and in the event of the founder accepting the nomination, a battle royal would follow, with the chances for success in favor of the Republican reform standard bearer.

RED BANK, Sept. 30.—County Collector William S. Throckmorton of Freehold has withdrawn from the contest for the Shrievalty nomination, leaving almost a clear field for Assemblyman Reuben G. Strahan of Clarksbury, who will, no doubt, secure the plum on the first ballot. The convention will take place at Freehold Monday.

Rumors have been current for a week that Mr. Throckmorton would withdraw, and Wednesday he came out with a letter declining to allow the use of his name, on the ground that "potential influences heretofore unknown in Monmouth County politics have been exerted against me to such an extent that the contest is made an unequal one. These influences have compelled many voters whose expressed friendship I had relied upon to assume a different attitude toward me. This course upon the part of the assumed leaders, if persisted in, will tend to disrupt the Democratic Party in Monmouth County."

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 30.—President R. V. Lindabury of the Union County Anti-Race Trace League has sent a call to the pastors of all Protestant churches in Elizabeth to meet and arrange for the opening of a vigorous campaign against the race-track men and their proposed legislative candidates.

It was decided to hold a union service Sunday, Oct. 8, at the First Presbyterian Church, and an overflow meeting in St. John's Episcopal Church. This will be followed Oct. 18, the night before the Democratic County Convention meets, by a big mass meeting at Library Hall, which will be addressed by noted speakers from different sections of the State.

Arrangements are also to be made to hold meetings in every township and city of the county.

Machine Men Seized the Ballot Box.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Democratic caucus in this city yesterday for the election of delegates to the County Convention culminated in a most disgraceful riot. The Cleveland men organized the caucus by electing Frank L. Sherman Chairman. After about thirty votes had been cast the Hill men interrupted by boisterous conduct and the seizure of the ballot box.

The Cleveland men then left the hall and the machine in possession, and the latter thereupon elected a new set of officers. The Administration forces were not in the least worsted, for they retired to the Police Court and swore out warrants for the arrest of Alderman Conrad, A. Hult, M. G. Martyn, John R. Moynahan, John Mahoney, Thomas Ferrin, Samuel Lewin, and J. A. Parker. The charge against them is riot.

John R. Moynahan is the Postmaster of the New-York State Building at the World's Fair, and the attention of the Federal authorities will be called to the matter.

Sent His Victims Postage Stamps.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 30.—City Clerk E. A. Cook of McComb, Ohio, has been arrested by the postal authorities. He is charged with extensively advertising to sell for $8 ten steel engravings, lined, representing different events in the discovery of America by Columbus, and then sending to his dupes in return for their money a set of Columbian postage stamps. Mr. Cook is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of McComo, and his arrest has created a sensation.

SOME EMBROIDERED NAPERY

DAINTY CONFECTIONS IN LINEN FOR TABLE USE.

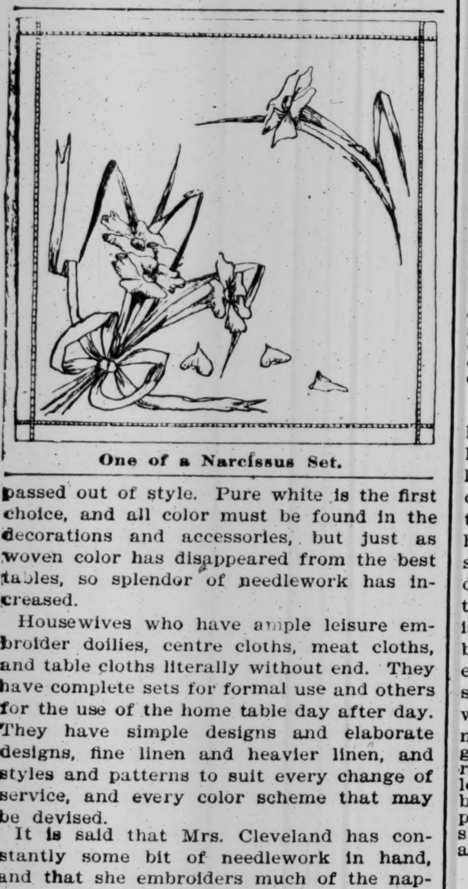
To Have Her Napery Shelves Well Stocked Is the Ambition of the Normal Woman—How Odd Moments May Be Employed to Further This Desire—New Designs for Cloths and Doilies—Complete Directions for Fringing a Circle—Color Suggestions.

When the careful housekeeper returns to her home after the Summer absence her first interest is in the wholesomeness of her domain; she looks to the plumbing, has pipes and traps overhauled, the cellar aired, cleaned, and whitewashed, rooms swept and renovated, curtains hung, carpets renewed, the Fall and early Winter wardrobes of the family put in order; all this and more before she looks to the condition of her napery shelves.

She does this for two reasons: one because the other needs are pressing and pertain to the health and actual comfort of the family, and the other because she knows her own weakness and the ease with which she is tempted when it is a question of adding to her stock of table linen. The fever of napery is more insidious even than that of old china, for it is tinged with the lure of necessity, which puts one in the way of fierce temptation. And now that every linen counter abounds in exquisite specimens of the skill of the loom and every art shop and woman's exchange offers jewels of handiwork in this department, the woman who delights in cloths and serviettes, and there are few of the sex who do not, finds it difficult in two senses to escape the ensnaring web.

* * *

Elaborate and embroidered table napery continues in high favor this season, despite the fact that it is not new. Colored bordered cloths and napkins that show any decoration beyond that of a monogram have passed out of style. Pure white is the first choice, and all color must be found in the decorations and accessories, but just as woven color has disappeared from the best tables, so splendor of needlework has increased.


One of a Narcissus Set.

Housewives who have ample leisure embroider doilies, centre cloths, meat cloths, and table cloths literally without end. They have complete sets for formal use and others for the use of the home table day after day. They have simple designs and elaborate designs, fine linen and heavier linen, and styles and patterns to suit every change of service, and every color scheme that may be devised.

It is said that Mrs. Cleveland has constantly some bit of needlework in hand, and that she embroiders much of the napery in use upon her private table. Whether or not the inspiration is due to this fact is not known, but certain it is that the fondness for embroidered napery has never been more pronounced than now, and not to own at least a few sets is to be an impoverished chatelaine indeed.

We women of the North, in our busy bustling lives, are not nearly so prone to have "pick-up work" about as are our more leisurely sisters of the South, but in the presence of this fad we would do well to follow their example. It is surprising how much can be accomplished in the odd minutes that are apt to go to waste. The story of the author who compiled a ponderous volume in the minutes in his married life that his wife kept him waiting for dinner, is an old and familiar one; the modern version of it, however, is that of a certain New-York woman who displays a set of platter cloths with centrepiece to match, veritable handpainting in needlework they are, exquisite in design and execution, which she asserts are the product solely of the time her husband spends with his camera plates, "fussing over their development and the rest of it," as she puts it.

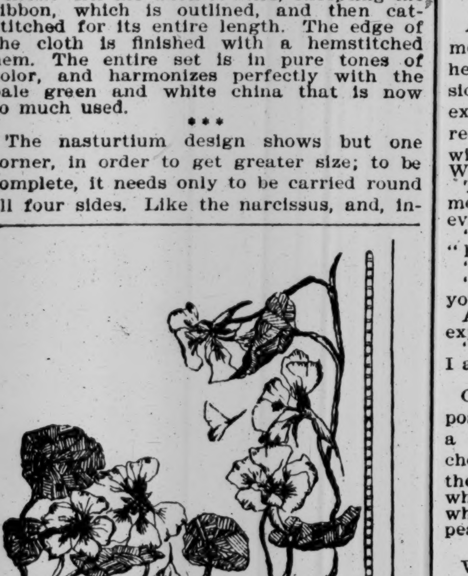
* * *

The three designs which the drawings show are among the best to be found, and with slight variations can be made to suit all the pieces of an entire set.

The narcissus shows the square centre cloth of a completed outfit that is both delicate and showy at the same time. There are a carving cloth, the centrepiece and four rectangular mats, and on all the design is repeated, the only difference being the size, which is adapted to that of the linen. The flowers are worked in their own pure white with shadings of the palest possible green and centres of yellow. The leaves are worked in olive, and the ribbon in pale yellow. All the work is solid, excepting the ribbon, which is outlined, and then catstitched for its entire length. The edge of the cloth is finished with a hemstitched hem. The entire set is in pure tones of color, and harmonizes perfectly with the pale green and white china that is now so much used.

* * *

The nasturtium design shows but one corner, in order to get greater size; to be complete, it needs only to be carried round all four sides. Like the narcissus, and, indeed, like all good embroidery for table use, it should be worked upon fine old bleach linen, which has first been shrunken; with this precaution taken unlimited laundering is possible without the smallest harm.


A Nasturtium Design.

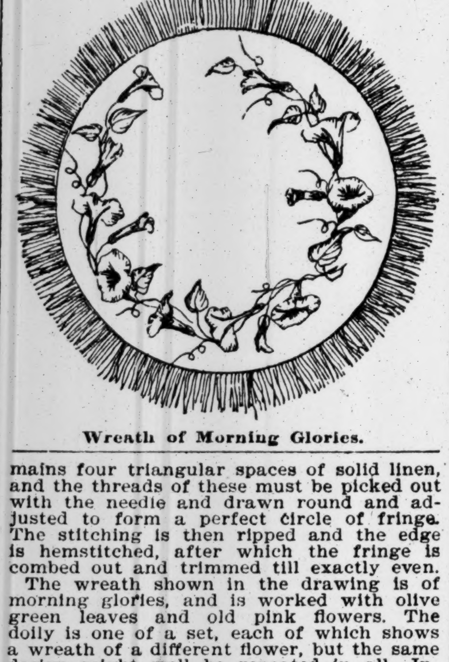
It is hemmed and stitched round all its sides. The flowers are worked in their own gorgeous colors and show every tint from pale yellow to deep, glowing orange. The leaves and the stems require only one shade of pale olive, but by a special method of working the former are made to take many tints and to show both light and shade. Every one of the lines that mark a division of the leaf is first outlined with a single thread of silk, then each division is worked quite solid with stitches running as indicated by the lines.

The flowers may be either solid or worked in long and short stitch, but the former will give by far the richer effect. When complete the cloth is simply splendid and so brilliant as to provide ample decoration with even the simplest china possible, and no flowers, unless, indeed, a bunch of the real beauties be at hand.

* * *

The last suggestion, or the round doily, shows the wreath that is a popular form for this especial shape. Its making is very simple, although at first sight a fringed disk seems difficult to obtain, and as success depends in reality upon what might be called a trick, it is ventured to give directions, even at the risk of repeating what may have already been told.

The circles are first marked the exact size of the doily, then again a large one is drawn to include the depth of the fringe. The linen is cut on the outer line and stitched with the machine on the inner. Then at each of the four sides of the circle, so to speak, or from the four opposite points, threads are drawn down to the stitched line. After this marking, there remains four triangular spaces of solid linen, and the threads of these must be picked out with the needle and drawn round and adjusted to form a perfect circle of fringe. The stitching is then ripped and the edge is hemstitched, after which the fringe is combed out and trimmed till exactly even.


Wreath of Morning Glories.

The wreath shown in the drawing is of morning glories, and is worked with olive green leaves and old pink flowers. The doily is one of a set, each of which shows a wreath of a different flower, but the same design might well be repeated in all. Indeed, if the doilies are to be used for carafes and the like and are not designed for finger bowls, the latter plan is by far the best. Too great a mixture of either colors or flowers can never be good, and the sweet, fresh morning glory will bear repeating again and again.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

A bride tells of a difficult moment of her recent wedding trip. A few days of it were spent with an uncle of hers, very deaf and very pious.

When they sat down to dinner on the night of their arrival, with a considerable company of relatives assembled to do them honor, the uncle exploded a bombshell by asking the groom to say grace.

Much embarrassed, as he was unaccustomed to officiating in this way, he leaned forward, murmuring a request to be excused. Whereupon the uncle, watching him, only waited until his lips stopped moving to utter a sonorous "Amen!" in response.

It is hardly necessary to add that not only did the blessing for that meal go unsaid, but also that the effort of everybody, except the uncle, to keep from laughing quite took away the appetites for the first course.

* * *

An English writer comments on the English habit of serving fruit after a heavy late dinner, instead of at breakfast and at luncheon, as "a great mistake. I always," continues the writer, "pity Americans on their first arrival at the ordinary London hotel, and picture their despair at the absence of the delicious watermelon and huge dish of grapes, which is the prelude to a typical New-York breakfast. Of course, fruit is cheaper on the other side of the Atlantic; but I have known English people, rich enough to afford it at every meal, quite insensible to its value, and content to go without it until after an 8 o'clock dinner, when it is least digestible. Plenty of good, fresh fruit in the nursery and schoolroom is a matter that parents cannot neglect wisely, and would be far more acceptable to the little ones than the doctor's physic, which is often its unpleasant substitute." Which seems wisdom very tardily arrived at by our English friends.

* * *

The new cushion covers shown in the art shops would seem to indicate a departure from the esthetic pale tones so long in vogue. A brilliant one, whose color is dahlia red, is embroidered in white and edged with a deep ruffle buttonholed in white. Another, of blue that is more like the real sky-blue of our grandmother's days than any tint lately seen, is also showily decorated in white, while a gold that is not old or pale, but frankly and brightly yellow, makes an attempt to tone itself down with black embroidery, and succeeds only in a very striking contrast.

There are, besides, many of these cushions shown in the so-called art shades of old rose, pale green, golds, browns, and terra cottas, but enough still of the others to cause comment. As the same thing is true in the floral world, and after cultivators have spent effort and years to educate us away from the garish (?) blossoms of the old-time garden, there has been for the past two or three Summers a return to the growing of hollyhocks, marigolds, lady slippers, and sweet williams, just as many of us knew them when we were children. There seem to be only about so many ideas in the world, after all. When the gamut is run we have to begin over again, which, of course, is a roundabout way of saying that "there is no new thing under the sun."

* * *

One of the designs submitted by a firm of lady florists at a flower show held in a London suburb was for the table decoration for a hunt dinner. There were double horseshoes of scarlet geraniums at each end of the table. In the centre was a large horseshoe of the same flower, crossed by a whip made of ivy leaves, with a lash of white primulas. A huntsman's cap, also of geraniums, lay at one side, and a fox's brush, of ivy leaves, at the other.

* * *

A New-York woman who spent the Summer in a Maine town secured, throughout her stay, the services of a woman as occasional assistant when there was company or extra work of any sort. The woman was recommended as a worthy and needy widow, whose husband was lost at sea last Winter.

The Summer was nearly over when, one morning, the helper appeared in deep and evidently fresh mourning.

"Why, Mary," exclaimed her employer, "have you lost any of your children?"

"No Mem," replied Mary, "it's for him."

"Oh," was the answer; "I didn't know you were in mourning for your husband."

And this was Mary's pathetic and laconic explanation:

"When I was, I couldn't, and now I can, I am, Mem."

* * *

One of the remarkable exhibits at the exposition is that of a firm which carries on a large business repairing fine china and choice bric-a-brac. Among the triumphs of their skill shown is a Dresden lace figure, which had been broken into 1,512 pieces and which is so cleverly put together that it appears perfect and unrepaired.

* * *

With the financial situation still decidedly "wobbling," it is hard to be told by an authority on fashions that "every woman must have a velvet dress this season." It is just possible one or two of us may have to worry through the Winter without one.

* * *

One of the hardest notions for the untrained nurse to give up is that beef tea is a valuable nutriment. The recent assertion of a writer in The American Lancet that thousands of sick persons have been starved to death on beef tea is only a summing up of what physicians and expert nurses have been trying to impress upon the minds of the laity for some time.

Beef tea is a stimulant, slight and evanescent, but to "live on beef tea," which has been the shibboleth of many a sick room, is impossible. And The Lancet further counsels that if it must still be made and used to perform its very limited service, to remember that, like plain tea, it should never be boiled. That method of making contributes a positive vice—that of indigestibility.

* * *

A novelty and a specialty of one of the Buffalo Woman's Exchanges, the one so admirably and successfully managed by Miss Grace Carew Sheldon, has been for the Summer exhibits, delightful little head wraps, if the term is permissible, which their designer calls Marie Stuart caps. They are made of cashmere in a variety of becoming shades, and have the stiff frontpiece familiar to that historic headdress, with the graceful fall of material brought around from the back and loosely knotted at the throat. The caps are embroidered in black in graceful design and much more legitimately deserve the title of "fascinators" than the fluffy and hair-mussing arrangement which usually masquerades as such.

* * *

A bold burglary was committed in August in a Brooklyn house. The residence was deserted for the Summer, except for the nightly lodging of the man of the house. The thief secured entrance in the afternoon and proceeded to make a careful toilet. He took a bath and dressed himself in a complete outfit from the owner's wardrobe, including expensive underwear, gloves, shoes, necktie, high hat, and a natty umbrella, which he found in the hall. From the old clothes which he left behind his size was identical with that of the man whom he robbed, and when in the dusk he came down the front steps and walked away neighbors who saw him supposed he was the rightful tenant, so closely did his appearance resemble that of the other.

The fellow evidently appreciated his opportunities, for he used the fine soaps and toilet water he found in the bathroom without stint, though the cleanliness in this case was not next to, but a long way off from, godliness.

* * *

An exchange describes two cravat cases that should be pretty and are new. One was of Nile-green leather, with a monogram worked in gold on the upper side. It was lined with soft, gold-colored silk tacked over French cotton, and across it were placed narrow bands of ribbon, three in all, to keep the ties in place. Another was of sheer white linen, powdered with violets, worked in their natural shades, with filo silk floss. The lining was of violet china silk, and the ribbons were of the same shade. Each was twenty-two inches long and from ten to twelve inches wide.

These cases are really welcome to men, as they perform an appreciated service in protecting and keeping in good condition white and delicate-hued cravats, and many of the bits of fancy work bestowed as gifts upon fathers, brothers, and lovers can lay claim to no such distinction. It is a good choice for a contribution to a college-going outfit, or to bear in mind against Christmas choosing, now not far off.

* * *

A physician attributes much of the drunkenness among cooks and other servants to the intemperate use of tea. Every housekeeper knows how constantly the kitchen teapot is on the range, and it is reasonable to think that the strong, boiled decoction which is drank much oftener through the day than at meal time merely is a stimulant that easily leads to other and stronger ones.

And every housekeeper knows, too, how impossible it is to combat this "tea tippling" of the kitchen. A suggestion as to its curtailment is apt to be suspiciously regarded as born of economy, while the attempt to at least regulate its quality is equally unappreciated.

One housekeeper, whose cook is subject to frequent attacks of indigestion, which her employer felt were aggravated, if not caused, by the strong decoction of tannic acid she constantly served herself with under the name of tea, went into the kitchen one day and coaxed the maid to try a cup of tea of her making.

The cook acquiesced, and the mistress brewed some tea fresh and wholesome and of much greater strength than for her own drinking, guessing that the usual kitchen brew was not weak. Then she stood by to see it tested.

It was carefully sipped once or twice with evident effort, but the cup was finally set down with civil decision.

"It's very delicate and tasty for you, Ma'am, but I'm a hard-working girl, and I must have tea that will pucker my mouth to keep up on."

And the experiment was not repeated.

* * *

The experiment which the Emperor of Japan is trying of providing meat for his people with the design of increasing their height has in it an object lesson of importance to mothers. In a family of growing children where any one exhibits a tendency to undergrowth a meat diet should be encouraged. There is no doubt that if persisted in from early years an appreciable effect is made upon the height, other conditions being good. Parents are very apt to accept hereditary standards for the height of the children, and because father or mother is short, expect certain of the children to be similarly undersized. This tendency is said on good authority to be capable of being combatted if thus attacked during the formative years.

* * *

An exchange suggests a "wash-day" fair—clotheslines stretched across the room, with aprons, scarfs, holders, and linenwork fastened with gilded clothespins; wash benches for the rest, and plenty of pretty girls with their sleeves rolled up and their dresses turned back over gay petticoats, a la washerwoman. To complete the similitude they should fill their mouths with clothespins, which, if they have caught the true laundress spirit, need not interfere with the most animated conversation.

* * *

One characteristic of the great fair that is passing out on the Western lake front which has not been much, if any, commented upon, is its ability to suppress all other interests and emotions. Once inside the gates of the White City and wandering through its enchanted ways, the outer world, with its cares and worries, its ambitions and fierce contentions, is forgotten. There is a positive spell over the traveler who lingers by the lagoons or in the fairy palaces, and under its sway he becomes oblivious to everything else.

"I hope you are getting on all right, but I don't care much," wrote a most devoted husband and father to his family here last week, and a woman, a mother whose nervous anxiety over her children is a byword among her friends, confessed that she read the home letters while in Chicago recently with a positive "pang of indifference."

"I believe," she said, "I could have learned that all my babies were down with scarlet fever and not been much impressed, so unreal did everything beside the glorious reality of that beautiful pageant seem."

* * *

"One of the small, odd things that I encountered going about England this Summer," says a woman recently returned, "was to be offered at the table of a rector in whose home I briefly visited, a peculiar rough-looking sugar to sweeten my coffee. I could not resist inquiry, and found that it was simple sugar candy broken up roughly, which is considered by far the nicest sort of sweetening. I specify the place where I saw it, as English rectors, as everybody knows, are good authority for proper serving and belongings."

* * *

On a hot day last Summer a New-York woman passed through the city en route from her Summer home in Northern Vermont to the seashore for a fortnight's stay. Needing some gloves, she went to a shop at which she usually dealt, and while making her selections noticed the pallor and evident exhaustion of the young woman who served her, a saleswoman she had often encountered in the place before.

"You look tired," she commented; "I presume your vacation will soon come."

"I have none," replied the girl, briefly.

"Absurd," was the indignant response. "You can easily be spared at this dull season."

"Oh, yes, but I can't afford to go away. I have no place to go except where I must pay board, and that is out of the question."

The customer was wealthy and a woman of generous impulses. She bit her lip and thought a moment; then she looked again at the girl, whose air and manner showed lassitude and weariness.

"Could you get a fortnight's leave at once if you had a place to go?" she asked, and the girl thought she could, whereupon in a brief conversation with the proprietor the matter was arranged, and the next morning the young glove seller turned her back on the hot and dusty city, ticketed through to her patron's lovely Summer home.

Meantime her kind-hearted hostess had sent a dispatch to her husband, whom she had left in possession with several male friends to enjoy the hunting and fishing, announcing her protegee's arrival and its import. Accustomed to his wife's warm-hearted ways, and always willing to second them, he saw to it that the young stanger was received and cared for. His wife's carriage was placed daily at her disposal, and two weeks of thorough rest were provided for her. She was in her place in the shop again when her benefactor passed through on her homeward way, and the good of her vacation was most satisfactorily apparent. Which is a story absolutely true.

A PITFALL OF BEHAVIOR.

And the Dilemma Into Which It Led a Young Foreigner.

On a recent warm Sunday night a cable car started up from the Battery loop with the usual Sunday load of tired parents, cross, sleepy children, and young persons whose good time was sure to last so long as they were together.

There were seats enough for all except one young man, whose party of two pairs sat down near the door. It was the high spirits of this group, doubtless, that prompted the suggestion by one of them that the standing young man should sit in the lap of his young woman for greater comfort. This he promptly did, and, not being repulsed, sat there with great content to himself.

At Reade Street a young Irish girl boarded the car. It was evident to every one that she was recently landed, well-intentioned, and little-informed.

She stood at the door a minute and looked, bewildered, up and down the filled seats. Then her eye fell upon a young man sitting at ease in a young woman's lap. She darted forward, and before any one had the slightest idea of her intention she seated herself respectfully but firmly on the lap of the other young man.

It was hard to tell which was the funniest, the agitation of the young man, the calm of the young woman, or the hysterical laughter of the colored girl in the corner, who explained to the passengers between her peals:

"She t'inks dem as comes fust sits on de seats, an' dem as comes next sits on de people."

Which was evidently just what she did think until the conductor came to the rescue.

WOMEN WHO PRESS THE BUTTON.

Photography an Art in Which They Are Likely to Excel.

It is no longer an unusual or uncommon thing to see a camera in the hands of a woman. Photography has opened to the sex a wide field of pleasure and profit, and they have not been slow to avail themselves of the opportunity. So successful, indeed, have they become that of late years most of the large photographic societies have discarded the prizes for women and make the awards irrespective of sex for the best work.

The camera affords as much scope for originality as the paint brush, and artistic conceptions of subjects can be more accurately carried out with the former. In fact, many artists combine the two. They group their models and photographic views in different positions, to see which will make the most effective picture, and by laying in their outlines from the photograph lessen the weary hours of posing.

Many women who have become expert photographers first studied art, but finding their drawing or coloring defective fell back upon the use of the camera. As in everything else, each operator has her specialty. Some excel in draping, lighting, &c., while others are more successful with interiors or flashlight pictures.

Child life offers a boundless and attractive field for work, and here women, from their superior knowledge of children, have the advantage. Children are naturally graceful, because unconscious, so the principal thing in photographing them is to take care that the positions be natural and easy.

One woman who has been very successful in that line never poses a child. She simply indicates a certain spot and requests him to sit or stand there, as the case may be, while she gets ready. The result is that the child falls into a natural position, becomes interested in her preparations, and when everything is fixed she can call to his face the expresion desired by some remark, grave or gay, then, snap! and the thing is done.

A large dealer in photographic supplies says: "Women form a large proportion of my customers, and most of them do very creditable work. The chief fault with those who do not is that they merely take it up for pleasure, and don't devote enough time to it to become expert.

"A camera should be studied. It is absurd to think one can be picked up for the first time, taken out with a dozen plates, and brought back with twelve good negatives. With a hand camera, projecting the image on a screen, the focussing scale should first be tested thoroughly, because, as a rule, it is not reliable. This should be rectified if found incorrect.

"Then a camera should be operated with regularity. A certain routine should be followed in the same order each time it is used. First focus, then set the shutter, pull out the slide, press the button, and replace the slide.

"The most successful women do all the work—developing, printing, &c.—themselves, because different plates require different treatment, according to the length of time they have been exposed—which is, of course, best known to the one who takes the picture.

"The amateur always brings in her first work with an air of confidence. It is only after she has made a few failures that she realizes there is something to learn about photography.

"A funny thing happened the other day. A very pretty girl entered the store, carrying a plateholder carefully wrapped up, which she handed me, saying that she had been taking some pictures of the interior of a friend's studio. She said she had taken great pains with them, and asked particularly that they be treated with special care in the developing process.

"As soon as I took the package I became suspicious.

"'It feels very light,' I remarked; 'are you sure there were any plates in the holder?'

"'Certainly,' she replied, with a touch of indignation in her tone.

"Still doubtful, I asked her to be seated a moment, and, running up stairs to the dark room, I examined the holder, only to find it empty, as I expected.

"I broke the news to her as gently as I could, and at first she looked almost ready to cry with vexation, but finally the absurdity of the thing overcame her and she laughed instead.

"'I remember now,' she said, 'that one of the four plateholders in my camera was empty, and, of course, I had to pick out that particular one for my first attempt. How they will laugh at me at home when I tell them! Miss S. and myself spent the entire morning over these failures. We moved all of her best pictures to the prettiest corner of the studio, arranged her easel, drapery, &c., and now, after all our trouble, it will have to be done over again.'

"The greatest photographic success ever achieved forms an interesting exhibit at the World's Fair. It is an American Aristo print 15 feet long and 2 feet 1 inch wide, produced by Mr. J. C. Strauss of St. Louis. This wonderful piece of work is printed and toned with perfect uniformity, and is without spot or blemish in the finest detail. It required the use of nineteen 18 by 22 inch plates to make the solid negative. The printing frame was more than 16 feet long and weighed nearly 300 pounds.

"The design of the photo is the legend, 'Largest photo in the world.' Each letter contains the figure of one or two children gracefully posed in it."

IN BLACK AND WHITE.

It really is remarkable that the fancy for black and white should, after so many days, still have such hold. Introduced as a midsummer idea, the combination has prevailed during the opening weeks of the Autumn, and gives promise of being continued well into the Winter.

That the black and white and white and black arrangements should be successful in midsummer is not so surprising as that they should continue to be so now that the cool Autumn days make warmer clothing attractive.

* * *

Perhaps it is the very abundance of this warm coloring that has secured the success of the black and white grouping. As the gorgeous blossoms of midsummer afforded just the brilliant contrast needed, so the bright-hued Autumn foliage, with its reproduction in the soft wools and lustrous silks and exquisitely-shaded feathers, brings the black and white into effective relief.

Not merely the goods and garments intended for Fall wear, but the heavier grades of wool, the thick brocade, and satin, the velvet and satin antique, the Winter wraps and hats, all display the popular combination. The expensive materials committed to this fad show that manufacturers and merchants have placed more confidence in it than would seem altogether prudent regarding an idea that naturally might be supposed to be only a passing whim.

Black satin is striped in white in quarter-inch stripes, set three or four inches apart, and in inch-wide alternating stripes. Black satin and white moire antique are associated in alternating stripes of five-inch width, a stripe of black satin in the centre of the breadth, with a white moire stripe on each side, the breadth edged by narrower stripes of the satin. Nothing could be more striking than the width of the stripes and the richness of the materials that make this design.

* * *

Light-weight faille silk and heavy taffeta have the black ground figured in modest designs in white; perhaps an Autumn trophy from the woods is copied, a seedpod, or a fluffy ball from some wild vine, or geometric figures, solid or in outline, in tiny mosaic bits, are grouped carelessly.

Imported taffeta of beautiful quality and finish comes in gray, with white all-over designs. In one the white figuring takes the shape of the very small, square-cornered steel staples, and these are scattered freely, as though a great package of them had been broken over the silk. The design is new and the effect pretty.

Black and white hop sacking is in varied braiding, and some handsome velvet wools come in black and white. One that is noticeably tasteful is checked by waving lines of white, and the black check holds a small raised block of black and white velvet.

* * *

White lamb's wool and Thibet are used on black velvet wraps and on capes and collarettes of black plush and satin antique. By the way, the new shaded satin-antique is the perfection of coloring and lustre. Whether used as gown accessories, in wraps, or made up in hats and bonnets, it is equally effective.

White satin trims black cloth, and jet is on white cashmere. Capes of white cashmere, lined with black satin have jet gimp edging the collarette, and are fastened with long ends of three-inch black satin-faced moire ribbon, falling from under rosettes. A style of collarette much employed on wraps this season is a double or triple bertha, the five-inch ruffles overlapping to the edge, but flared apart slightly by the gathered bias fullness. Usually the edges of these bertha collarettes are finished by the narrow jet gimp.

These collarettes are on capes and jackets, and generally have a yoke above. This yoke develops from the collar, and is fitted smoothly to the form by goring. As was noted last week, the seams thus made are covered by braid, or with jet gimp or insertion. White plush capes are lined with white brocaded satin that shows through the jet insertion which joins the gores of the yoke.

* * *

A short cape of black ladies' cloth is in circular cut, with collarette of the same shape. A high flaring collar is laid in plaits at the back. The front of the collar may be turned down back to the bunch of plaits if more becoming. This collar is lined with white velvet. The cape is not trimmed, being finished with cut edges; but folded around the neck, between the collar and the collarette, is wide white-edged black ribbon, that fastens the cape and falls below the waist.

Rows upon rows of white-edged black braid and of narrow white gimp are used on black cloth and serge capes. A collarette noted upon such capes is made of a circle of cloth, with a hole cut in the middle for the neck. This is opened in front and laid in box plaits that are held together along the edges half way down by white gimp, then permitted to flare.

A pretty collarette of Krimmer fur is bordered with seal and has a seal scarf around the neck, the seal looking very black against the light-gray fur. Krimmer cloth that is more distinctly black and white than the fur which it imitates is lined with black satin and bordered with black lamb.

* * *

Black-faced cloth is made up in tailor suits with tight-fitting bodice, buttoned once at the waist and rolled back above in wide revers and turn-down collar, with stock collar on the smooth waistcoat, and having a short basque. One was made with a vest of black moire, closed with large white pearl buttons, circled by three deep grooves. The basque was short and round and the skirt plain.

A second costume of black broadcloth had a double-breasted bodice, with short, slashed basque. Pointed revers turned back from a V of white moire. Closing the double breast were buttons of shaded black and white pearl, and a button was placed at the head of each slash. Buttons were on the lower arm, confining the fullness of the upper sleeve, in the style of some of the coat sleeves of last Spring. This buttoned sleeve is quite desirable on street costumes, and is used on medium-weight tweed gowns, as well as broadcloth, and also is on Fall coats of heavy Ottoman cloth.

Trimmings in black and white are of infinite variety. A specially pretty design is in scroll pattern, the scrolls unrolling one above another. Black accordion-plaited net veils have two or more rows of white baby ribbon run through as a border.

* * *

The numberless compositions in black and white shown in millinery and their expensive character attest the influence of the combination in this branch of dress. The fancy feathers of black and white and the flowers referred to some weeks since, are very lovely and of ingenious assortment.

The use of fur in small rosettes, in tall aigrettes, and other arrangements on hats is prettily illustrated in an ermine-trimmed bonnet of black satin antique. The plaque is folded in front into Alsacian plaits and at the back to fit over the hair, creating a quaint bonnet shape.

White satin-faced velvet strings fall from the ears, each headed by a chou and upright tail of ermine. On the plaits in front is a cluster of chou roses of black and white velvet and silk. Accompanying this bonnet are a muff and collarette of black satin antique, bordered and rosetted with ermine, and lined with white satin. On the muff is a bunch of the black and white roses.

* * *

Turbans of soft black felt have the brim high and caught close to the crown in scallops. Over the brim, entirely covering it, is a galloon hung with small, round jet and steel spangles, overlapping thickly.

A new effect in silks is given by weaving black and white over a bright ground. A stiff brocade of bright scarlet is overrun with trailing vines in black and white.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Mackay's parties in London are said to be choice as any in Mayfair. Speaking of a recent one to meet the Duke of Edinburgh "after dinner," a London paper calls it a "very select function, indeed. Mr. Bayard, the new American Minister, who was present, is a brilliant conversationist, and seems to like his location over here sufficiently well. A little music, but of the best, was much appreciated. Mrs. Mackay is a hostess who has the instinct of entertaining. She gives a judicious enough, without the overpowering too much. That is why her parties always 'go.'"

* * *

The Chamber of Commerce of Cuba sent a woman journalist, Senora Eva Canel, editor of a Havana political weekly, to make a report of the Chicago Exposition for its use. Senora Canel is a novelist, as well as a newspaper woman, and has written as well brilliant papers for Spanish and South American magazines.

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At the recent Catholic Congress of the World's Fair Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop read a paper on "Woman and Mammon."

* * *

The Princess Louise is said to be very superstitious, and sometimes will not attend public functions as agreed upon, on the plea that she knows it will be one of her "bad days."

* * *

Miss Marion Couthony Smith of East Orange, N. J., whose poem on "Chicago," printed last March in The Century, was reread a week ago in the Woman's Building at the fair, prefaced its recent reading with the remark: "Among the newspaper comments upon this poem was one which amused me greatly, and pleased me also, because of its unintentional praise. The critic said of me: 'She evidently lives in Chicago'! I am a native of Philadelphia, and now live just across the river from New-York. I never saw Chicago until last week, but I felt her."

* * *

At the recent annual convention of the Pacific Coast Women's Press Association one of the speakers, Mrs. Sarah Pratt Carr, described the Arcadia from which she came, Lemoore, Tulnare County, Cal. In Lemoore it seems the ladies attend faithfully to household work, and yet find time to cultivate the muses. "A woman," says Mrs. Carr, "will leave a beautiful picture half painted on the easel to cook her husband's dinner, and neither the picture nor the dinner suffers."

* * *

A French Baroness is said to own in Paris the most splendid stables in the world, where she houses her magnificent horses. It has often been her practice to take her tea in the stables on Sunday afternoons. Beautiful rugs and carpets are spread on the polished floors, and the favorite horses enjoy the fete as much as their mistress, coming up to the table for sugar and petting that are never denied.

A BALLAD OF LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING.

'Tis a subtly sweet suggestive phrase,
But the simple soul who is lured thereby
Will make a sorrow for many days,
In secret oft will he moan and cry,
And vote the thing a tremendous lie;
For it means, this phrase that sounds so fair,
A world of trouble and toil and care;
And a wild, distracting wish to go
Away from it soon and anywhere;
I speak of the things whereof I know.

It means all little transparent ways
To hide away from the common eye
The fact that your bread and butter stays
In your desk; that you bake and boil and fry
In a chafing dish. It means to try
To hang your garments, the best you wear,
In a folding bed, that last despair
Of honest souls; and, bitterest blow,
It means a kitcheny-parlor air;
I speak of the things whereof I know.

It means to shrink 'neath the stern amaze
Of the lordly butcher's and baker's eye;
Apologizing in meek dispraise
For your modest wants. To rave or sigh
Over the pangs of the boughten pie.
'Tis to pray a strong, heav'n-reaching prayer
For the meal a man pronounces "square,"
And to be once more in life below
Free from that peace-destroying snare;
I speak of the things whereof I know.

ENVOY.

Ye who have 'tempted this life to share,
Pause ere ye enter the tiger's lair;
Consider the truth I fain would show.
For with hand on heart I firmly swear
I speak of the things whereof I know.

CARLOTTA PERRY in Exchange.

A POETIC SALAD.

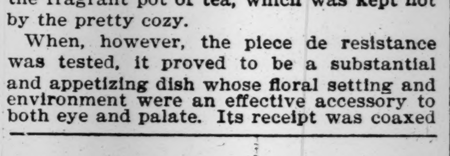
Being a Dish Whose Form and Flavor Justify Its Name.

"Come at 6," said a woman recently, an author who has spent much time abroad, to a friend, "and try a French 'salade poetique' with me. I learned to make it on the other side."

As the table was approched, the salad seemed the floral adornment of the feast. It graced the centre of the table, on which was a dainty cloth of cream white, with napkins to match, picked out in silk embroidery.

There were besides a dish of tartines, or sandwiches, a generous bowl of sliced peaches, some good home-made cake, and the fragrant pot of tea, which was kept hot by the pretty cozy.

When, however, the piece de resistance was tested, it proved to be a substantial and appetizing dish whose floral setting and environment were an effective accessory to both eye and palate. Its receipt was coaxed from its maker for the benefit of other housekeepers, and here it is:


A Poetic Salad.

Take the leaves of the nasturtium and place them evenly in a large dish, the stems running down into the centre; on each leaf place a blossom of the nasturtium, its stem also running down into the centre. At the bottom of the dish have a layer of onions sliced very fine. On these is a second layer of cold boiled potatoes, evenly sliced, and then some slices of raw tomatoes, which should be of good size. Alternate these layers until the dish is full.

Over all pour a French dressing of oil, vinegar, pepper, and salt, finishing the top with slices of hard-boiled eggs, and put in the ice box for two or three hours.

When ready to serve, toss onions, potatoes, tomatoes, with leaves and blossoms, all together. The leaves and blossoms have absorbed through their stems the flavor of the dressing, and will add their pungent quality to the whole. The salad may be eaten with relish to the last leaf, and, as it is easily prepared, should be often tried.

COLLEGE SETTLEMENT WORK.

The Lofty Aims of This Late Form of Philanthropic Effort.

At the first Autumn convening of the Boston Congregational Club on Monday night last, a new departure was taken in inviting women to be present; they have never before been at any regular meeting. And they were not only present, but very much in evidence, as most of the speakers of the evening were women.

The subject for presentation to the club was "Woman's Work for Women," and a number of representative philanthropic women told the story of their respective fields.

Among such was Miss Vida Scudder, who spoke for a late form of effort, that of the college settlement.

"Miss Scudder's work," says The Springfield Republican, "is under the general charge of the College Settlement Association, which now controls three college settlements for women in this country. One of these is in New-York, largely among the ignorant German Jews. Another is in Philadelphia, among the degraded negroes, and the third is in Boston.

"The idea of this work is to have a group of college educated women live in a house in the very locality of the people who are to be reached, becoming a part of their social life and learning all that is possible of the civic life of the neighborhood. Certain definite forms of work are carried on by these young women. Some of them have the charge of circulating literature among the people who are to be reached. Others do what they can to stimulate savings among them. Others pay particular attention to their social condition. They co-operate with existing educational and charitable agencies. During the past season one fellow of the association has gathered details of the dietary of the people, and she is now engaged in the same work among the natives in the Midway Plaisance at the World's Fair."

In further presentation of the scheme, Miss Scudder spoke of the broad and far-reaching aims of the college settlement.

"It is working toward a higher ideal, of which these efforts are merely beginnings. The inspiration of this entire college settlement movement," she said, "is twofold. First, it seeks to lead all people toward a simpler life, and secondly, it attempts to reach a genuine democracy. It works to promote the practical existence of the perfect brotherhood of man. These are really the two motives in the college settlement. They are trying to overcome the materialism of the times, under which the rich are stifled in luxury and the poor are stunted in want. It is a matter of fact that our democracy is one of name merely. We are really living in a stratified society, in which each class is by itself, and is ignorant of the lives of every other class. It is only by making it possible to pass from class to class, and thus by obliterating class distinctions, that we can reach a true democracy."

IMPROVEMENT IN RANGES.

An improved range, or really a double range, has an equal number of griddles for cooking by gas or by coal, or by both at the same time. Both sides of the range are provided with water-backs, so that the lack of hot water for the bathroom, so long the great fault of gas stoves, is done away with. The coal side of the range has all the features seen in the most scientific and successful stoves of the time, is provided with warming ovens above and below, and both parts stand under one large hood to carry off the fumes of cooking.

Another departure in ranges has a double oven door, the inner one transparent, so that the state of bread, cake, or other food that is baking may be determined without disturbing the temperature of the oven.—Evening Post.

IT KEPT HER AWAKE.

Mrs. Brown—I'm tired out this morning. I was up half the night with the toothache.

Mrs. Jones (sympathizingly)—That's too bad. I hope you've seen a dentist this morning.

Mrs. Brown—Oh, it was my husband's tooth that ached.

THE HYGIENE OF THE TEETH.

"All decay of the teeth," says The London Lancet, "begins from the outside, no such thing as internal decay having ever been demonstrated; hence, if the surface could be kept absolutely clean, no decay could take place, however poor the texture of the teeth. This is of course impossible, but much may be attained by attention to hygienic rules.

"Parents often ask dentists and medical attendants: 'When ought teeth to be cleaned?' The answer assuredly is: 'As soon as they are teeth.' A very small toothbrush charged with some precipitated chalk, flavored with an aromatic drug to make it pleasant, is perhaps the best means."

THE SERVANT PROBLEM NOT NEW.

From the Lady's Pictorial.

Students of household management will learn with satisfaction that in 1566 many of the evils now to be complained of were distinctly recognized. Some of the more curious fines which were imposed by a country gentleman upon offending servants were a penny for leaving a door open, missing prayers, leaving beds unmade after 8, (presumably A. M.,) and cooks could only have followers at the rate of a penny fine for each one. A curious custom seems to have then existed that entree to the house was denied during the family meals, and, as the fine for allowing a breach of this custom was heavy, it may be presumed that the sin was esteemed great.

A FELT WANT.

Mrs. Young Housekeeper (at market)—And what have you got to-day, Mr. Cleaver?

Butcher—Beef, mutton, veal, pork—

Mrs. Young Housekeeper—I've had all of them quite recently. Haven't you got a new animal?

HAD LAUGHED AT IT OFTEN.

Uncle Oldjoke (finishing one of his antiques)—There, ha! ha! Isn't that funny? ha! ha!

His Niece Helen (absentmindedly)—Yes, indeed, uncle; I've laughed at that many a time.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"A. J. M.," Southampton: A receipt for India chutney, which has been preserved unidentified in a scrapbook, is as follows: Pare, core, and slice two quarts of tart apples. Chop fine the same quantity of green tomatoes and one pound of stoned raisins. Grate three cloves of garlic and one shallot, and put all the ingredients into a stone jar of good size. Add one and a half pints of brown sugar, one pint lemon juice, one and a half pints vinegar, one gill salt, one teaspoonful cayenne pepper, and one ounce powdered ginger. Mix well and stand over night. In the morning set the jar over a fire in a kettle of cold water and heat gradually to the boiling point. Boil six hours, stirring now and then. Put away in heated preserving jars, pints or quarts, and make air-tight. The mixture will keep for a number of years.

"Vivian": (1) Black is by no means the universally-accepted color of mourning. Chinese, Japanese, and Greeks often wear white. Turks use blue and violet, and the Ethiopians choose brown as an emblem of the earth to which man returns. (2) English etiquette is strict that your maid, the nurse, or any servant whose duties are not connected with the sitting rooms should knock at the door; never, however, the parlormaid or the one answering the bell, or the man servant, if one is kept. In America, however, it must be confessed that any maid would be excused for knocking, since the one who seems never able to learn that she should is so very, very common.

"N.": Scotch scones are made with one quart flour sifted with two tablespoonfuls baking powder, one tablespoonful sugar, one-half teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful lard, two beaten eggs, and one pint of sweet milk. Let rise four or five hours and bake in muffin rings in hot oven. Yeast may be used instead of baking powder if preferred. Another receipt says: Make dough of barley meal or of wheat flour, raise it with bicarbonate of soda or with yeast; 'fire' on a hot griddle, and you will have your scones sung of by Burns. Thanks for your words of appreciation, which are valued.

"T. T. T.": A dried-flower lamp shade may be made by carefully sticking the flowers between two pieces of white tracing paper cut to form a portion of the shade. When about eight of these are finished sew them together with white silk. They must, of course, be fitted over a wire framework, one of those that are sold for the purpose. When the lamp is lighted the colors and forms of the flowers show distinctly through the paper, with very pretty effect. Candle shades can also be made in the same way, only they do not need cutting in more than one place.

Pets of Die Kleine Frau.

Our Vienna correspondent tells us of the life of the Crown Prince Rudolf's little daughter, Archduchess Elizabeth, who is just ten years old. She finished her holidays with a small tour through the Alps, and is now busy at her lessons again. She is staying at Laxenburg, where for her leisure hours she has a pretty garden all her own, and a little cottage, the key of which she carries in her pocket.

The different rooms are inhabited by her pets—two lambs, a number of white rabbits, pigeons and other birds, and a particularly cherished tortoise, that comes when it is called. Through the garden runs a narrow, clear stream, with miniature bridges, and for the Princess's last birthday the garrison of bodyguards in Laxenburg, who have a clever mechanic among them, presented her with a number of little mechanical toys, a mill, a barge, and several ships, for which the water is the motive power. They cause great delight to the little lady, "Die Kleine Frau," as she is called. She spends all her leisure hours at work in her garden, with her pets about her, but otherwise alone.—London Daily News.

Wages of Needlewomen in Paris.

An inquiry recently made into the condition of needlewomen in Paris shows that a workingwoman cannot count on earning more than 1,350f., or £44, a year, which is about 3s. 1d. a day. The designers and cutters-out of patterns and the fitters, of course, are much more highly paid, receiving in some cases salaries of £600 to £800, and perhaps even a share of the profits. The average earnings of the ordinary seamstress may be put down at a little over 2s. a day.

M. Jules Simon in 1851 made an inquiry into the matter, dealing with 101,000 cases, and he calculated the average daily wage as about 16d. There were among the women concerned about 1,000 earning less than 6d. a day, and about 600 whose takings were about 3f. Ten years ago the average earnings of milliners were valued by M. d'Haussonville at over 3f. a day, and those of ordinary seamstressses at between 2½f. and 3f.

If all trades were taken into account the result was a little lower, as some trades were cruelly underpaid, especially sack making, at which more than 9d. a day could not be earned even by sixteen hours' work. It is interesting to note that when M. Simon made his calculations the large establishments like the Louvre hardly existed.—London Daily Telegraph.

An Air Flower Without Leaves.

It is said that one of the strangest botanical curiosities in the world is the Wonder-Wonder flower, found in the Malayan Peninsula. It is simply a blossom without leaves, vine, or stem, and grows as a parasite on decayed wood. This extraordinary flower is something like a yard in diameter, and has a globular cup in the middle with a capacity of five or six quarts. The cup distils a fetid liquid, which smells like decayed meat. Botanists think that this odor is calculated to attract flies and secure a proper fertilization.—American Register.

Decorations for Women.

About forty Frenchwomen have been decorated at different times by the Government. The first was Sergt. Virginie Ghesquiere, who fought in the wars of the empire until she received a wound which led to the betrayal of her sex. Rosa Bonheur also wears the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and Mme. Dieulafoy, the traveler, who affects masculine attire, wears her rosette in the buttonhole of her coat. Soeur Rosalie was decorated by Napoleon III. in 1852.

Moisture from Foliage.

Roots draw enormous quantities of moisture from the soil, and by this means it is discharged into the atmosphere. For example, the common sunflower was found to exhale twelve ounces of water in twelve hours, and an oak tree with an estimated number of 700,000 leaves would in the same way give off something like 700 tons of water during the five months it carries its foliage.

Dish Washer for Family Use.

From Hardware.

An Ohio genius is placing upon the market a machine that will wash the dishes of a family in one minute, performing the whole operation—washing, rinsing, and drying them—without wetting the hands of the attendant.

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

MISTAKEN GENEROSITY IN SOME OF THE CURRENT CRITICISM.

One Evil Effect of Praising Bad Performances of Shakespeare's Plays—"Julius Cæsar" and Mr. Warde—The Standards All Upset for the Sake of False Kindness, and "Variety" Performers Benefit Thereby—Some New Plays We Are Soon to See and May Like.

Many wise minds have been pondering lately about the causes that have led to the present predominance on the theatrical stage of farce and "variety." I think there is one cause, and a very potent one, too, that has been generally overlooked, and we have had striking manifestations of that quite recently. The kindly indulgence with which newspapers in general have long been accustomed to treat slovenly and incompetent performances of what is called the "legitimate" is prompted, of course, by more or less noble motives. But it has created a false standard of judgment, and I do not doubt that it has helped the variety-hall comedians and the French "quadrille" dancers more than a little.

There is a certain kind of dramatic criticism, and a very prevalent kind, that is based, or seems to be, wholly on the idea that whatever is old is good. This has done a great deal of harm to the stage in all ages, but it is doing still more harm nowadays, when, the old order having passed away, the old school of acting being dead, the old leaders vanished, the standards of criticism and of taste in dramatic matters are sadly in need of readjustment. The old order being dead, the obvious thing to do with it is to bury it, but those accredited judges who think it necessary, in order to be judicial in theatrical matters, to write and to think as nearly as possible like Hazlitt did, persist in vainly trying to galvanize it into a sort of pitiful artificial life, and in pursuance of their favorite theory they persistently proclaim that whoever tries to do the old things in the old way, be he grossly incompetent or merely a model of smooth mediocrity, deserves encouragement.

Now, the actor or manager who, like Mr. Irving with "The Merchant of Venice," or Mr. Mansfield with his magnificent "Richard III.," or Mr. Daly with his superb "Taming of the Shrew" and lovely "Twelfth Night," really revives Shakespeare, or any other master of the stage, producing at once the effects of beauty in form, color, and sound, and poetic and historical truth, deserves all the praise that the modern vocabulary of dramatic criticism can express. But the noisy incompetents who, carrying with them a scant troupe of knock-kneed supernumeraries and a small stock of ill-painted, grimy scenery, continue to proclaim themselves, in the wildernesses and waste places, the present possessors of the mantles of the stage heroes of the past are humbugs whose pretentions ought to be vigorously denounced, not only in the cause of everlasting truth itself, but also for the positive and immediate benefit of the dramatic stage.

There is no possible harm in praising a good "variety" show. The contortionists and the clog-dancers have to do their work perfectly well, after its kind, or they get no applause. They are much more likely, on the contrary, to get prompt punishment of an ignominious kind. The wayfaring man knows a clog dance when he sees it and can tell at a glance whether the india-rubber girl is tying herself properly into a bow knot. He is not to be deceived in these matters. But the wayfaring man of to-day has few standards by which to judge of blank-verse drama, and when he reads in his favorite newspaper that such a wretched, inharmonious, and uninspiring performance as that we have lately had of the magnificent tragedy of "Julius Caesar" is just what it should be, he is very apt to make up his mind that Shakespeare is not what he cares for, and to continue his hot pursuit of his musical glasses.

It is a foolish and even a wicked kind of generosity that lauds to the skies the depressing work of such actors as Mr. Warde and Mr. Thomas Keene, merely because they pretentiously and forlornly stick to Shakespeare and try to get a little warmth out of the sun of his glory. An actor of Mr. Warde's small abilities, lack of distinction, and plastic and elocutionary grace, in the days when Shakespeare was in the common repertory, might have been cast in "Julius Caesar" for the part of Trebonius. There is no illusion whatever in his representations of the great poetic tragedies for a well-constituted mind. The stage, in its sorriest plight, can gain nothing from bad performances of fine plays, and I believe it is a pretty good theory that the mass of presumably well-meant but entirely false criticism in this country in the last twenty years of most of the actors who have been trying lamely to follow in the footsteps of Garrick and the Kembles, Macready and Forrest, has done more than anything else to drive the mind of the people of this generation away from the more serious drama, and has had a retarding influence, as well, upon the growth of a new American drama, which is what we need much more than the best and most ably conducted "revivals."

* * *

Upon what plane are we to place the practically faultless representation of "In Mizzoura"; the deft, graceful, imaginative performance of "Sheridan"; the spirited, easy, and convincing comic acting of Mr. Holland in "The Other Man"; the harmonious and suggestive pantomime in "L'Enfant Prodigue," if the noisy, ill-sustained, poorly-set, and wholly dull performance of "Julius Caesar" is to be adjudged a worthy and satisfying realization in picture, elocution, and action of one of the greatest plays ever written? In what category of dramatic art are we to place—not Bernhardt, Coquelin, Irving, Salvini, let them pass—but Charles Coghlan and Willard; Frederic Robinson, a sound and competent disciple of the "old school"; Barrymore, Plympton, and other actors who have done much good work without making much fuss about it—if the hard, shallow, monotonous Antony of Mr. Warde and the sputtering, mouthing Gloster of Mr. Keene are to be called adequate portrayals of mighty roles?

* * *

We have had a painfully dull week in theatricals after the unusually lively and promising "preliminary season," but this week we are to have at least one novelty, the funniest play of the year in London, and next week we are to have unexampled activity. Monday, Oct. 9, will be an important "first night" in at least five of the city theatres. Perhaps this coincidence of new things on the same night is not to be escaped from in the present manner of conducting the theatrical business, but it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that it is, at least partly, due to a growing desire of some managers to get rid, as far as possible, of the class of regular "first-nighters," with all their excess of generosity.

There is no doubt at all where all these initiated folks will go a week from to-morrow night. It will not be to see "The Corncracker," which I trust will be another "Blue Jeans"; to see Mr. Mansfield as Brummell, Harrigan's new piece, or Mr. Russell in "Peaceful Valley." The Kendals in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," the most talked of, the most highly praised English play of recent years, will attract them all.

The charges of plagiarism brought against Mr. Pinero by the urbane but nimble Clement Scott will not detract in the least from the interest felt in his new play. Mr. Scott says that Mr. Pinero got his idea from "Der Schatten," by Paul Lindau. Nobody in America paid much attention to this charge until Mr. William Archer undertook to defend Mr. Pinero in The London World. Mr. Pinero says he never heard of "Der Schatten," but Mr. Archer, in the guise of Mr. Pinero's friend, seems to me to have badly spoiled his case. He insists that Mr. Pinero conceives, so to speak, the soul of a play, its ethical meaning, its moral purport, before he gives a thought to its theatrical details. Now, that is not a bit like Mr. Pinero, who is a practical playwright. Mr. Archer tells the story of the two plays side by side to prove that they are entirely dissimilar, but he manages to prove conclusively that they are exactly alike in the main situation.

The moral purport of the two plays is somewhat different, but anybody who knows anything about the making of plays knows that that has very little to do with the question. It is a fact that the hero of "Der Schatten" marries a woman with a shady past, and thereafter learns that the man who wants to marry his sister is a former lover of his wife. It is a fact that the hero of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" marries a woman with a shady past, and thereafter learns, to his horror, that the man betrothed to his daughter is a former lover of his wife. The elemental situation is technically the same in each.

But if Mr. Pinero says that he never heard of Lindau's play, why should we not believe him? He has certainly done enough original work of a high character to justify our belief in him. We need not, in this matter, hark back to the play of "The Squire" and Mr. Hardy's novel, "Far from the Madding Crowd," which Mr. Pinero said he had never read when he wrote the play. Moreover, the playgoer will not care a rap whether the play is original or not, if it is good. Meanwhile, Mr. Pinero stands rather higher in the respect of all Americans interested in the welfare of the stage than Mr. Clement Scott can ever hope to stand.

* * *

One of the notable persons on our stage at present is Mr. J. Aldrich Libby, who is described as the "originator" of "After the Ball." No harm has yet come to him on that account. He is singing at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, with the collusion of Messrs. Hallen and Hart, some of his own songs, including one entitled "Nellie, to Me, Was a Lady," which, as an example of poetry and of melody, is quite unequaled in its way. Mr. Libby is a singer of great endurance.

E. A. D.

WAR ON THE LITHOGRAPH.

War on the lithograph as a medium of theatrical advertising is about to be begun in Philadelphia. Nixon and Zimmerman, who control three of the leading theatres in that city—the Chestnut Street Opera House and Theatre and the Broad Street Theatre—are the first movers in the work, and other managers are falling into line behind them. It has suddenly dawned upon the minds of the managers that an immense amount of money is wasted on lithographs, which, if placed in the advertising columns of the newspapers, would yield a good return, besides doing away to a great extent with the pernicious "deadhead" system which has become such a curse to the theatres of every large city.

The lithograph system of advertising not only involves a big expenditure of money for flaring colored pictures, but it also demands the issuing of a great number of "complimentaries" weekly. Every shopkeeper who allows the placing of a lithograph in his windows is given two tickets each week. Mr. Nixon estimates that the theatres of Philadelphia put out 25,000 lithograph tickets weekly, and that in the three houses managed by himself and Mr. Zimmerman the cost price of these tickets, if paid for, would be in the near neighborhood of $200,000 each season. The money equivalent of this, he thinks, could be expended far more judiciously in the newspapers, where it would bring much greater returns. He has communicated with the attractions which are to play at his houses this season, and all the more prominent ones have answered, heartily approving his plan, and promising to support him in its execution. He announces, therefore, that after this week no more lithograph tickets will be issued from his theatres.

"It is not altogether the money price of the tickets issued for window privileges," said a leading manager of this city yesterday, in commenting on the action of the Philadelphia managers, "that makes the lithograph system a vicious one. The fact is, it cheapens the theatres in the public mind. Many of these lithograph tickets are sold to outsiders at a reduced rate, and ticket agencies are to be found all over the city where they can be purchased. The result of this is that thousands of dollars that would otherwise find their way into the box office are diverted, and the managers are the losers to just that extent. People who can buy lithograph tickets at half price, or even less, will not go to the theatre and pay full price. The system works badly in all directions, and for a first-class actor or play, I do not believe that the lithographs themselves attract money enough to pay for the printing, to say nothing of the "deadhead" tickets. In these days, everybody who will go to a first-class theatre is a reader of the newspapers, and it is to them that he will turn when he wants to find the theatre and the play best suited to his taste. It follows, then, that money expended in judicious newspaper advertising will bring better returns than that invested in lithographs, which are the proper thing for a circus, but to my mind quite out of place as a medium for advertising a good play, intended for the appreciation of intelligent playgoers. Of course, this only applies to the large cities, where newspapers are plenty and are read by everybody. Lithographs are useful mediums of advertising on the road, where in some places the paper prints but once a week and extraordinary means are required to reach the public eye."

Charles Burnham, acting manager of the Star Theatre, said to The Times's reporter: "There is no business in the world that could be kept so completely under control of its proprietors as the theatrical, if the managers would only unite and stick together in the enforcement of a policy. The lithograph nuisance could be abolished utterly, if all the managers so willed it. Every theatre in this city issues about 1,200 billboard tickets a month, and from 500 to 1,000 lithograph tickets a week. You can see for yourself what that means. The tickets are sold from 10 cents up, according to the attraction. They have even been forged in large numbers, the stamp of the box office duplicated, and hundreds of these bogus tickets have been accepted at certain theatres without question. The nuisance will be abated when the managers agree to stand by one another, and then advertising will be practically confined to the newspapers, where it will do the most good; but until the managers agree to act as a unit in the matter the iniquitous lithograph system will remain."

THE CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The chief interest in theatricals next week will centre in the openings of Irving and Terry at the Columbia, Coquelin and Hading at Hooley's, and Felix Morris at the Schiller.

Mr. Irving will devote his first week to "The Merchant of Venice," which will continue until Saturday evening, when a single performance of "Louis XI." will be given. Coquelin and Hading will make more frequent changes of bill, and will present "L'Aventuriere" Monday evening, "Mlle. de la Seigliere" Tuesday evening, "Nos Intimes" Wednesday evening, "Tartuffe" and "Les Precieuses Ridicules" Thursday evening, "La Dame aux Camelias" Friday evening, and a repetition of "L'Aventuriere" and "Mlle. de la Seigliere" Saturday afternoon and evening.

Mr. Felix Morris at the Schiller will present two plays, "The Old Musician," an adaptation by himself from a French source, and "Champagne," a new comedietta by Edward S. Van Zile. This will be Mr. Morris's first appearance as a star, and his debut is looked forward to with interest.

"A Trip to Chinatown" will return to the Grand, with the principals who were in the cast during the latter part of its long run at the Madison Square, New-York.

"Brother John," with W. H. Crane at the head of the cast, will remain at McVicker's, as will the two spectacles, "America" and "Ali Baba" at the Auditorium and the Chicago Opera House. After the present week eleven performances of the "America" spectacle at the Auditorium will be given each week. As many of the World's Fair visitors remain in the city only one week, it is impossible for them to secure tickets. To relieve this unprecedented pressure, Manager Milward Adams and Messrs. Abbey & Schoeffel held a conference, the result being that hereafter afternoon and evening performances will be given every day in the week except Tuesday afternoon and Sundays. The rule of the Auditorium is to remain closed Sundays under any and all conditions. Tuesday is pay day, and it was deemed impossible to give a matinee performance that day.

The outlying playhouses will present a more diversified list of attractions than usual. Robert Hilliard and Paul Arthur come to the Haymarket in "The Nominee," which will be remembered as the success of Nat C. Goodwin three years ago. At the Empire will be Charles L. Davis in "Alvin Joslin." A farce called "The Hustler" will play out the week at the Alhambra. The Clark Street Theatre will present "The Voodoo."

BOSTON THEATRES.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—Three plays new to Boston have been given here this week. One was at the Columbia Theatre—"Glenda-Lough," in which J. K. Murray and Clara Lane have the leading parts and do well. The piece is very handsomely staged. It has drawn large audiences and will run a fortnight more.

"The Pay Train," in which Miss Florence Bindley is the star, has had a profitable week at the Grand Opera House. W. J. Sully, the commedian of the play, is a resident of South Boston, and the contiguity of the theatre to that locality, added to his home popularity, probably has materially swelled the size of the audiences. Next week the stock company of the Grand Opera House will make its appearance there in "Rosedale." Joseph Haworth will play Eliot Gray; Sadie Martinot, Rosa Leigh; Annie Clarke, Lady Florence May, and Mark Price, Col. Cavendish May.

"The Land of the Midnight Sun" has been a feast of horrors at the Bowdoin Square Theatre this week. It will be replaced on Monday by Robert Gaylor, in "Sport McAllister," and week after next the Howard Atheneum Star Specialty Company will be there.

Mr. E. S. Willard began his engagement at the Tremont Theatre on Monday, and is drawing audiences that are excellent in character and numbers. "Wealth" has been the play, excepting on Wednesday afternoon and to-night, when "The Professor's Love Story" was put on. The first half of next week will be devoted to "The Middleman," and the last half to "The Professor's Love Story."

To-night the Mapleson and Whitney Opera Company finished its engagement of three weeks at the Hollis Street Theatre, which has been devoted to "The Fencing Master," with Laura Schermer-Mapleson in the leading part. The New-York Lyceum Theatre Company will begin a season there on Monday night, opening in Sardou's "Americans Abroad." The second week will be devoted to "The Wife," "The Idler," "The Charity Ball," and "Old Heads and Young Hearts."

Richard Mansfield completed his fortnight at the Globe Theatre to-night in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." During the week he has also appeared in "A Parisian Romance," "Beau Brummell," and "Prince Karl." Next week A. M. Palmer's company comes from New-York, and will open in "Lady Windermere's Fan." There will be no change of bill on the following week.

"Prince Pro Tem." is still playing to excellent business at the Boston Museum. Some changes have been made in it this week. Miss Olea Bull and her remarkable dance have been dropped, and a new finale to the piece substituted, and the second act has been largely rewritten on the "up to date" idea. "The Brownies" will be a new feature next week.

"The Black Crook," at the Boston Theatre, and "Venus," at the Park, continue to draw crowded houses.

MR. HARRIGAN'S NEW PLAY.

The new play upon which Edward Harrigan has been at work for the last two years has been in rehearsal for some time, and the date of its production at Harrigan's has now been fixed for Monday evening, Oct. 9. It is called "The Woollen Stocking," which is the name of a Pennsylvania coal mine, the stock of which plays an important part in the plot. It is in three acts, and the scenes are all laid in New-York, the characters being typical of both high and low life in this city.

Mr. Harrigan will play the part of a boss New-York stevedore, Mrs. Yeamans is said to have a good comic part, Mr. Wild will be a New-York darky, and Emma Pollock, Joseph Sparks, Hattie Moore, Edward Mack, and Harry Wright, who will make his first appearance with the company, will be in the cast.

David Braham's contribution to the new piece will comprise five new songs, which Manager Hanley says are fully equal to the best of Mr. Braham's popular melodies. "Dan's Tribulations" will have its last performances this week.

Miss Merington Gets the Prize.

Some time ago the Directors of the National Conservatory of Music, of which Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber is President, offered a prize of $300 for the best original libretto for grand opera or opera comique.

This prize has now been awarded to Miss Marguerite Merington, the author of "Letterblair," the comedy in which E. H. Sothern has been so successful.

Miss Merington is a resident of New-York and a graduate of the Normal College, and for some years was a teacher in that institution. The title of her opera is "Daphne," and it is in two acts.

MR. HAMMERSTEIN LOOKED TIRED.

But No Opera as a Result of His Fasting Was in Evidence.

Oscar Hammerstein, who has the faculty of originating more advertising schemes than any other theatrical manager in this city, came out of Room 247 of the Gilsey House yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and showed himself to a number of newspaper men who were awaiting the result of his supposed forty-eight hours' fast. Mr. Hammerstein had announced that he would bring with him from his fasting the original music and libretto of an opera, but he did not have them. He merely leaned up against the doorjam and looked tired.

Mr. Hammerstein said the completed work was in the "other room." He announced that the result of his labors would be made public to-morrow. If it is made public it might be interesting to know who were Mr. Hammerstein's collaborators. There are several rooms in the suite which was occupied by him, and he is supposed to have wandered from one to another, gathering inspiration. At least, this is what was told the reporters. A private stairway leads directly from the rooms to a door opening on Twenty-ninth Street.

Mr. Hammerstein generally manages to keep the public constantly aware of his whereabouts. Hence, this remaining out of the public's sight for two whole days is greatly at variance with his principles. A well-known man-about-town, who claims to know Hammerstein and his methods thoroughly, said yesterday, commenting on his latest freak:

"Opera? Bah! Advertisement, you mean. The idea of Hammerstein writing an opera! He claims to have done so in forty-eight hours. Why, he couldn't do it in forty-eight years."

Hard Times for Australia.

Mr. Buxton Hodges, who is traveling in Western Australia, sends us a melancholy account of the condition of that colony. The country, he says, is almost bankrupt, and the Government has been compelled to hold over almost indefinitely all public works. The Midland Railway construction is, in like manner, at a standstill for want of funds, and the building trade is quite stopped. From the new gold fields the latest report is, "No flour, and 900 starving men." The farmers have much the same story to tell, while, to make matters worse, steamers are landing men from the Eastern colonies by the hundred. As for women coming, continues our correspondent, it is out of the question. My advice to people thinking of leaving England to better themselves is, "Keep your half-loaf; it is considerably better than the chaff out here."—London Daily News.

The Senate Should Vote.

The Senate, of course, is, and ought to be, a deliberative body, but "deliberation" does not mean deliberate delay.—Buffalo Courier.

A WEEK'S MUSICAL TOPICS

GOSSIP OF CONCERT HALL AND OPERA HOUSE.

All About the Only Genuine Composer of "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-Ay"—His Name is Gilbert and He is a Musician—He Has Invented a New Kind of Composition—The Wagner Lecturer at Work in France—A Good Story About D'Albert as a Guest at a Dinner.

Why should Beethoven and Liszt and Wagner and such persons have all the honor and the glory? Do they, or did they, write music for the people? Of course not. The truly great composer is he who writes music for the masses. The best proof of this is that the claim of plagiarism is never put in against any one but the composer of popular music, and the more popular it is the more claimants there are. Who ever arose and asserted that he, and not Bach, was the composer of the great fugue in A minor? Who has laid claim to the authorship of Wagner's "Die Goetterdaemmerung?" No one. But two men claimed the honor of having composed some of De Koven's "Robin Hood," though they had to admit finally that they had not. And over twenty men have tried to make the world believe that they wrote "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay." But they didn't. The Musical Courier's London correspondent knows the man who did and has actually shaken hands with him. This is what the correspondent says:

"One of the most interesting institutions of London, from a musician's point of view, is 'the Musical Artists' Society,' organized in 1874 through the efforts of Mr. Albert Gilbert. The object of the society is to give an annual series of concerts, at which young composers have the opportunity for the performance of their works, and vocalists and instrumentalists the advantage of a public appearance. To make the programmes attractive to the general public, a part of each is made up out of standard works.

"Acting as Secretary, Mr. Gilbert has secured the support of several prominent musicians, and during the past nineteen years has enabled many now well-known artists to make their first appearance before the English public. He has supplemented this work by continuing to help those having merit until they no longer needed such aid.

"This Mr. Gilbert has accomplished while leading a very busy life as teacher of the piano, conductor, and composer.

"In the latter field he was destined to become widely known through the well-worn melody of 'Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay,' which was taken from his spectacular cantata, 'Abdallah,' (the last Moorish King,) composed especially for the Merchant Tailors' School Choral Society. The American rights were sold to a Boston man in 1886, and the five bars constituting the above air were taken from it and found their way back to England.

"The craze of 'Ta-ra-ra' was at its height when Mr. Gilbert first heard it, and he at once recognized the melody as one from his cantata, 'Abdallah.' He immediately sold the English rights to Mr. Shierd (music publisher) for 100 guineas and a royalty, which has put a snug sum of money into Mr. Gilbert's pocket.

"Besides this cantata, which was very successful in England, he has written another, 'L'Amie du Drapeau,' for female voices, four operettas, a sonata, a complete school for the piano of 200 numbers, which is used extensively in England, and numerous solos, duets, trios, quartets, &c.

"The Accademia di Santa Cecilia, Rome, awarded him a special diploma for introducing there a new form of composition, namely, a quartet for piano and strings, with an obbligato for four voices.

"Mrs. Charlotte C. Gilbert, his wife, was a prominent English singer, (soprano,) a well-known teacher of the voice, and composed some very good songs. The most popular were 'Name Me Not' and 'Night and Morn.' Their son is the greatest sculptor in England to-day. Mr. Gilbert is a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music, being one of the celebrated 100; a Director of the Philharmonic Society, and member of the Royal Society of Musicians, and in his several capacities has done much for the furtherance of the art in Great Britain."

* * *

In this country, when a man lectures on Wagner and has illustrations played on the piano, he is called names. He is accused of being a "Uhlan" and of trying to club people into a fondness for the music of the future. What would the opponents of our lecturers say if the thing was done here with the dignity it has in France? Here's the programme of a Wagner function that took place lately at Saint-Enogat:

Ordre de la Rose † Croix du Temple et du Graal.
GESTE ESTHÉTIQUE III I (1893-94)
Au profit d l'Ordre
CONFERENCE-AUDITION
DU
PARSIFAL
DE RICHARD WAGNER
Expliqué et commenté par le SAR PELADAN
EXÉCUTÉ AU PIANO PAR BENEDICTUS
Les fragments du Parsifal seront exécutés dans l'ordre suivant:

1. *Prélude.*
2. A *Entrée du Parsifal dans le château Graal.*
   B *Consécration du Graal.*
3. A *Sacré du Parsifal.*
   B *La Vendredi saint.*
   C *Enterrement du roi Titurel.*
   D *Retour du Parsifal au château du Graal.*

* * *

Here is a new story about the Jaeger flannel pianist:

When d'Albert made his debut in Weimar he was entertained at the house of a lady whom he had not known before. Upon his arrival there in the morning, after the usual greetings had been exchanged, he asked to be allowed to play a little. He was ushered into the music room and began at once. In vain his hosts waited for his reappearance, and at dinner time it was necessary to send word several times before he came. At the table he was absent-minded and continued to make finger exercises upon anything within his reach. He seemed to exist only for his art. After dinner he again sought the piano, oblivious to all attempts of his hosts to divert and entertain him. A small audience soon congregated in the room and listened for a long time to his playing of compositions by old and modern masters—Liszt's "Don Juan" fantasia and similar difficult pieces, but no Beethoven. At length the hostess said to him: "You have played nothing by Beethoven; will you favor us?"

"Oh, Madame, you must excuse me," modestly replied d'Albert; "I am not yet so far advanced."

* * *

An exciting incident occurred recently at the Grand Opera House in Paris, during the performance of "Die Walkure." Just before the Feuerzauber scene the steam pipe used to produce the fine effect of smoke and flame burst with a loud report, followed by a deafening hiss of escaping steam. The Brunhilde, Mlle. Breval, was so terrified that she rushed as if for her life off the stage, while M. Fournets, who represented the stately Wotan, was so scared that he jumped into the orchestra, on top of the musicians. The audience, naturally not reassured by this undignified act on the part of the "father of the gods," made forthwith for the doors, but luckily no one was hurt, and the timely appearance before the footlights of M. Gailhard, one of the managers, restored confidence and enabled the performance to proceed.

* * *

Senor Sarasate will give three concerts in London before Christmas, the dates arranged being Oct. 14, Nov. 13, and Dec. 4. He arrived in London with Mme. Berthe Marx Friday, and, after fulfilling his engagements at the Norwich festival, will begin his Autumn provincial tour at Derby on Oct. 9.

* * *

M. Paderewski will give a recital at St. James's Hall on Oct. 31. No intimation has yet been made, however, with regard to the prices of admission. By the way, the distinguished pianist has not yet carried out his promise to give a recital in aid of the funds of some leading English charity.

* * *

The London Symphony concerts will be held, as heretofore, at St. James's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Henschel and the management of Mr. Daniel Mayer. This will be the eighth series, and the first three concerts will take place on Wednesday evenings, Nov. 8 and 22 and Dec. 6, the remaining five on Thursdays, Jan. 11, Feb. 8 and 22, March 8, and April 7. The only particulars yet forthcoming with regard to the programmes are that M. Paderewski will play on Nov. 22, and that the instrumental soloists will include Miss Frida Scotta, Miss Langley, (a new English violinist,) M. Cesar Thomson, Mlle. Ilona Eibenschuetz, and M. Sauret, while Miss Marie Brema and Mr. Plunket Greene are already engaged as vocalists.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Joseph Slivinski, a pianist who is now creating a sensation in London by what are termed his wonderful recitals of Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt, Schumann, and Mendelssohn, will make his American debut at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, under the direction of Mr. A. M. Palmer, the latter part of November. Slivinski is, like his friend and countryman, Paderewski, a native of Poland, and both of them studied under the same masters. Slivinski's programmes are quite liberal, embracing compositions representing every school of musical thought. It is said in London that "he possesses the force of Rubinstein and the poetry of Paderewski," and further: "We have among us a pianist of the highest rank. With his fingers of steel he produces orchestral effects from his instrument, while he can, on the other hand, play with the most delicate and sympathetic of touches." In the absence of any other new instrumental artist in the United States this season, and, judging from the high praise accorded Slivinski abroad, Mr. Palmer can scarcely be otherwise than successful in this his first venture in the musical world. Mr. Anton Seidl and his Metropolitan Orchestra will appear in conjunction with Slivinski.

—The much-heralded comedy by Brandon Thomas, "Charley's Aunt," will be seen for the first time in this country at the Standard Theatre to-morrow night. Manager Charles Frohman has selected a company of English and American players to present it, at the head of which is W. J. Ferguson, an excellent artist, who will appear as Stephen Spettigue, Solicitor, Oxford. The other parts will be assumed by Frank Burbeck, Percy Lyndal, Henry Woodruff, Etienne Gerardot, Harry Lilford, Charles Henderson, Ellie Wilton, Hattie Harvey, Nannette Comstock, and Jessie D. Busley.

—With the opening of the Arch Street Theatre to-morrow night, the season in Philadelphia will be fully under way. The bills of the week at the principal playhouses will be as follows: Chestnut Street Opera House, "Africa"; Chestnut Street Theatre, J. K. Emmet, in "Fritz in Washington," a new play by Sydney Rosenfeld; Broad Street, Stuart Robson, in "The Comedy of Errors"; Empire, Ezra Kendall, in "The Substitute," a new play; Arch Street, Daniel Sully, in "The Corner Grocery"; Walnut Street, Petr F. Daily, in "A Country Sport"; Park, Marie Tempest, in "The Algerians"; National, "Captain Herne, U. S. A."; Carncross Opera House, minstrelsy; Bijou, variety.

—Joseph Arthur's new play, "The Corncracker," will be presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Oct. 9, with a view to a long run in this city. Manager Rosenquest has provided an eloborate stage setting, and Mr. Arthur has selected a cast which includes Judith Berolde, Eleanor Carey, Jennie Goldthwaite, Mattie Earle, William Ingersoll, Walter Edwards, George D. Chaplin, Percy Brooke, H. M. Morse, Wallace Bruce, Joseph Congers, and Benjamin Deane.

—The Philharmonic concerts will take place in Music Hall on Nov. 18, Dec. 16, Jan. 13, Feb. 10, March 10, and April 7. The soloist at the first concert will be Mme. Materna, who will be heard in the last scene of "Die Goetterdaemmerung." A divertimento, composed of movements from different works of Bach, orchestrated by Mr. Seidl, will also be heard. At the second concert Henri Marteau will play the Brahms violin concerto.

—At Palmer's "1492" is still drawing crowded houses. Tucatance, the Indian whose ambition it has been to play Shakespeare, an ambition checked by the frivolous tendencies of the times, has decided to accept a part in the burlesque, and will appear this week as a humble follower of Columbus.

—Mr. Francis Wilson's press agent is sending out elaborate announcements of the reappearance of that comedian in "Erminie" at the Broadway Theatre on Tuesday night. These announcements are wholly unnecessary. Every one knows, and every one will be there.

—The last week of the excellent performance of "L'Enfant Prodigue," the play without words, is announced at Daly's. On Monday evening, Oct. 9, Sol Smith Russell will begin an engagement of 100 nights in "Peaceful Valley," and he will present other plays later.

—The Jonghmanns sisters, the Figaros, the Avolos, John W. Myers, Mlle. Delmore, and Mr. Augustus Hill's "World of Novelties" will be at the Imperial Music Hall this week. The Jonghmanns have made a great hit. The whole show is excellent of its kind.

—Harriett Vernon, who has been ill, will return to the stage at Koster & Bial's this week. She will appear in new impersonations, as Don Giovanni and as Sappho. Edmee Lascot will imitate Paulus. The splendid ballet, "Versailles," will be repeated.

—The new plan of continuous performances of operetta and variety at the Union Square Theatre is successful. This week the operetta will be "The Mascot," with Milton Aborn as Lorenzo and Clara Thropp as Bettina.

—"The Prodigal Daughter" continues a prosperous attraction at the American Theatre. Its one hundred and fiftieth performance will be celebrated Oct. 17, when the usual "souvenir" will play an important part.

—"Lady Windermere's Fan" will be presented at the Harlem Opera House this week, with Virginia Harned as Mrs. Erlynne. From here the company will go to Chicago for a run at the Schiller Theatre.

—"The Golden Wedding," a new farce, will be given at the Bijou to-morrow night. George Fortescue, Viola Fortescue, Robert Evans, Elsie Adair, the dancer; Grace Vaughn, and Lizzie Du Roy are in the cast.

—At Tony Pastor's Theatre an excellent variety performance is promised for this week. Among the chief performers are Filson and Erroll, Georgius Dadigo, Rose and Martin Julien, the Quinns and their intelligent dogs, Phyllis Allen, and Theo.

—The Crystal Maze has been made more mysterious than ever by certain alterations in the Avenue of Mirrors. The Spanish woman can now be seen in ten different places at the same time.

—The English Military Tournament will be on view at the Madison Square Garden a fortnight longer. The programme will be changed to-morrow night, and the swordsmen will cut lemons.

—This is the last week of Frederick Warde and Louis James at the Star. "Virginius" will be presented at every performance except Thursday and Friday nights.

—Manager T. Henry French has engaged Miss Josephine Plows-Day for one of the principal parts in the new play, "The Voyage of Suzette."

—"Liberty Hall" remains a delightful attraction at the Empire, where matinees are now announced for Wednesday, as well as Saturday.

—Primrose and West's big minstrelsy troupe will give their entertainment in the popular and handsome Grand Opera House this week.

—The Bostonians begin an engagement of two weeks at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, to-morrow night, presenting "Robin Hood."

—Nat C. Goodwin begins the fifth week of his performances in "In Mizzoura" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night.

—"The Rainmaker of Syria" has been greatly improved since the first night, and the performance is now going smoothly.

—At the Lyceum, "Sheridan," with Mr. Sothern in the leading part, continues to attract large houses.

—Hallen and Hart remain one week longer at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, presenting "The Idea."

—The Liliputians, in "A Trip to Mars," have revived the old popularity of Niblo's.

—Hoyt's "A Temperance Town" is a popular success at the Madison Square Theatre.

—"The Other Man" will remain only one week more at the Garden Theatre.

An American "Tight-Rope Lady."

An American high-rope performance is the latest attraction at Old Paris and the Bastille, Earl's Court. On a tight rope, high above the place where the red-capped men and shock-headed women perform in the escape of the prisoner scene, Miss Nana Gilfort skips across with the lightest of steps and the greatest ease.

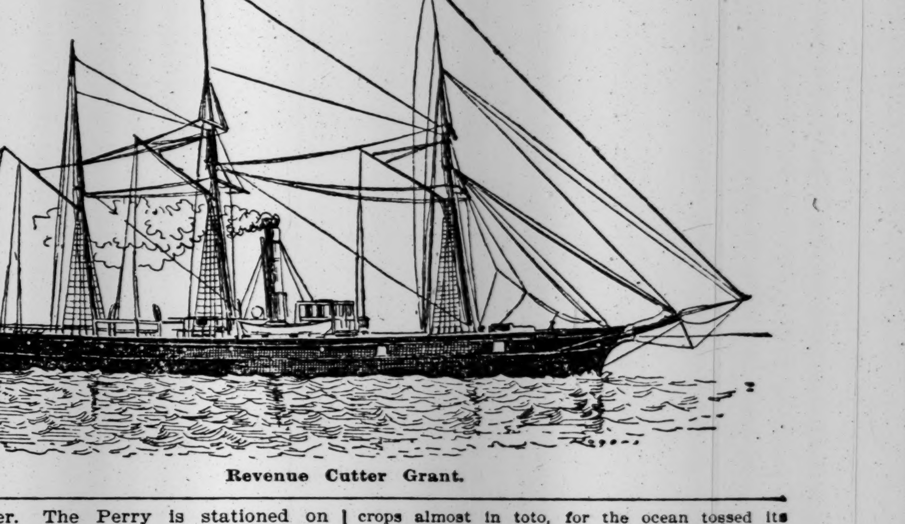
To cross the rope with the balancing pole is too simple a matter for the fair American, so she lies at full length on the rope, walks across in a sack and with chains dangling all around her, and finally stands upon her head on the rope. At the first performance, which took place yesterday afternoon, the rope had not been properly secured and Miss Gilfort slipped. She fortunately managed to catch the rope, and, beyond a grazed hand, was little the worse for the accident. It was, however, plucky of her to appear again at night.—London Daily Telegraph.

SCHWARZ'S TOY BAZAR,
42 EAST 14TH ST., UNION SQUARE.
IMMENSE DISPLAY OF NEW GOODS!
EVERY DEPARTMENT IS COMPLETELY STOCKED FOR THE FALL SEASON.
The LATEST NOVELTIES in DOLLS, TOYS, GAMES, KINDERGARTEN ENTERTAINMENTS, MECHANICAL, and STEAM TOYS are now OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

TO PATROL PACIFIC WATERS.

Revenue Cutters Grant and Perry Soon to Start for Puget Sound.

Preparations are being made for the early departure of the two United States revenue cutters Grant and Perry for the waters of Puget Sound. The Grant is stationed at this port with a cruising ground which extends from Montauk Point to the Delaware Breakwater. The Perry is stationed on Lake Erie. Lately, however, the Perry has been patrolling the waters of Lake Ontario in addition to its regular cruising ground.



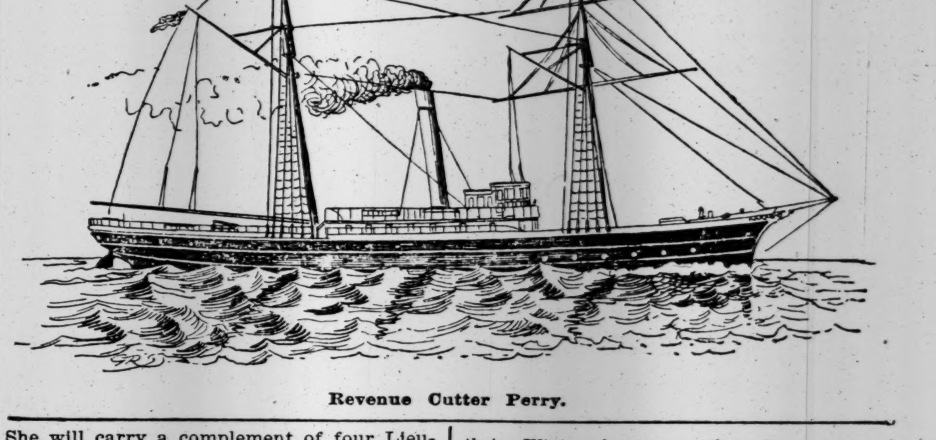
Revenue Cutter Grant.

The Perry, it is announced, will leave Erie, Penn., her headquarters, in the course of the next fortnight. She will come direct to this city by way of the St. Lawrence River and Halifax. Here she will be fitted out for her long cruise to the Pacific Ocean.

The work of fitting out the Grant will commence in a few days. It is expected that she will be made ready in five weeks' time. The Perry and Grant will make the voyage to San Francisco, it is said, in company.

The itinerary of the cruise will allow of stops at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Sandy Point, Valparaiso, Callao, Panama, San Diego, and San Francisco. From that port the two vessels will proceed to Puget Sound. Both vessels, it is stated, will be employed next Summer in cruising in conjunction with the revenue cutters already in the Pacific over the waters of Bering Sea. The revenue cutters now in the Pacific are the Rush, Corwin, Bear, and Wolcott.

The Grant is a vessel of 263 tons gross. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 163 feet; beam, 25 feet; draught, 11 feet 4 inches. She will carry a complement of four Lieutenants, three engineer officers, and one Surgeon, in addition to the commanding officer. The crew will number about 42.



Revenue Cutter Perry.

The Perry is a vessel of 282 tons gross. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 165 feet; beam, 25 feet; draught, 11 feet 2 inches. The Perry will carry the same complement of officers and men as the Grant. Both vessels are single-screw steamers, and the battery of each is four guns.

DEPEND ON GOOD CANDIDATES.

The Democrats of Cleveland Expect to Win This Fall.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The character of the local ticket named by each party in this usually Republican county always has considerable influence upon the vote for the State ticket, and it is generally conceded about town that the Democrats put up an exceptionally strong list of candidates, while the Republicans nominated a ticket that disgusted a large section of the party and will not have the united support of the Republicans.

For Common Pleas Judgeship the Republican nominee is W. C. Ong, whose unfitness is so great that nineteen-twentieths of the members of the bar will vote for Frank H. Kelly, his Democratic competitor, without regard to politics.

The Republican candidate for the Treasuryship, which is the most lucrative office in the county, is a country doctor, Hubbard by name, who was nominated by a political clique, foremost in which is ex-Congressman Taylor and the present Congressman from the Twentieth District, White. His opponent is Major W. W. Armstrong, formerly editor of The Plain Dealer, and one of the best-known and most popular Democrats in the county.

On the legislative ticket the Senators include Charles W. Wesley, proprietor of the Weddell House, and one of the best known and most popular men in the city, and among the Representatives is Rabbi Hahn, a Hebrew of great ability and popularity, whose election is practically assured. The Republicans nominated two negroes for Representatives, and snubbed both the Hebrew and German elements. The Democrats have taken advantage of both blunders, and the best-informed Republicans to-day do not hesitate to concede that a split ticket will be the result.

The Democrats, however, will not be satisfied with that, but intend to duplicate their performance of last Fall and make a clean sweep. The Republican record, legislative and otherwise, if properly judged by the voters, ought to lead to that result. The strong local Democratic ticket will greatly strengthen Mr. Neal's canvass in this county.

Dutch Workmen Are Poor Anarchists.

In an interesting and comprehensive report of no small literary merit furnished to the Labor Commission and just presented to Parliament Mr. Geoffrey Drage gives the results of his mission of inquiry in Holland. "The Dutch workman," he writes, "is thorough and steady, but not remarkable for speed in his work. Hence the long hours of labor which prevail in most occupations are not felt to be burdensome, provided that the laborer may work in the leisurely fashion that suits him best."

Infrequency of strikes is attributed partially to lack of excitability and to "steady common sense, which prevents its possessors from being led away by any schemes not of a distinctly practical kind." The people generally have been slow to recognize or require State interference in labor questions, but during the last twenty years laws have been passed in regard to the employment of women and children which have turned attention in that direction. The Dutch workingman, it appears, does passing well on 2s. a day.—London Daily News.

AID NEEDED ON EDISTO ISLAND.

Great Suffering Caused by the Cyclone on the South Carolina Coast.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

You will please publish my letter giving a true statement of the suffering of the people here since the cyclone of Aug. 27, which swept away houses, drowned thirty-four negroes, and destroyed the corn, cotton, pea, and sweet potato crops almost in toto, for the ocean tossed its waves over the whole island except the very high spots. I am a practicing physician on the island, and have been visiting from ten to twenty patients a day since the cyclone, and find much sickness and suffering for food among the people, some living on spoiled potatoes and spoiled corn dried in the sun and ground into grist in a small handmill, and they are down with high bilious and typhoid fevers. Now, is that nourishment for a well man, much less for the sick?

Many of our white people are literally out of doors. Henry Baily, with a wife and two children, a poor man, living on a small salary, which he is liable to lose any day, had his house shattered, the two shed rooms on the back of the house blown off, and the roof of the main building leaking dreadfully, as many shingles were torn off. He has not one dime to repair his house. Mrs. Graham Baily had her house blown off the blocks and swept away by the water and lost all she had, food and clothing. She has not one dime to put her house back. She is a poor widow with children. William Seabrook, a poor man, with a wife, had his house very much injured, and it is almost uninhabitable now.

Ephraim Baily, wife, and one child lost their Summer house, or had it badly damaged, but their Winter house on the place was not hurt. Fred Baily, wife, and two children had their Summer house blown off the blocks and smashed up, and all they had in it floated off, and they barely escaped with their lives. Their Winter house on the plantation is not hurt. Mrs. Julian Baily, a poor widow, with her three children, had to leave her house in the storm and take refuge in a negro's house, as the house was badly damaged, as well as all her provisions. John M. Jenkins was a heavy sufferer, his dwelling, the old "Brick House," (the refuge that night for many families,) had shingles blown off in holes, and every negro house on his place was swept away except one, and he has no money to rebuild them. Arthur Wescoat, who was burned out not long ago, and who was living in a small house close to the ground, has suffered fearfully since the storm, for, though the little house stood, yet he has been in a pond of rain water for the past three weeks. This has now dried up and leaves him in a worse condition. He is just over an attack of fever, and has not one thing to live on, for he is too honest to sell any cotton of the little he is picking to buy food, as he says it must go to his factor. So all he has to depend on is a small patch of sweet potatoes saved from the water.

J. R. Wescoat is in the same condition, and most of the gentlemen have had heavy damages to houses, fences, bridges, &c., to say nothing of crops, which are almost a total loss on the whole island, to whites as well as blacks.

The health of the island is, I am sorry to say, getting worse every day, for the water is now drying up, and the putrescent matter left to the sun's rays will render it more sickly. I have many cases of typhoid fever, besides bilious and other fevers, and these people, mostly negroes, have no nourishing food when I break the fever. It is a wonder to me how few die under the circumstances, for I see them giving their little ones a little hominy and water or gruel made of grist and water alone. Now, do you not think these people need some aid now as well as two months from this time? I cannot see how I am to collect one dollar, for I see the crops and ride through them every day, and, as to the factor, he will get nothing, for the little cotton that is being picked by the negroes is being sold about as fast as they pick it to live on, and in one month from now the island will be in a starving condition, unless aid comes, especially among the negroes.

The names mentioned above are all of white people who, I think, have need for immediate aid to shingle and make their houses habitable before we have more rain, as their roofs are punctured and rain pours in. Also some aid is needed at once for the sick negroes whom I am now attending, such as sugar, tea, flour, bread, &c., for, while general aid is not needed, I know many in my practice destitute at this time.

Dr. Julian C. Woodruff, had the tide come up four feet high in his basement, and the waves from the frightful wind swept away his fences, outbuildings, kitchen, stove, and cooking utensils. His office was ruined, and many valuable books and instruments were lost. Barn and stables are shattered but standing. All his horse feed was carried off, and the horses saved themselves by swimming out to high land. The fowl house was swept away and every fowl drowned. His dwelling is badly damaged, with chimneys broken, plastering falling, and the basement mined. His income from his practice is gone, for the people are too destitute to pay him. Still, he is carrying on his work and trusting to Providence to aid him to live for the next year. He has no resource except his practice, and is now working day and night for the destitute and giving his medicines he saved to the people, and now is getting what he needs in medicines from the relief committee, who are very kind in doing all they can to help him in his work among the sick.

A SUFFERER.

Edisto Island, S. C., Sept. 26, 1893.

CHICAGO'S PATROL SYSTEM

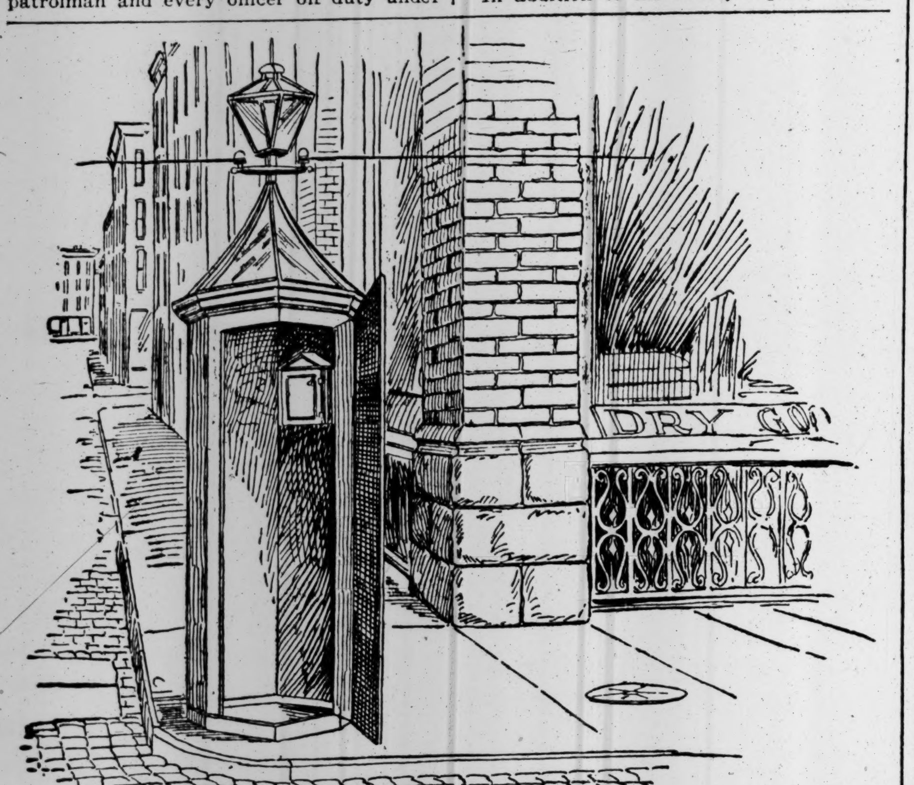
NO RIOT COULD NOW GATHER HEADWAY IN THAT CITY.

Method by Which the Police Is Under Instantaneous Control from the Central Office — Telephones and Signal Boxes Scattered Freely Over the City—Policemen or Firemen Can Be Promptly Called to Any Point—Prof. Barrett's Ingenuity in Perfecting the Plan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Electricity has made it impossible for a mob to make much headway in this city. If a riot is bred by the disregard of law among the unruly classes, it dies "a-bornin'" because the Police Department has the means of mobilizing its forces within a few minutes in any part of the city in such numbers as to cope successfully with any riotous crowd.

There is slight reason to believe that there will ever be another riot like that at Haymarket Square several years ago. The prompt measures which the officers of justice took to punish the offenders at that time has had much to do with the wholesome fear which the labor agitators, "walking delegates," and other fomentors of strikes and riots have for the police. But it is because the police force is under such remarkable discipline and held in such readiness to quell disturbances that those who are inclined to Anarchy are afraid to give rein to their passions.

The principal aid in increasing the efficiency of the police force is the police patrol telephone system, which keeps every patrolman and every officer off duty under the almost instantaneous control of the head of the department. Not only is every officer at the immediate command of his superior, but every subordinate can at once put himself in communication with the executive and secure all the assistance that any disturbance on his beat may make it necessary for him to have. Patrol wagons, each carrying a detail of two or three policemen, are at the call of every man on beat, and these wagons are equipped with such rough-and-ready devices as may be necessary in the emergencies in which the policeman always plays an important part.

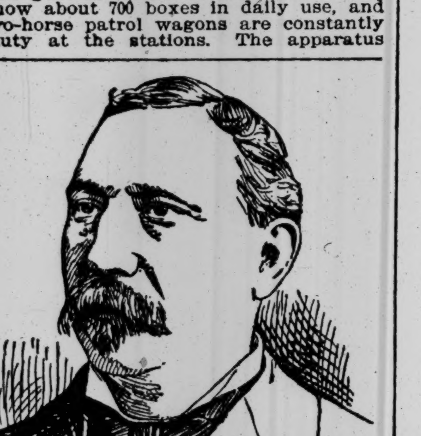


Police Patrol Box.

Chicago is the pioneer in the introduction of this system, and it may be said to have reached nearest to a state of perfection here. A dozen years have seen its introduction and improvement. It was late in 1880 that Carter H. Harrison, then, as now, Mayor of the city, asked John P. Barrett, Superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph system, if he could not invent some way of controlling policemen while they were away from the central and sub stations. Mr. Barrett devised the plan of having octagonal boxes, two feet eight inches in diameter, and eight feet high, placed at convenient street crossings and connected with the district station by telephone. The first year thirty boxes were provided in the central district of the city and a one-horse patrol wagon was detailed at the station to answer calls from the boxes.

The area covered by the system at this time was about one and a half square miles. Its success was assured from the first day it was put in operation. Not only were the police pleased with the results, but the general public saw in it the solution of many difficulties in municipal government, and the doing away with many unpleasant and revolting occurrences.

Since its adoption there have been made many changes and improvements in the appliances which form parts of the system, but the general scheme is the same. There are now about 700 boxes in daily use, and 80 two-horse patrol wagons are constantly on duty at the stations. The apparatus which connects the boxes and the stations is principally automatic, and requires no trained operators. Any person who can use a telephone can master all the details of the patrol system in a few minutes. Each police district has its own circuit of wires connecting all the boxes within its limits. The sub-stations are connected with the central station in the City Hall by another circuit. At the central station and sub-stations are the necessary instruments and batteries for receiving and recording automatically the signals received from the boxes. These are simple in their arrangement.



John P. Barrett.

The boxes are neat and so compact as not to interfere with street traffic. They are placed on the corner of the sidewalk at street intersections, and serve, at the same time, as a lamp post. Keys are given to all police officers and to such citizens as apply for them and who are known to be reliable. The citizens' keys differ from those carried by policemen, because when they are inserted in the keyhole they cannot be withdrawn until they are released by a key carried by a policeman. The reason for this is to keep the citizen who makes use of the box at the corner until the arrival of the patrol wagon with the policemen so that he can explain the reason for the call. Every key is numbered, and a register is kept showing to whom keys are issued. This establishes the responsibility of key holders.

The boxes are made of wood with an iron and glass top, and are just large enough for one man to stand erect within. By closing the door the occupant of the box can communicate with the station without being heard by those who may be standing near by. The only thing inside the boxes is the apparatus for communication with the station, which is all contained within a small box, greatly resembling the common fire-alarm boxes, which is hung on the side at the height of a man's head. The glass roof makes the interior light, so that no difficulty is experienced by the man inside in working the apparatus when the door is closed.

Inside of the small box, which for convenience may be called the alarm box, is a lever, a dial with six "calls" marked on it, and an indicator which may be set to any one of them just as the indicator on an American District Messenger call may be set, and the transmitter and receiver of a telephone. There is also a small button bearing on its face the letters "O K," which indicates when any signal made from the box is received at the police station. When the policeman enters the box he opens the door of the alarm box, sets the indicator at any one of the six "calls," and pulls down the lever. When the "O K" button springs into view, he can be sure that his signal has been received at the station. The six "calls" are for the patrol wagon, to announce that the telephone is to be used, the capture of thieves, a riot, the test of the telephone wire, and a call for the fire department.

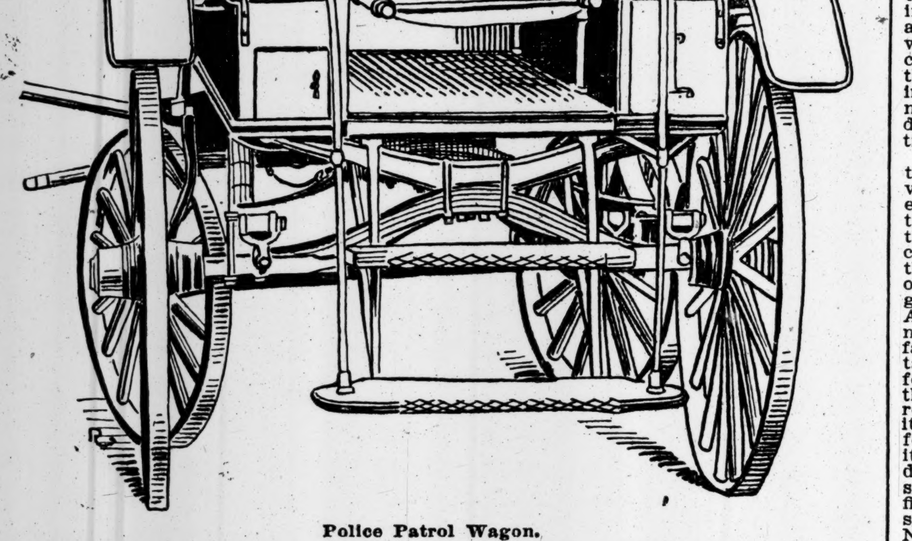
Every policeman makes a report from some box on his beat every hour during his watch. By this means the location of every man on duty is known at the police station every hour, and his progress along his beat marked with absolute precision. He cannot evade the watchfulness of the operator at the station. In the first place, he must report at specified places at certain times. He cannot send in a report from one box with the statement that he is reporting from another box, which might be a half mile away, because when he pulls down the lever the number of the box is automatically registered at the police station.

When the policeman makes his hourly report he turns the indicator to the telephone call. As soon as the "O K" button shows him that his signal has been received at the station, he sends in his name and the report of any disturbance or unusual occurrence on his beat through the telephone. He cannot ask a brother officer nor an obliging crony to report for him, because the expert operator at the station soon comes to recognize the voices of the men who are reporting and they cannot mislead him. Anybody who is accustomed to using the telephone knows how easy it is to recognize the voice of the person at the other end of the line.

In addition to his hourly report, the patrolman can at any time make reports from the boxes, which are placed at nearly every street intersection in the heart of the city and are only three or four blocks apart in the outskirts. A policeman can never get more than two or three blocks away from a box. No accident, no robbery, no murder, no fire, can occur more than two or three blocks away from a box, where instant communication can be had with the police station. Within three minutes after a policeman or a citizen who has a key has sent in a call from a box a patrol wagon or fire engines will dash up to the corner. If the riot call has been sent in, the sub-station sends the call to all the other sub-stations and warns the entire department, while the Chief of Police, from the central station, can land several hundred men at the spot within twenty minutes, or practically the whole department inside of an hour.

At the sub-police stations the mechanical devices are simple. The operator sits behind a table resembling a common office desk. On the right hand is the telephone. On the left is the automatic register on which the signals from the boxes are recorded. In front of him is a key for signaling the Fire Department when necessary.

The patrol wagons are four-wheeled, with a high box painted blue. The front seat for the driver is high, and an alarm gong is at the driver's feet, so that in the mad run in answer to a call, warning can be sounded, just as everybody is made to feel that a fire engine is dashing down the street. Along the sides of the wagon are seats, with a brass rail for a back, and a footboard gives access from the rear end. Under the seats are compartments for handcuffs, come-alongs, clubs, rifles, blankets, canvas stretchers, ropes, a medicine chest, and other necessary and convenient articles.



Police Patrol Wagon.

One of the force accompanying the wagon is trained in the expedients for resuscitating a case of suspended animation, stopping a flow of blood from a wound, and other temporary devices for saving life or alleviating misery. When not in use the stretcher is rolled up on poles and placed under the seat. When required it can be carried into a house or to some place where the wagon cannot go, and the injured person placed on it. It is then taken back to the wagon, where it is suspended on hooks hung on springs between the seats of the wagon in such a way that the jolting is reduced to a minimum.

For obstreperous persons there is a ring in the floor of the wagon to which the belligerent can be tied. The illustration shows an open wagon. These are being superseded by covered wagons as fast as they can be put in service. It is not an edifying spectacle to see men and women dragged through the streets handcuffed to policemen, nor is it much more pleasant to behold them perched in a patrol wagon, sometimes staring right and left at the crowds on the sidewalks with a vain show of bravado and sometimes cowering down between the seats and hiding their shamefaced countenances in their hands.

It is argued that the punishment of the guilty keeps others from committing crime. But the person who is arrested is not always guilty, and a ride through crowded streets in an open wagon in the custody of a policeman should not be an ignominy thrust upon every one who comes under suspicion of having broken the law. It is more painful to see women than men carted through the streets in this way, even if the women have lost all sense of propriety. The senses are shocked by seeing them paraded before a virtue-vaunting community. The covered wagon is built with shutters at the sides, which make it airy and light, while it hides the occupants from view. In other respects it is the same as the one shown here. In the handling of sick or wounded people the advantages of the covered over the open wagon can readily be seen.

From the small beginning made the first year in which it was put in operation the service has grown to enormous proportions. The following table shows the increase in the work done by the patrol telephone and its adjuncts, the patrol wagons and patrolmen, in the last ten years:

	1882.	1892.
Reports received from the policemen in the district	362,311	4,689,860
Alarms responded to	14,724	61,497
Arrests made	7,482	39,981
Fires attended	672	3,210
Sick and injured persons taken to hospital	769	2,000
Sick and injured persons taken home	751	2,538
Sick and injured persons taken to station and cared for	241	803
Dead bodies taken to Morgue	232	813
Dead bodies taken to residences	84	191
Disturbances suppressed without arrests	1,804	2,628
Insane persons cared for	199	755
Destitute persons cared for	236	786
Prisoners taken to county jail	530	5,404
Prisoners taken to division court	3,148	18,890
Packages stolen, property recovered	218	515
Miles traveled	No record	190,242
Lost children taken to parents	163	1,504
Mad or crippled animals killed	24	111
Stolen horses recovered	16	82
Stolen vehicles recovered	21	78
Abandoned children taken to Foundling Home	89	63
Persons rescued from drowning	10	18
Inebriates taken to charitable institutions	32	968
Runaway horses overtaken and stopped	..	74
Miscellaneous	30	11,757

In addition to the 4,689,860 reports received from patrolmen, there were 61,497 alarms of fire turned in by them through the patrol boxes. Each signal box was used during 1892 an average of 6,787 times. These figures speak for themselves.

The telephone system worked so satisfactorily in handling the police that it was applied to the vessel service along the river. Each bridge was connected with a main office, where an operator controlled the movements of vessels passing up and down the river in such a way as to reduce the time during which the bridges would be "open," and thus delaying land traffic to a minimum. The number of vessels arriving and clearing at this port during 1892 was 21,123, with a total tonnage of 11,934,963. A minute saved during the passage of each vessel through one bridge means a saving in one year of forty-four working days of eight hours each. Multiplied by the number of bridges and the number of individuals whose time is saved at each bridge, the total time saved amounts to considerable.

The city owns its electric plants and has a manufactory where most of the appliances used in the police, fire, and electric lighting departments are made at much less cost than they could be purchased. Even the patrol wagons are built and the fire engines are overhauled by the city.

As rapidly as possible all the wires in use in the patrol telephone and fire systems are being placed under ground. At the present time the city has nineteen miles of underground conduits, iron pipes, and wooden boxes, in which 570 miles of wire are placed. There are 1,840 miles of aerial wires, so that not quite one-quarter of the wires are under ground.

Nearly all the apparatus in use in the patrol telephone and fire alarm services has been invented by Superintendent Barrett. He never had any schooling to speak of, but he was born in New-York State, and that is a good start for any youngster. He came to Chicago when he was eight years old, but ran away from the home which his parents provided and went sailing on Lake Michigan and other lakes. From fresh water he drifted to the tides, and at an early age was sailing from New-York to San Francisco in a clipper. A fall from a yard arm injured his leg so that he was obliged to give up following the sea, and when he returned to Chicago he became a watchman on one of the towers which used to top the fire engine houses.

He was soon promoted to be ringer of the historic bell which hung in the old Court House and which sounded its alarm for the last time the night of the big fire, Oct. 9, 1871. In 1865 he became a battery man in the Fire Department, and his attention was thus directed to electrical devices. Although he is only fifty-six years old, he has been connected with the city for thirty-one years, and the city has the benefit of all the inventions he has made while he has been working for it. He patented the "joker" system of fire-alarm signals, and has a long list of practical inventions to his credit. All the machinery in the fire-alarm office is made from his drawings.

Although Prof. Barrett has patented the appliances in use in the police telephone system, the patents have been turned over to a private company. But the city has reserved the right to manufacture for its own use any of the inventions made by Prof. Barrett. In this way its electric apparatus costs it much less than it otherwise would. One instance suffices to show the difference. It costs this city about $120 for each police patrol box, including the alarm box inside and the wiring to the police station. The same things would cost any other city somewhere about $225 or $250.

The police patrol telephone system has cost the city $150,000 to $200,000, but the saving it has effected has probably been much greater. The one item of transportation of prisoners, dead or injured people, and other unfortunates who had to be carried from one place to another annually amounts to a very respectable share of the total cost of the system. Over 35,000 people were sent distances varying from a few blocks to ten miles in patrol wagons during 1892. If the average cost of transporting them by other means is fixed at 50 cents, this one item saves the city $15,000 annually. But the greatest benefit derived from the system is in the control which the Chief of Police has over the men under him. The efficiency of the force is certainly doubled, and at critical times, as when a riot is imminent, it is quadrupled. So successful has the patrol telephone system been in this city that it has been copied in nearly every large city in the country except New-York. The larger the city the greater the need of such a service and the greater the benefit to be derived from it. It is therefore very strange that the largest city in the country should not long ago have added to its municipal institutions the one which, more than anything else, puts the city most nearly under the absolute control of the officials designated to keep the peace.

Cadets in the Revenue Marine Corps.

The Treasury Department has issued circulars relating to the appointing of cadets in the United States Revenue Marine Corps. The circulars state that candidates for appointments must be not less than eighteen or more than twenty-three years old. Appointments will be given as the result of competitive examination. The subjects for examination will embrace arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry, physics, chemistry, English literature, rhetoric, grammar, geography, United States history, general history, and one of the three languages—French, Spanish, or German.

Candidates will be subjected to a rigid physical examination before a board of surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service. On receiving appointments, cadets will be assigned to a two years' practical course of instruction aboard the practice ship Chase.

It is announced as the purpose of the Treasury Department to send the Chase to sea for a two years' cruise. This cruise will be made, it is reported, in both home and foreign waters. It is understood that Capt. C. L. Hooper, the present commander of the revenue cutter Rush, in Bering Sea, has been slated for the command of the Chase.

The pay of a cadet is $1,000 per annum. The course of instruction aboard the Chase will be practical.

All for a Minor Interest.

From Hardware.

It is an anomaly that all the material interests of the United States should be sacrificed for a single minor interest like that of silver mining.

LOMBARD STREET'S TIMIDITY

AMERICAN FINANCES AS SEEN IN LONDON'S MONEY MART.

The Situation as Found by Mr. William M. Ivins During a Trip to England—Mistrust Caused by the Condition of the Silver-Purchase Repeal Bill and Erroneous Ideas About Corporate Management Here—Disposition of the World's Stock of Gold—What Should Be Done.

William M. Ivins, who has spent the Summer in London in behalf of clients, was asked recently by a reporter for The New-York Times to describe the situation of the London money market as he found it, and its relation to the New-York market under existing circumstances. In reply to a number of questions Mr. Ivins said:

"If any one had gone to London to borrow against thoroughly good securities late in May or early in June, sterling loans could have been effected with comparatively little difficulty. As it was, however, by the middle of July a great deal of difficulty was encountered. The money stringency here had been so great that even concerns like the New-York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Central Pacific, and the Louisville and Nashville had found it necessary to go to London for the cash which they needed, money not being attainable at any price on this side of the water.

"The very appearance of these borrowers in London led to the belief that our American money market was in the last stages of distress, else such strong concerns as the New-York Central or the Pennsylvania would not be borrowers at from nine to fifteen months in London. The great decline in prices in this market in the early part of May had demonstrated to London how critical our position was, and the London bankers immediately went to work to account for our situation even more thoroughly and more in detail than they had done before. Finally the heavy declines in the middle of June accentuated the feeling of mistrust.

"Our condition was accounted for, first, by the silver purchases under the Sherman act, and, second, by the excess of imports over exports, as the same was apparently shown in the statistics of the Treasury Department. The feeling had also spread very widely that with concerns in such condition as were the Reading and Cordage, it could only be because of a general looseness in corporate management. I do not believe any one can really tell the tremendous extent of the mischief done to the American stock market generally by the Reading and Cordage failures, inasmuch as they threw an atmosphere of distrust about all of our railroad and industrial enterprises.

"The profundity of the ignorance of the average London investor concerning American things is most marvelous. They were not to be blamed, however, when they found it impossible to account for the apparent change in foreign-trade movement of the United States as between the years 1891 and 1892 and 1892 and 1893, as shown by the authoritative figures of the Treasury Department. Leaving out gold and silver, and looking only to the merchandise, they saw that whereas there had been an excess of exports over imports in 1891 and 1892 of $202,000,000, this excess had entirely disappeared, and in lieu thereof, for 1892 and 1893 there was an excess of imports over exports of $93,000,000, or a total change of more than $295,000,000. Moreover, some $87,000,000 more of gold had been exported in the latter year than in the former. It was impossible for any one at that end to know that probably $75,000,000 of this apparent difference in the value of imports of merchandise was attributable to the absurd practice of our Treasury Department of valuing all imports, for purposes of statistics, upon a basis of par for the currency of the country from which the goods were imported, and that therefore the statistics were really misleading. If the estimate of $75,000,000 difference due to this cause be correct I can only say that the Government which established this system of valuations is itself responsible in a very large part for the feeling of mistrust in the London market, because with this sum deducted from the figures for 1892 and 1893, the balance of trade would not have seemed so abnormally against us and the recovery of a safe position would not have appeared so difficult.

"The general failure on the part of London investors, speculators, and stock brokers to realize the actual greatness, strength, and resources of our country, the very general ignorance of our banking system, and the absence of what might be called any capacity for proper financial perspective concerning things American, also accounted for a great deal of the lack of confidence there; thus every time a small bank, with a capital of $50,000 or $100,000, got into trouble somewhere in the far West it was wired to London, and the great dailies and financial newspapers gave these matters a prominence which led to their being taken as much more serious than they really were. For instance, when word came to London that the Bank of the Carolinas—whatever that bank may be—had suspended it had an appreciable effect upon the stock market, the average broker thinking that the Bank of the Carolinas must be some important institution. Again, very much attention was paid to the number of banks which got into trouble without taking into consideration that the great majority of them were really sound, and furthermore in entire forgetfulness of the fact that the number of such institutions was grossly disproportionate to their total capitalization.

"The fundamental trouble, however, was the situation here with regard to the Silver bill. I found that the ablest and cleverest among the bankers all had a belief that unless the Silver bill were repealed there could be no early hope for 'Americans.' Some bankers not so able and not so thoroughly informed as their fellows were occasionally heard to say that America was going through just such a crisis as the Argentine had gone through, than which nothing could more perfectly illustrate the failure on the part of those who entertained such opinions to understand and differentiate properly the two countries. While the London market felt that without the repeal of the Silver bill America and, in its turn, London must suffer, they also felt that if the Silver bill were repealed it would result in a drain of gold from London and in scarce and dear money there, so that in any case London was about to find itself between the devil and the deep sea. It was the actual drain of gold to New-York, accompanied by this fear and the desire to stop the movement, or at least shift it from Lombard Street to the Continent, which led to the Bank of England putting its rate to 5 per cent.

"It is generally admitted in London by most experienced men there that such a crisis in credit as we were going through could not have occurred in England without a complete and ruinous panic, inasmuch as all business is done there, as the Clearing House of the world, on smaller reserves relatively to the volume of business, or, so to speak, on a finer edge.

"The fear of a stringency of currency in London is gradually becoming more intense and more widespread; they know perfectly well that it would not take a great deal to reduce the reserves of the Bank of England from £16,000,000 to £12,000,000 or £13,000,000, and they understand perfectly what this latter means—namely, a crash. The belief is very widespread furthermore, particularly in view of the steady increase of the number of believers in international bimetallism, that this latter system can only be attained after the world has come to a universal gold monometallism, and then realized the insufficiency of the volume of circulating gold for the clearance of the balances of the world's business. I say the volume of circulating gold, because in recent years so large a proportion of the world's gold has been taken out of circulation by the military States of Germany, Australia, France, and Russia, and the 'corner in gold' is a phrase in common use.

"The volume of gold in the world statistically accounted for is, I understand, somewhere in the neighborhood of £800,000,000, and of this, I am told, over £250,000,000 has been locked up in the military chests, and thus for all practical purposes is no more within reach than if it had been reburied in the mines. The military States have found it necessary to pursue this course in order to be in a position to act independently of the bankers in case of war, otherwise being entirely at the mercy of the bankers so far as their whole international policy is concerned. The effect has been that, simultaneously with an increase in the volume of international exchange and with the demonetization of silver, there has also occurred this decrease in the volume of gold within reach of the world's money markets. Considerations of this kind, coupled with the knowledge of the very great losses which have been sustained in England since the Baring failure, result in the greatest timidity and conservatism on the part of the experienced London banker. It is impossible, of course, to say what the losses incurred in England since 1891 have been as incident to the Argentine situation, to the Australian and New-Zealand troubles, to declines in Indian values, to losses through concerns like those of J. Spencer Balfour, and finally to the shrinkage in the value of American securities. Different estimates have been made and they practically agree with each other, although it is apparent that there is no tangible and demonstrable basis for any accurate estimate whatever.

"However, one of the very ablest men in Lombard Street told me that in his opinion the absolute losses through extinction of margins and through sales of speculative holdings had, since the Baring trouble, been not less than £300,000,000, say $1,500,000,000, and that the shrinkage of values of investments still held was certainly represented by an equally large figure, say £300,000,000, or $1,500,000,000 more. If this estimate be accurate it represents a loss to England of $3,000,000,000 in the last three years, or a sum approximately as large as the national debt of the United States at the close of the war. Such figures are certainly stunning in their vastness, but while they are being freely bandied about the streets and Exchanges, while we are suffering in this country from the most acute of crises in credit, and while our whole financial policy is still in doubt through the failure of the Senate to concur with the House in the repeal of the Sherman act, it is at once most apparent why London is timid and conservative.

"I never saw a more marked change in feeling than that which occurred in London after the passage of the repeal bill by the House, but confidence began to decline again very soon after it was felt that the Senate might not concur. The general impression was that if the Silver bill were repealed almost all of the American securities listed on the London Stock Exchange were exceptional purchases at then prevailing prices, and the effect of prompt repeal would have been large purchases for investment from the London end. Money was very cheap there and was piling up just because of the general feeling of the insecurity of any but English investments. The cheapness, however, was more nominal than real. The discount rate for the best paper was low, and the rate for call loans against approved securities was extremely favorable to borrowers, but except for the best acceptances and the best securities it was almost impossible to get money at any rate.

"The restoration of confidence in the recovery of America through the repeal of the Sherman bill would have had the effect at once of untying large sums of this money and sending it to America in exchange for our stocks at the bargain-counter prices then prevailing. It is impossible to say now to what extent the final repeal of the Silver bill has already been discounted, but it is certain that if the bill be not repealed London will be a seller of such holdings as it has, whereas if it be repealed, London will be a ready buyer and the result will be a much more rapid restoration of the balance of exchanges and a much quicker return to easy money and to renewed enterprise in this country.

"I was fortunately able to negotiate a number of very good loans and to facilitate materially my clients here and at better rates than those prevailing in New-York, but what was a difficult task would have been rendered comparatively easy had it not been for the prevalence of the mistrust of corporate management in America and for the fear of a continuance of the Treasury purchases of silver, with the effect of driving gold out of our country on the one hand and thus rendering the corporate business of the country still more difficult and unsound than it was already erroneously supposed to be, for as 'one swallow does not make the Summer,' neither are all American railways and industrials to be judged by Reading and Cordage."

REVENUE MARINE MANAGEMENT.

The Sending of the Grant and Perry to the Pacific.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with considerable interest what "An Observer" had to say in a recent issue of The New-York Times concerning an investigation said to be in progress on Capt. Mitchell of the revenue cutter service, and as one who has some knowledge of revenue cutter affairs, I am of the opinion that "An Observer's" remarks upon the case should have struck a responsive chord from the officers of the revenue cutter service.

There is still, however, a glaring instance of bad conduct of affairs in the revenue cutter service almost on a par with the Mitchell case, and of gravity sufficient to set the heads at the Treasury Department to thinking. It was recently learned from The New-York Times that the revenue cutters Grant and Perry were to be ordered from the Atlantic coast to California. At first this could hardly be believed. But now it is assured that the report is based on fact, and that the report is true, and that the Treasury Department really and seriously contemplates sending those vessels to the destination indicated. No one could wish to criticise the mere ordering of vessels of the service on such a voyage, and no one probably would, if only the necessity for such action existed or could be shown. If, as has been stated, the purpose of sending vessels of the class of the two named is to station them on Puget Sound, to break up the smuggling of opium and Chinese across our borders, it may as well be said at once that that purpose will never be accomplished by such vessels operating, as they will have to, among the thousand islands of that inland sea.

Knowing the conditions prevailing in Puget Sound, I can say that the unlawful trade referred to is carried on in those waters under cover of the night mostly, and in boats, row and sail, through divers bays and inlets, creeks, and other shoal waters where vessels of the revenue cutter service cannot go in chase. These are simple facts, which ought to be well known at the Treasury Department, and hence this can hardly be the purpose for which the Grant and Perry are to make a six or seven months' voyage.

Are they intended for the work in Bering Sea? There is already a fleet of cutters in the Pacific, small vessels which are notoriously unfit for Bering Sea work, and yet any one of them is a better vessel than the Grant or Perry. The Perry is a new vessel, built for service on the great lakes. The Grant is a small screw steamer, and has already seen twenty-two years of hard service on this coast. She is structurally weak for such a voyage, to say nothing of her age. To fit her for the voyage will cost a good deal of money, and then she must be loaded down with coal and provisions until her deck is awash to enable her to reach the first coaling station. She has some sail power, designed for fair winds, but she will not handle under sail. It is assumed that the Grant can go to California, and that she can be taken there by officers of the cutter service if any seamen living can do it admits of no question. But what have you got when she is anchored within the Golden Gate? For either of the purposes named, a vessel better calculated for the scrap heap than for active service.

The thing to do is simple enough. For the purpose of breaking up the nefarious trade in opium now carried on in the Puget Sound country, one cutter, per se, is of as much use as a dozen. But one cutter on Puget Sound provided with a number of steam launches and officers enough and men enough on board said cutter to run these launches in to shoal waters, to chase and capture, would come as near to accomplishing the desired end as any method that can be suggested. But while watching the water traffic on Puget Sound, suppose some attention should be devoted to the importation via the Canadian Pacific Railroad of the vast quantities of opium that are subsequently landed on our shore, across the Great Lakes from Canada. If reports are to be credited, three-quarters of the opium smuggled into the United States is landed in British Columbia and comes via the last-named route.

For the purposes of the work in the Bering Sea, instead of supplementing the already ill-adapted fleet of revenue cruisers now on the Pacific coast with vessels even more unfit than they, the matter would seem to be of still more simple and effective solution. A bill was introduced in the Senate the other day by Mr. Mitchell of Oregon to build two vessels for that work. Why not pass that bill and go to work at once? If the Secretary of the Treasury or his able assistant Mr. Hamlin will take the time to go before the proper committees and urge the necessity that positively exists for these vessels and more, the bill could be passed in a week. The vessels themselves could be built while the old Grant would be making the voyage from New-York to San Francisco. Why, then, rob Eastern stations of vessels adapted to the service here, to send them to waters where their uselessness would be and is apparent to all who know anything of the sea, or the service to be performed on the west coast of the United States.

Upon whose advice is this order made? It cannot be expected that the Secretary or his assistants can know of their practical knowledge how utterly abortive the effort to strengthen the hands of the revenue cutter service in the Bering Sea, or the other direction, will prove by sending unfit vessels on a voyage of 13,000 miles to be put in the hospital after they get there.

ANOTHER OBSERVER.

BRILLIANT OCTOBER STARS

LONGER NIGHTS AS THE SUN HASTENS TOWARD THE SOUTH.

Glories of the Hunters' Moon—Planets Whom the Lunar Orb Will Meet in Its Monthly Journey—Some Interesting Sights Which Are Hidden Now from Human Eyes—A Race Between Saturn and Mars—Jupiter to Furnish a Superb Sight—Morning and Evening Stars.

The month that begins to-day brings with it the promises of rich Autumnal tints, the splendors of forest foliage, and of gardens radiant with the brilliant tones of chrysanthemums and dahlias, and an atmosphere permeated with tonic for enfeebled lungs. While we may have cause to complain of our belated and transitory Spring, our Autumn generally denotes the perfection of weather. Sly frosts come upon us and take our creepers by surprise, and the wind-touched reddening woods rain down their shower of ruined leaves, but the sun has lost its fierce glare and is now a source of genial warmth, while the breath of life seems fresh and purified, like the renewed vigor of health ofter a fitful fever.

October is sometimes called a sombre month, but not by any one in close sympathy with nature's moods. The trees are loyal to the memory of Spring and show traces of vivid green, even when their leaves are lighted up with red and russet hues. There is nothing to excite melancholy in an October sky, with its clear, sharp light, its deep blue dome frescoed with cloud arabesques, and its gorgeous sunsets with the richest tones of color of the whole twelvemonth. When the trees are bare and sere in late November, and every wind seems to take up the last refrain of a dead Summer, nature may be pensive and dreary; but in brilliant October, when all the colors in sky and wood and garden are the most intense of the year, there is a radiant present to enjoy, rather than a glowing past to recall.

The sun is now hastening away toward the south, and we shall find the days at the month's close almost an hour and a half shorter than they are at present. There is almost four and three-quarter hours' difference between the day's length when October closes and its duration at the time of the Summer solstice. What chiefly distinguishes the sun in astronomical annals for this month is the fact of there being an annular eclipse on the 9th, which, though invisible here, may be partially seen in the Western section of the country, though the path of the annulus extends from Lima, in South America, in a northwesterly direction across the Pacific Ocean. This is the second and last eclipse for the year, the former one having also been of the sun.

As the relative positions of the earth and the sun are changing, it sometimes happens that the sun comes exactly into the position of the line of intersection. When this is the case, the earth, at the time of full moon, lies directly between the moon and the sun; the moon is thus plunged into the shadow of the earth, the light from the sun is intercepted, and we say that the moon is eclipsed. The moon sometimes only partially enters the sun's shadow, in which case the eclipse is a partial one.

When, on the other hand, the sun is situated on the line of intersection at the time of new moon, the moon lies directly between the earth and the sun, and the dark body of the moon then cuts off the sunlight from the earth, producing a solar eclipse. Usually only a part of the sun is thus obscured, forming the well-known partial eclipse. If, however, the moon pass centrally over the sun then we may have either of two very remarkable kinds of eclipse. Sometimes the moon entirely blots out the sun, and then we have the sublime spectacle of a total eclipse, which tells us so much as to the nature of the sun. Occasionally, however, even when the moon is placed centrally over the sun, a thin rim of sunlight is seen round the margin of the moon. We then have what is known as an annular eclipse.

It is very remarkable that the moon is sometimes able to hide the sun completely, and sometimes fails to do so. It happens, curiously enough, that the average apparent size of the moon is equal to the apparent size of the sun, but owing to the fluctuations in their distances the actual apparent sizes of both bodies undergo certain changes. It may happen that the apparent size of the moon is greater than that of the sun. In this case a central passage produces a total eclipse, but it may also happen that the apparent size of the sun exceeds that of the moon, in which case a central passage can only produce an annular eclipse.

We spoke last month about the glorious harvest moon, whose mission was to lengthen the day for those interested in gathering the fruits of previous months of labor. In October there is another moon almost equally famous, which has received the name of the hunters' moon, whose mission is to make longer days for the benefit of the sportsman. This moon comes in on the 9th, the same day, of course, that the eclipse of the sun occurs; has the phase of first quarter on the 17th, is full on the 25th, and in last quarter on the 31st. Again, and for the last time this year, do we find five phases of the moon in one calendar month. The first of the lunar planetary conjunctions occurs on the 8th, when Mars and the all-but-faded-out crescent come very close to each other. We cannot, however, see this meeting nor either of the principal actors at that time, owing to their being so near the sun. On the following day Saturn and the moon are as close together as they will be in October. This happens just two minutes before the old moon gives way to the new.

Mercury and the growing crescent are quite close to one another on the 10th, but our satellite has not yet passed far enough from the sun's engulfing rays to be visible without the use of a telescope. Uranus is passed on the following day at a very respectful distance, followed by a meeting with Venus two days later. Then comes Jupiter's turn the day after the full of the moon, with Neptune next in order. Neither of these meetings, which close the monthly role, is of importance to us, as there is a wide space separating the heavenly bodies.

Mars we now find grouped among the morning stars, where he is destined to remain the remainder of the year. Last month we saw him in conjunction with the sun, which sounded his death knell as an evening star. He has been gradually growing fainter as he withdrew from the earth, but from this on he will increase in size, and at the close of the year his disk will be the same as it was in April.

Saturn should probably be given the first place in importance for the month, as he is in conjunction with the sun on the 8th, after which he will be ranged among the morning stars. He and the moon are in conjunction on the 9th, and on the 31st he overhauls and passes Mars. Watching this race would be a very agreeable occupation, no doubt, and one filled with interest, but, unfortunately, the sun has them all to himself and his light is too powerful for an unaided vision to pierce. Both planets, when in conjunction, are in the constellation of the Virgin.

Mercury is an evening star and is bound to the eastward end of his tether, where he will arrive early in November. He is as close to the moon on the 10th as he can get for this season, and will meet Uranus on the 16th in the constellation of Libra, quite close to the borders of Virgo, which seems a grand rallying centre for October planets, four of them being almost within the limits of that constellation.

Uranus is also an evening star, near which the moon passes on the 11th, and, as we have said above, Mercury on the 16th. This superb planet is plunged into space to such a remote distance that even the best of our modern telescopes cannot make of it a striking picture. We can see, as Herschel did, that it has a measurable disk, and from measurements of that disk it is concluded that the diameter of the planet is about 31,700 miles. This is about four times the diameter of the earth, which would result in a volume for Uranus sixty-four times as great as our sphere. If we may trust to the analogies of what we see everywhere else in our system, we can feel but little doubt that Uranus must rotate about an axis. It has not been concluded with any certainty as to the existence of markings on its surface definitely enough to be watched during its rotation.

Venus has yet two months before reaching her greatest distance to the eastward of the sun. She is increasing in size and brilliancy, and shines serenely in the tender light of the west just after sunset. On the 13th she and the four-days-old moon are in conjunction, and, while they are not so very close together, it will be a very pretty picture in the opalescent green of the evening twilight. The unaided eye cannot tell what shape the brilliant Venus really has; still less can it reveal the true beauty of the crescent. If the diameter of Venus were several times as great as it actually is—were Venus, for example, as large as Jupiter or some of the other great planets—then its crescent would be readily discerned by the natural vision.

Jupiter now rises so much earlier in the evening than he did, that he already seems as one of the evening stars, whereas he is still a morning star, and shines with peerless lustre until dimmed by the erubescent sky of early dawn, which heralds the near approach of the orb of day. In another month Jupiter will have reached the point of opposition to the sun which is the most favorable place for observation. Opposition, as the word implies, means that he is opposite to the sun, as far away from him as possible, rising at sunset, crossing our meridian at midnight, and setting at sunrise. This most important member of the system will be superb through the month, being so large and so brilliant.

Neptune has no great prominence this month, but he, too, is approaching opposition, and will arrive there early in December, but he is so far from us that even at this most noteworthy point in his career he fails to catch our eye or add much to our amusement. This great planet revolves around the sun at a mean distance of 2,780,000,000 miles, and the journey, though accomplished at a rate of more than three miles per second, requires 155 years to complete one revolution.

ART NOTES.

The correspondent of a London weekly, who has been visiting Rosa Bonheur at her villa in Thomery, near Fontainebleau, describes her as an old woman, small, sunburnt, and wrinkled as a peasant. Her thick gray hair is cropped short, and if she does not always wear trousers the blouse is her constant garb. She speaks with a Bordeaux accent and potters about among her oxen, cows, and goats. For the better painting of them she has a special studio, like a stable, lighted from above, beside her ordinary painting place. She does not do much nowadays, but will occasionally execute an order for a foreigner at her own price—take it or leave it! She explains her failure to send pictures to the Salon for many years by saying that, as she had a brother and sister who regularly contributed, she felt that the public had quite enough of the family. The Paris Boulevard press she holds in horror. Those who write her up to-day would write her down to-morrow unless she sent them sops they might require. The correspondent says that her studies in black and white will add immensely to her fame some day, but she will not show or sell them, intending to leave them to her relatives to dispose of as they choose. She wears on her blouse the ribbon of the Legion of Honor presented to her by the misfortunate Empress Eugenie.

—Certain sculptors some time ago received circulars from the committee having in charge the erection of the Yerkes equestrian statue at Chicago, commemorating the famous ride of Gen. Sheridan, inviting them to send models for competition. To many this was something of a surprise, as they believed that the model had been decided upon some time ago. In 1879-80 James E. Kelly of this city made a clay model of this subject, in the details of which he was much aided by Gen. Sheridan himself. According to the sculptor's view of the matter, this statuette was seen by Mr. Yerkes, who visited his studio and stated that it was just what he wanted for his statue. He requested Mr. Kelly to send the statuette to Chicago as a model, so that the committee might pass upon it, hinting, however, that all this was nearly a matter of form. His instructions were carried out, and then J. L. Fulton, the Chairman of the Yerkes Equestrian Statue Committee, came to New-York. He told Mr. Kelly that the committee considered the model sensational and inartistic, while what the committee desired was an embodiment of artistic repose. Models are to be 18 inches in height, and will be received for competition on or before the 15th inst. Three prizes are offered—$600, $300, and $200.

In England it has been proposed to save from desecration by factories, ugly dwellings, and advertisers, the prettiest bits of landscape, especially those which are visible from main lines of rail and turnpikes. The proposition is practically one for reservations, the Government to buy a mountain, a glen, or a wood, just as it now buys a specimen of an old master. The Spectator asks Parliament to appoint a body of trustees to make such purchases, as it has appointed trustees for the National Gallery. Snowden Mountain was lately in the market, and now the waterfall at Lodore is for sale. Such lands, if arable in part or otherwise susceptible of yielding a profit, might be leased with as many restrictions as would keep the landscape uninjured. It points out that this is already done to some extent by the Government and by London; the Government controls New Forest, the city controls Burnham Beeches. These precedents need only be pushed further, and great cities would soon hold reservations of the finest scenery within excursion distance. It urges millionaires to start the fashion by acquiring "scenery rights" in Great Britain and Ireland for the benefit of the people. The movement in this direction on a grand scale which is going on in the United States appears to have escaped the weekly's attention.

Messrs. R. B. Brandegee, C. Foster, and Edward Brooks have taken a leaf from the book of certain artists in Paris and organized the Society of Independents. Their motto is "No jury, no recompenses, no discrimination of works," which in some respects approaches the motto of the men who rule the New Salon in Paris. The society is to be composed of painters, sculptors, engravers, etchers, architects, and wood carvers, and the organizers hope to make a first exhibition in March of 1894. Each artist is to have the same amount of wall space, drawing lots for position, and will be asked to place his own works within the limits assigned him. The society is to be organized afresh every year; there is to be no charge of commission on sales. "Believing the time has come when juries and awards are anachronisms in art maters," they say, "and believing that art is beter stimulated by encouragement than by suppression, it is hoped this prospectus will enlist your sympathy."

While restoring the foundations of the Klosterkirche in Koenigsfelden, where there is a crypt containing the bones of Princes of the house of Austria, stones engraved with Latin have been found, and in one case a relief showing the fish-tailed goat of the zodiac. These stones are supposed to come from the ruins of the Romano-Wendish town called Vindonissa, for the large Latin letters belong to the period of the early Roman Emperors. From those which have been uncovered casts have been taken, but there is no knowing how many interesting relics may exist in the foundations of the church. Like the walls of Chester, in England, the buried inscriptions may throw light on the military colonies and the garrisons of Rome eighteen hundred years ago.

A terra cotta statuette of the immortal barber Figaro, signed by Carpeaux, has turned up in Valenciennes. In 1873 the Paris newspaper of that name organized a festival in honor of the erection of its present offices, and a competition was offered for a figure of the barber. It was won by Boisseau and Amy in partnership, while Carpeaux was a member of the jury of selection. Debarred from competing, he nevertheless modeled a statuette, which has now come to light. It is said to be a marvel.

A compliment to Western research in Oriental matters is the recent invitation from the Government of Egypt to Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, the numismatist of the British Museum. The Khedive's library has a large collection of Mohammedan coins of Egypt begun years ago by Rogers Bey, and Mr. Lane-Poole has been asked to write a catalogue for it. He will probably accept, and visit Egypt for the purpose in January.

—Carolus Duran is chiefly known to Americans as a celebrated portrait painter. Under his baptismal name of Charles Durand, however, he has published several little volumes of studies of peasant and fisher life on the French coast. He draws in words as well as he does in colors. In these charming sketches he shows a refinement of feeling which is more rarely found in his paintings.

—Statues of Velasquez, Raffet, and Meissonier are soon to be placed on the quay side of the Louvre in the narrow gardens overlooking the river. Meissonier's will be at the Tuileries end; those of Velasquez and Raffet at the other end of the Louvre—or southern garden. Velasquez has the honor of an equestrian statue.

The French sculptor Boucher never made a more charming composition than his group of youths running close together a short-distance race and nearing the finish. "At the Finish" has been shown in New-York in the Barbedienne cast. The city of Pontoise, France, has received one of these smallish bronzes from Baron Alphonse de Rothschild for its museum.

The fifty-third and fifty-fourth volumes of L'Art are remarkable for improvement in the quantity and selection of the etchings they contain. L'Art is issued here by the Macmillans. A new art magazine is about to appear in Paris.

—F. Edwin Elwell, the sculptor, whose Little Nell was awarded a medal at the World's Fair, will lecture in November before the Brooklyn Institute on the sculpture exhibited at the fair.

AMERICA'S CHURCH PRINCE

AN ANNIVERSARY IN THE CAREER OF CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Celebration of His Elevation to the Bishopric Twenty-Five Years Ago—His Refusal of a Memorial in Money, Although $50,000 Would Have Been Raised—Distinguishing Characteristics of This Prince of the Church—High Position He Has Taken Among American Prelates.

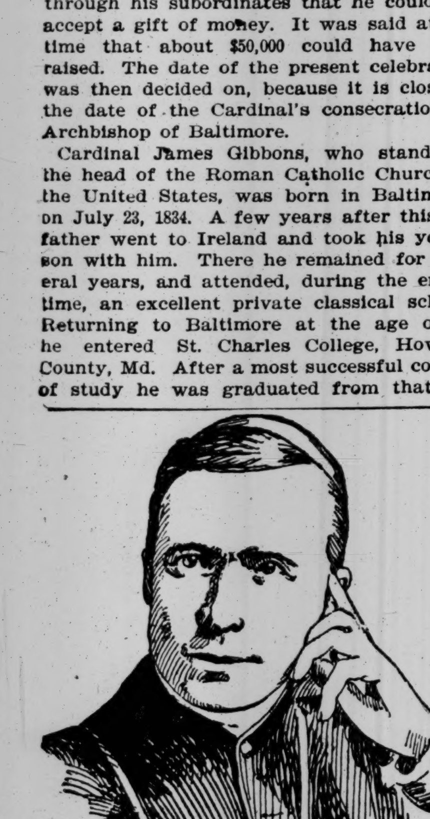
Baltimore is to celebrate, beginning Wednesday, Oct. 18, the silver jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons's elevation to the Bishopric. The exercises will run over Wednesday and Thursday, and will be marked by pomp and enthusiasm which will make the anniversary a historical one in the annals of the Catholic Church in this country.

A solemn high mass on Wednesday at 10:10 A. M. will begin the services. Archbishop Satolli will preside, and the sermon will be by Archbishop Corrigan of New-York. There will be a dinner at St. Mary's Seminary at 3 P. M., solemn vespers at 8 P. M., preaching by Archbishop Ireland, and music by the Gregorian Choir of St. Mary's Seminary.

There will be a reception on Thursday with a banquet at night by the Catholic Club, at which President Cleveland is expected. Vice President Stevenson has accepted the invitation, and Senator Gorman, Senator Gibson, and Congressmen Raynor and Rusk will be there.

It was twenty-five years ago, on Aug. 16, that Cardinal Gibbons was elevated to a Bishopric in the Roman Catholic Church. Although his silver jubilee occurred on that day, it was decided, in view of the fact that it was in the Summer and in the middle of vacation time, to postpone the celebration until a more auspicious season. At the time of the passage of the real anniversary, the Cardinal was enjoying the sea breeze at Cape May, where he was getting a much-needed vacation. The plan which first took shape was the presentation to the Cardinal of a large purse of money. He heard of this intention and at once gave notice through his subordinates that he could not accept a gift of money. It was said at the time that about $50,000 could have been raised. The date of the present celebration was then decided on, because it is close to the date of the Cardinal's consecration as Archbishop of Baltimore.

Cardinal James Gibbons, who stands at the head of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, was born in Baltimore, on July 23, 1834. A few years after this his father went to Ireland and took his young son with him. There he remained for several years, and attended, during the entire time, an excellent private classical school. Returning to Baltimore at the age of 19 he entered St. Charles College, Howard County, Md. After a most successful course of study he was graduated from that institution in 1857. Immediately after graduation the young man began his theological studies, which he pursued with that earnestness characteristic of his every act from boyhood to the present time. The institution in which he studied was St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He qualified for the priesthood in 1861, and on June 30 of that year he was ordained. His first appointment was to St. Bridget's Church, Canton.



Cardinal Gibbons.

Afterward he was assigned to duty at two or three other churches, including the Cathedral, until the second Plenary Council of Baltimore, at which he acted as Chancellor. On the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, Aug. 15, 1868, he was created Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, with the title of Bishop of Adramyttum. His administration of this extremely large and unsettled diocese was so successful that upon the death of Bishop McGill of Richmond, Pope Pius IX. appointed him as the successor of that eminent divine.

It was while he was ministering to the spiritual wants of the people of Richmond that he wrote his famous work, "The Faith of Our Fathers." This book has been praised as a model of religious controversy, having the vigor of Bossuet joined to the sweetness and evangelical spirit of Fenelon. This treasury of thought and authority, so well tempered in tone, so earnest and simple in style, is altogether very characteristic of the learned and amiable author, and has won golden opinions of the Catholics of the whole world. Its real merits are practically demonstrated by its unprecedented sale of 140,000 copies and the constantly increasing demand for it. Moreover, that it is one of the best and most popular exponents of Catholic doctrine ever issued is indisputably shown by the fact that there are few modern languages into which it has not been translated.

Soon after the publication of this book, Archbishop Bayley, who had lately assumed the spiritual government of the See of Baltimore, asked to have Father Gibbons appointed Coadjutor Bishop, with the right of succession. In 1877 Archbishop Bayley died, and in due course, on Oct. 3, Father Gibbons was consecrated Archbishop of Baltimore. It is hardly necessary to say that since that time, when his every action became exposed to the fiercest light of publicity, his great zeal has never flagged, but has been displayed in many ways, among others by the number of churches he has erected and by the most remarkable tact in government.

In 1883 he made a visit to Rome in company with other American prelates, and was chosen by the Pope to preside over the third Plenary Council of Baltimore as Apostolic Delegate. The council was held in 1884, and, as a reward for Archbishop Gibbons's eminent services in the conduct of its affairs, the Pope determined to raise him to the position of Cardinal. After the death of Cardinal McCloskey of this city, American Catholics had been anxiously watching each Papal Consistory in expectation of the appointment of a new American Cardinal. As the dignity of Cardinal attaches to the individual and not to the see, there were many surmises as to who would be selected. Archbishop Corrigan of New-York and Archbishop Williams of Boston were among those upon whom all eyes were turned. The news was disclosed in a cable message from Rome to Archbishop Corrigan.

He was invested with the beretta on June 30, 1886, in the Cathedral. He did not literally succeed to the vacancy caused by the death of Cardinal McCloskey, because an Italian Cardinal was appointed to the Church of Sancta Maria Supra Minervam from which the first American Cardinal took his title. Cardinal Gibbons's title comes from the Church of Sancta Maria Trans-Tiberiam. The statement that he is the head of the Catholic Church in America is true only in a popular sense. He is the Catholic Primate for America, but his jurisdiction does not extend beyond the See of Baltimore. He is often appealed to in his capacity of Vicar Apostolic, but then his services are only intermediary between the applicant and the Pope. He has no control of the Bishops and Archbishops outside of his see. If he had, perhaps the Holy Father would not have deemed it necessary to send Mgr. Satolli to this country. Cardinal Gibbons's support comes from cathedraticum, a percentage of the collections not made for specific purposes in the churches of his see. His income was not increased by his succession to the Cardinalate.

After the ceremonies connected with his promotion to the priestly rank of Cardinal in this country were completed, Cardinal Gibbons went to Rome. When the nominee to the office of Cardinal is in Rome, he goes on a specified day to the Papal palace and receives the red beretta from the Pope. Afterward, in a public consistory, he receives the red hat. But if the candidate is absent, being prevented by just cause from visiting Rome at the time, the beretta is sent to him in charge of a Papal Legate and a Noble Guard. Upon receiving it the candidate is obliged to swear that within a year he will visit the tombs of the Apostles, on which occasion he receives the red hat.

This much had, of course, been done by Cardinal Gibbons before he went to Rome. When he arrived in the Holy City on a chosen day, the red hat was placed upon his head by Pope Leo XIII. amid a grand pontifical mass and other splendid ceremonies participated in by the Sovereign Pontiff, the Sacred College, the ecclesiastical and lay members of the Court of the Holy See, the Noble Guard, the Guard Palatine, the Swiss Guard, the Carbineers, and a multitude of specially-invited guests, the whole forming a magnificent panorama of pomp and stateliness well befitting the grand and noble monument of architectural art in which it occurred.

Cardinal Gibbons has often been spoken of as a Cardinal Bishop. This, however, is not correct. It appears that there are a great many distinctions among the different kinds of Cardinals, so that in all probability very few ordinary Catholics, let alone Protestants, know anything whatever about them. There are only six Cardinal Bishops in the Roman Catholic Church. They are the incumbents of the six suburban sees of Rome. They are always Roman, and formerly wielded extraordinary influence. In the constitution Postquam Vetus of Sixtus V., the regulation in regard to Cardinals was made which prevails to-day. By this it was ordered that the number of Cardinals should never exceed seventy, divided as follows: Six of episcopal rank, holding the suburban sees; fifty described as priests, holding a corresponding number of titles or parishes in Rome, and fourteen called deacons. There are nearly always vacancies among the priests and deacons. Cardinal Gibbons is of priestly rank, and in accordance with the rule just summarized is assigned to the parish of Santa Maria Trans-Tiberiam, in Rome, as already noted.

When he went to Rome after being made a Cardinal and after the Roman ceremonies, he visited Orleans, Lyons, Avignon, the home of the exiled Popes; Nantes, where the principal institution of the Sulpicians is situated; Rheims, where he visited Cardinal Mores, and Paris, where he called on Archbishop Richards. He visited also other places on the Continent, passing through England and Ireland, and reaching the United States in August.

As the only representative of the Princes of the Church in this country it is natural that much interest should attach to a personage of such exalted rank. But beneath all the dignity of his office Cardinal Gibbons possesses a character so charming and modest, a bearing so gracious and dignified, and such an inexpressible sweetness of countenance that all who approach him are fascinated by the natural virtues of the man. What it is about him that attracts, many admiring writers have failed to define. He is not commanding in figure and his countenance is scarred with wrinkles far beyond the fullness of his years. He is, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, a man of small oratorical powers, and he cannot move an audience with the subtle lever of phrases worked from the pulpit or the platform. Nevertheless, there is something in his limpid, straightforward style of speaking which goes right home to the hearts of any multitude, and men and women are wont to hang on the words of his mouth as if they were the incarnation of wisdom.

There can be no doubt that a great measure of the marvelous influence which Cardinal Gibbons wields, not only among the Catholics of his own diocese and those all over the land, but even among Protestants, springs from the ascetic character of this man of God. He is a veritable monk in his mode of life. He allows himself no relaxation or pleasure, no cessation from work, no shirking of the humblest duty which attaches to the office of the priesthood, except a brisk walk of about two hours every afternoon.

An anecdote concerning this characteristic fits very well at this spot. Soon after his reception of the beretta, a number of Baltimore gentlemen determined to raise a fund for the purchase of a complete equipage and the maintenance of the horses and hire of the coachmen. The movement, of course, could not be kept entirely secret, and news of it reached the Cardinal's ear. He summoned the gentleman at the head of the kindly undertaking and told him he would not hear of it. "Give the money to some charitable institution," he said. "I can walk. I like walking."

The Cardinal will have no formal receptions. In fact, anything like form, outside of the cathedral, is repugnant to him. He has a warm shake of the hand for everybody and one of the most winning smiles in the world. His parlor is furnished with noticeable simplicity, being devoid of anything like ornament, beyond a few pictures of Catholic prelates and scenes in Rome. The Cardinal's favorite position, when conversing with visitors, is leaning back in an easy chair, with his feet crossed and his arms folded. He is an excellent converser, having the rare and happy talent of saying the right thing to the right person, and not overwhelming people with the learned church talk in which some prelates indulge on all occasions.

To visitors he appears to be a benevolent, retiring little man, with a disposition to take things easy. But the priests who live in the same house with him declare that as an ascetic he rivals the late Cardinal Guibert of Paris. While genial and all smiles to callers, he observes in private all the little penances of asceticism. His bedroom is the most poorly furnished room in the whole house. The floor is oaken and polished, and it is covered in the centre with a rug, which is much the worse for wear. A common washstand, a bureau with a very small glass, and two cane-seated, straight-backed chairs complete the list of articles of furniture in the apartment.

The Cardinal is a believer in early rising. He celebrates mass every morning at 6 o'clock, sometimes at the central altar of the cathedral and sometimes at his own private altar. His days are passed in the recitation of his breviary, in receiving visitors, and in walking. His daily office is performed while walking up and down the brick pavement in the rear of the archiepiscopal residence, and he is frequently seen poring over some theological work while tramping in the library.

His daily walk in the streets is taken in company with one of his priests, usually about 6 o'clock in the evening, and it often extends into the suburbs of Baltimore. The Cardinal shows that he does not thoroughly understand the nature of the benefits of walking in company by preserving silence most of the time and seldom speaking to his companion. It is said that the young priests are not overjoyed when the Cardinal invites them to accompany him, for no matter how much the prelate may enjoy it, his companion is sure to have a rather tedious time.

The Cardinal always selects a young priest to be his associate in tramping. As in the case of the Confederate General, J. E. B. Stuart, who used to take one of his young officers with him on his wildcat excursions into the enemy's lines as a special mark of favor, so the Cardinal means it to be a distinction to the young priest whom he selects for a trudge of miles through snow or broiling sun. In these walks he frequently makes calls on his flock. He does not stand on ceremony. Sometimes he walks into a house and finds the ladies of the family altogether unprepared for so distinguished a visit. Nevertheless, he smiles benignly, unconscious of the havoc he has played with the ladies' sense of propriety. While he was Bishop of Richmond the members of his flock were kept in a state of constant apprehension about his inopportune calls, for somehow or other it seemed to the good housewives that he always managed to drop in most unexpectedly on wash day.

The Cardinal is one of the fastest walkers in the City of Baltimore. Though a small man, his steps are astonishingly long, and he does not seem to have any knowledge whatever of such a thing as weariness. He is always dressed, while in the street, in a black Prince Albert coat with trousers to match, and he wears a hat which even his admirers are willing to admit might be a little better brushed. His shoes are made with extra broad soles, which shows that he has a thought for the comfort of his feet while on his long tramps.

One of the most striking elements in the character of this remarkable man is his unvarying and winning gentleness. There is nothing stern, harsh, or abrupt about him. This quality shines conspicuously in all his writings, and is the principal cause of their wonderful popularity. His "Faith of Our Fathers," already mentioned, is not an extraordinary work. There is certainly no great learning. Authorities are quoted at second hand, and passages adduced in support of his line of arguments are the well-worn texts of a thousand previous controversies. It is said that the Jesuit Fathers at Woodstock used to amuse themselves when the work first came out with picking flaws in it. These Jesuit Fathers are very learned men, and can produce works on theology second only in the vastness of their philosophical scope and mighty learning to the famous works of St. Thomas Aquinas. But their pages are sealed to the general public, while the writer who understands how to dress the most commonplace facts in a pleasing and limpid style, whose gentleness attracts, and whose illustrations warm the common fancy, draws around him an appreciative audience.

Not only has the "Faith of Our Fathers" had an immense circulation in America and England, but it has found its way into the principal languages of the European Continent, including the Norwegian. The latest translation into French was made by the Abbe Saurel of St. Paul's Church, Rheims, one of the most learned and fascinating ecclesiastical authors in France. The Abbe Saurel writes a highly laudatory preface to the work, and it has been adopted as a standard work in the Church in France, a compliment seldom accorded to any alien production which seeks entry into the Gallic nation.

Of course the columns of newspapers have been filled with stories illustrative of the remarkable character of the Cardinal. Pen pictures of him have been drawn over and over again, and, strangely enough, no two of them are precisely alike. One correspondent wrote of him thus: "One rainy afternoon last week I was attempting to pass over the crossing at the intersection of Baltimore and Charles Streets, which on muddy days bears so close a resemblance to the impassable locality about Broadway and Fulton Street, New-York, or Market and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia. Directly in front of me, engaged in the same hopeless task, was a little man, dressed in a badly-fitting broadcloth suit, with a strong suspicion of grease around the coat collar, and wearing a shapeless felt hat, which had evidently faced many a rainy day. There was the usual quantity of scientific cursing in the air, while half a dozen policemen endeavored to extricate entangled wagon wheels and occasionally clear a passage for the impatient throng.

"The little man in black exhibited wonderful patience. Time and again he secured a place on the open crossing, but only to catch a glimpse of the promised land on the other side of the street, for there always turned up some wide-skirted lady to whom politeness prompted him to give way, or some fat man who did not hesitate to jam him against a wagon and take his place in line. Although this was continued for half an hour, the little man did not make an impatient movement or utter a word, but, meekly bowing his head, awaited deliverance. I, who kept just behind, made ample compensation for both, however, by expressing, with truly American freedom, my opinion of the Baltimore authorities. At last, by some species of jugglery, a policeman guided us, or rather pushed us, through horses' legs, around wheels, into an overflowing gutter, and eventually landed us safely on the opposite pavement. As I turned to go down Charles Street I came face to face with my fellow-sufferer, and it was with considerable surprise that I recognized the attenuated, but kindly, features of Cardinal Gibbons."

During the third plenary council in Baltimore observers were struck by the marked personal contrast between Cardinal—then Archbishop—Gibbons and the other prelates. Nearly all the Catholic Bishops appeared as men above the average height, handsome and commanding in appearance, and possessing that air of authority which goes so far toward sustaining the dignity of men in power. The first of them all, however, the Primate of the Council, might have been taken for the humblest of attendant priests, were it not for his archiepiscopal robes. The appearance of the Archbishop was, however, in keeping with his character and career.

At St. Charles's College, where he received the latter part of his classical education, he was conspicuous for humble piety, rather than for brilliant achievements in his studies. Bad health marked him for his familiar companion throughout his college course. He was graduated painfully close to foot of his class, and entered the seminary with a reputation for almost anything but ability. In philosophy and theology he did not appear to much better advantage. After his ordination to the priesthood, therefore, he was assigned to a country mission, near Baltimore, while his more brilliant classmates got the fine city pulpits in which to display their gifts. It may be that the subsequent history of the Cardinal's career illustrates the fact that distinguished ability in college does not always precede success in after life; and, on the other hand, it may, perhaps, be an evidence that in the Roman Catholic Church eminent piety is as good a step to rise on as cleverness. Whatever be the lesson of the Cardinal's career, he is to-day the first prelate of the Church in America, while his classmates are still in the priesthood.

The writer above quoted says that while the Archbishop presided over the small country parish of Elkridge, near Baltimore, an incident occurred which gave him a large measure of local fame. Smallpox broke out in the village, and a general exodus immediately followed. An old negro man at the point of death was deserted by his family, who left him neither food nor medicines. Father Gibbons heard of the case, hastened to the bedside of the dying man, and remained with him to the last. Nor was this all. No one could be procured to carry the corpse to the grave. Father Gibbons, seeing no alternative, determined to act as undertaker as well as minister. He obtained a coffin, took it to the house, put the body in it himself, dragged it as well as he could to the grave, and there performed the ceremonies of the Church.

His career as Vicar of North Carolina was filled with occurrences equally noteworthy, but of a humorous rather than of a pathetic nature. He still talks with zest about his all-day rides on horseback through the pines of North Carolina, of nights spent in the flea-infested log cabins of the negroes, where even his colossal patience was tried by the tiny pests, where the finest accommodations consisted of a corn-husk bed, meals spread out on the floor, and gourds for drinking; of savory dinners of fat bacon and hoe cakes, and of other interesting accompaniments of missionary work among the colored population of that region.

One of the finest stories of the prelate's life is one about which he has nothing to say himself, but which caused the greatest possible amusement at the time it occurred, and which was written of copiously by newspaper correspondents. While Bishop of Richmond he was the defendant in a suit relating to some church property. When he was called to the witness stand the plaintiff's lawyer, a distinguished legal luminary, who still shines in Richmond, after vain endeavors to involve the witness in contradictions, struck on a plan which he thought would annoy the Bishop.

He thereupon questioned "Mr." Gibbons's right to the title of Bishop of Richmond and called upon him to prove his claim to the office. The defendant's lawyer of course objected to this line of procedure as irrelevant, but the Bishop, with a quiet smile, said he would comply with the request if allowed half an hour in which to produce his papers. His request was granted, and he left the courtroom. In less than half an hour he returned with a document which he proceeded to read with great solemnity, all the greater as the paper was entirely in Latin.

The plaintiff's lawyer took notes most industriously, bowing his head once in a while as if in perfect acquiescence and seemingly quite convinced at the end. When the reading was finished he announced that the papal bulls just read were entirely satisfactory, at the same time apologizing for his expressed doubts. The next day, however, it leaked out that the Bishop, unable to find the papal bulls in the time at his disposal, had brought to court and read a Latin essay on Pope Leo the Great, written by one of his ecclesiastical students and forwarded by the President of the college as a specimen of the young man's skill. It ought to be said that this story is somewhat discredited by the Cardinal's remarkably guileless nature.

One of the most interesting accounts of the famous Cardinal was written last year by Bishop John S. Foley of Detroit, a lifelong friend of the prelate. "We are apt to overlook," says he, "through natural inadvertence, I fancy, the force of the deep observation that history is simply philosophy teaching by example.

"Where shall we ask for more lasting instruction than in the records of past lives, such as are written, for instance, by ancient Plutarch, who will never cease to have deserved attraction for all thoughtful minds. * * * There were great men before Agamemnon we are assured, but, unhappily, they had no Homer to celebrate their virtues. There is, however, plenty to emulate in the living present, I believe, and we have now in our midst, breathing, sentient beings, whose lofty characters and achievements are as admirably fitted to illumine the page of history as those of any of the celebrities of other ages.

"In the Pantheon destined for the immortals of our own glorious republic I am quite sure that a conspicuous niche will be reserved for that Prince of the Church and ideal ecclesiastic, Cardinal Gibbons. That he is an American in every fibre of his substance no one can now doubt who reads his magnificent eulogy delivered at Rome some years ago on the institutions of his country and the principles underlying them. Since then his profound utterances on the questions touching the public weal have turned the eyes of the nation toward him for the sound wisdom embodied in his thoughts and suggestions.

"But for myself I did not need to be reminded that, although a highly distinguished churchman, he was an American cap-a-pie, for—Oh, ye fleeting years!—he impressed the fact upon me in divers ways change in the supple, trim figure that enjointly were subject to the severe discipline of our scholastic training.

"His present general appearance is familiar to many in the West, who have had the felicity of meeting him, and I am inclined to think it would strike the ordinary observer as somewhat ascetic. The burdens of his high office have, it is easily conceived, told upon his slender frame with advancing years, and yet as he rises up before my mental retrospect, I cannot see much change in the supple trim figure that entered so ardently into our youthful sports. He still preserves the grace of movement of his early days, when, with all his apparent delicacy, he proved himself to be as elastic as tempered steel.

"Those were the days when the fixed rules of football a la Rugby were unknown or ignored, and I recall with an accelerated pulse the dash with which the Cardinal in petto broke into the melee around the elusive sphere and ruthlessly beat down all opponents. Whatever he did he did with all his might and main, and that, let me interpolate here, is the philosophy of his story. He engaged in his studies in the same earnest, indefatigable fashion that he exhibited at football or in the racquet court, and his mind was as active as his body, full of spring and resiliency.

"He was a youth, too, of noble and generous impulses, and his unaffected modesty was a most charming trait of his character. And all these splendid attributes he has carried with him into the turbulent arena of life. Where shall we find a more earnest and judicious advocate of the rights of the toiling classes? But his apostolic spirit shines forth in every relation of his life, and the simplicity that regulates it is almost primitive in its severity.

"It is remarkable how the peculiarities of an author can be reflected in his literary work. Buffon has crystallized this thought in his pithy saying, 'The style is the man,' and I have never seen such a perfect exemplification of that shrewd saying as is found in the Cardinal's volume entitled 'The Faith of Our Fathers.' While it is singularly pellucid in style and rich with the wealth of different literatures bearing upon the subject, it is still more captivating for the gentleness of spirit that breathes through every page. It was written, I believe, during the time when this exalted dignitary of the Church was a humble missionary in North Carolina, where for many years hardships and privations of every description were his daily lot. Perhaps he acquired his training in pedestrianism, of which art he is a wholesome exponent, in those days of heavy labor in the vineyard, but in his youth I have often seen him show his paces over the trying turnpikes of Maryland.

"Like Gladstone and other intellectual Titans, he has always felt the necessity of maintaining the just equilibrium between body and mind that careful and properly-regulated exercise alone can secure. The youth, indeed, of this great prelate and typical American has been father to the man. With him, 'life is real, life is earnest,' and its lesson is epitomized in the old classical maxim, 'Quod agis, age'—whatever you do, do well."

THE MAHAN LIGHTHOUSE SYSTEM.

To be Given a Fair Trial with a Good Chance for Its Adoption.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The trial of the system of lighthouse illumination invented by Capt. F. A. Mahan of the Army Corps of Engineers has induced the experts of the Lighthouse Board to favor the principle. No report has yet been submitted recommending the establishment of the Mahan system, but the authorities have found sufficient merit in the plan to suggest its application to two lighthouses on the Atlantic coast, and if the result justifies the extension of the system it is probable that the Lighthouse Board will at an early day introduce Capt. Mahan's plan to the establishment generally.

The idea is to give each light a distinctive characteristic, so that by a series of flashes the mariner will be able to tell at once the location of the light. At present many of the lights are identical, and a navigator, who has lost his way, is aided very little by discovering a light. There are many details remaining to be perfected in Capt. Mahan's system, but the general principle is heartily indorsed by the Officers' Association on the Lighthouse Board. The Treasury Department has purchased two sets of lenses from a Paris concern and will mount one in the new light at Cape Charles, and the other at Minot Ledge, in Boston Harbor. At both of these places the Mahan system will be applied for a period of practical trial.

Later an effort will undoubtedly be made to have the method of lighting changed from the present inferior and entirely inadequate oil illumination to one of electricity, such as is used abroad with great effect. The French lights can be seen for four times the distance of the lights of the American system. The United States adheres to a method which confines the ray of light to the geographic range, which is about twenty miles. The European lights have a range of eighty miles, or of sufficient distance to enable a ship to detect the general location of a light long before the actual light can be seen. The increased speed in steamers makes necessary a quicker flash, and the general conditions of navigation make desirable a brighter light. Modern appliances have made both qualities possible, but this Government has been disinclined until now to change the old system for a more effective one. As the alteration is attended with great expense, no one who is acquainted with the reluctance of Congress to appropriate money for even ordinary repairs for lighthouse service expects an immediate change.

The new German magnesium light for lighthouse purposes has not proved successful in its operation. It has been tested by the Lighthouse Board at Staten Island depot, in the effort to ascertain whether the system could be advantageously applied to the lighthouse establishment in this country. The system is the invention of a scientist named Schirm, and was, as is now thought, extravagantly praised by the German papers. It was represented that by using magnesium in light production an intenser flame would be produced and the difficulties of making a flash lessened. An ingenious mechanism was devised, and the friends of the system went so far as to suggest the abandonment of the expensive lenses, necessary in the ordinary lighthouse.

The experiments in New-York have not been up to expectations, and it is likely that the tests will be discontinued. The Lighthouse Board has communicated with Prof. Schirm, asking for any additional information or suggestions which will aid in giving the magnesium principle a thorough trial, and he has referred them to a New-York representative who, however, has not been heard from in the matter.

OLD GIVES PLACE TO NEW.

St. Bartholomew's Church Interior Handsomely Redecorated.

The fashionable Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Bartholomew, at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, which is the worshipping place of many of the wealthiest families in the city, has been newly and beautifully decorated and several of its appointments have been put into better arrangement.

When the church is reopened to-day its communicants will find the staid old chancel a marvel of beauty with its tessellated Mosaic floor of Italian marble, the step leading to it of Hauteville marble, the parapet of marble from Sienna, and rich marble panelings at the rear and sides.

The old white altar still stands, but reredos of handsome marble make it much more beautiful. Above it is a sculptured group, representing the "Last Supper," cut in Caen stone, with the figures in high relief. The striking colorings of blue and gold have been replaced by quieter tintings of pale gold and olive, and the entire appearance of the church is most artistically pleasing.

The church will be uniquely lighted by twelve bronze ball chandeliers. In each ball will be twenty-four electric lights shining through perforations, and from the shining shells will hang pendants of powerful lights.

The work was paid for by contributions of the members of the church, who in response to an appeal of the pastor, the Rev. David H. Greer, raised $90,000 early in the Spring.

False Imprisonment Brings Damages.

Money compensation is rarely paid to persons who have suffered damage owing to false charges brought against them. Two such payments have recently been ordered. One was a sum of £10 paid to a man who had been subjected to a sentence of hard labor. The other was a payment of £30 to a man named Hunt, who was arrested and imprisoned pending a trial on a charge of murder, which, on further investigation, was withdrawn.—London Daily News.

A Fine Catch of Sperm Oil.

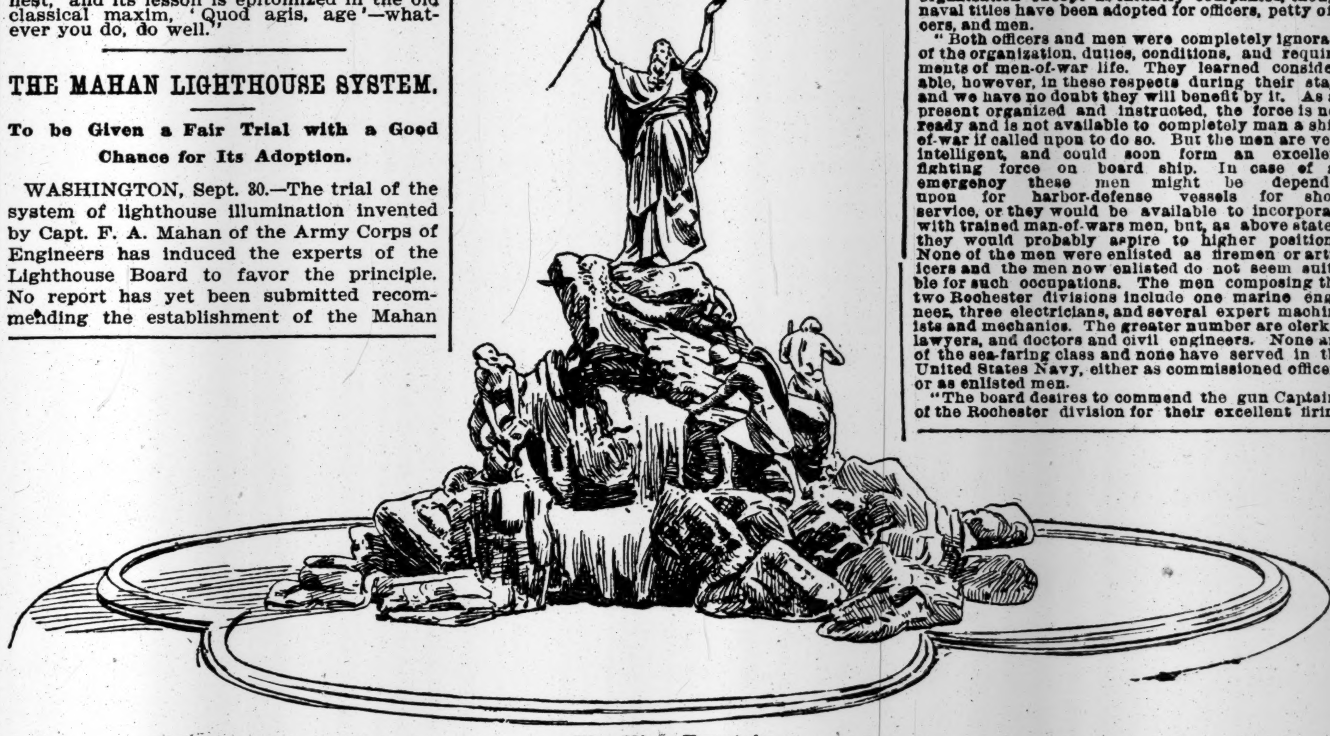
NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 30—A letter from Capt. De Senna of the schooner Pedro Varela of this port reports her at St. Michael's Sept. 13, with 400 barrels of sperm oil on board. He had been absent from home twenty-four and a half months, and had taken 1,400 barrels of sperm oil during the voyage, a remarkably fine catch.

ROCK OF HOREB IN BRONZE

THE BEAUTIFUL KING FOUNTAIN WHICH ADORNS ALBANY.

A Memorial of Rufus H. King—The Idea Conceived by His Son, J. Howard King—A Competition Among Four Artists—The Design of J. Massey Rhind Selected by a Jury of Experts—The Figures Taken from Hebrew Models—Moses Surrounded by Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Age.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—The unveiling of the King Fountain, recently, adds another work of art to the many fine adornments which Albany possesses. The other most prominent works are Scultpor Erastus D. Palmer's famous marble "Angel at the Sepulchre," in the Rural Cemetery, and Sculptor Charles Calverley's bronze statue of "Robert Burns" in Washington Park. Both of these sculptors are Albanians, the latter being a pupil of the former. It is the generally accepted opinion that in Palmer's "Angel at the Sepulchre" mortuary art has reached the highest development which it has attained in any age or in any country, while in Calverley's "Burns" the truest likeness of the poet has been obtained.



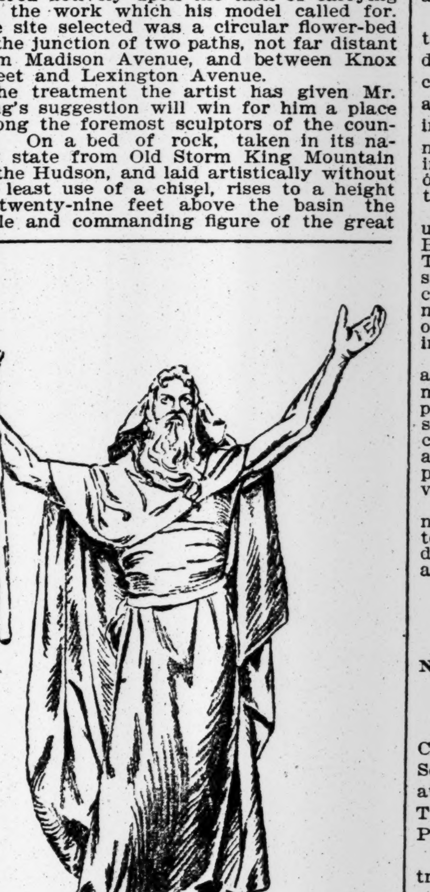
The King Fountain.

The idea of commemorating the Rock of Horeb in a fountain remained for the active mind of Mr. J. Howard King, who, as the executor of the estate of his dead brother, Col. Henry L. King, conceived the plan. Col. King died in 1878, leaving by will $20,000 to be devoted to the erection of a fountain in Washington Park to the memory of his father, Rufus H. King, who passed away in 1867. By judicious investment Mr. J. Howard King increased the bequest by more than one-half, and when the time came for the erection of the fountain the sum was of sufficient size to permit a work of some design, whose beauty and originality would be worthy of its object and of the park which it now adorns.

But it was no easy task to secure a sculptor who would care to undertake the work even at this sum. Mr. King, after much correspondence and an offer of $250 each for a design, selected four sculptors to compete. They were Daniel C. French, Ephraim Keyser, who designed the Chester A. Arthur memorial in the Rural Cemetery here; Charles H. Niehaus, and J. Massey Rhind. The models of these artists were submitted to a committee consisting of J. Q. A. Ward, the eminent sculptor; Mr. Huntington, the President of the Academy of National Design; Richard M. Hunt, the distinguished architect; W. H. Chase, President of the Society of American Artists, and the Rev. Morgan Dix. The design which received the greatest approval was that of Mr. Rhind, the young Scotchman, who has passed but a few years in this country.

The subject of "Moses" was selected by Mr. King, so that all the artists worked on the same general ground. The model selected by the committee was also accepted by the King family and the Park Commissioners, and in December last Mr. Rhind entered actively upon the task of carrying out the work which his model called for. The site selected was a circular flower-bed at the junction of two paths, not far distant from Madison Avenue, and between Knox Street and Lexington Avenue.

The treatment the artist has given Mr. King's suggestion will win for him a place among the foremost sculptors of the country. On a bed of rock, taken in its native state from Old Storm King Mountain on the Hudson, and laid artistically without the least use of a chisel, rises to a height of twenty-nine feet above the basin the noble and commanding figure of the great Egyptian leader and lawgiver. Besides the statue of Moses there are four other groups in bronze. The principal figure is ten feet in height and required 3,800 pounds of metal. The figures in the groups are of life size.



Moses.

All were modeled after Hebrews, that of Moses being taken from a Hungarian Jew about fifty years old. The maiden, representing youth, was after the daughter of this man. The other groups represent infancy, manhood, and old age. All are endeavoring to obtain some of the water which gushes out of the rocks at the feet of Moses. The water does not spurt from the massive rock work, but flows in pretty cascades.

The sculptor, Mr. J. Massey Rhind, is a modest young Scotchman, who has won his advancement without favor. His father, John Rhind of Edinburgh, was made an associate member of the Royal Academy on account of his statue of William Chambers, the famous Edinburgh publisher. Young Rhind was educated at Kensington, where he won a national scholarship. Under the advice of Sir Francis Leighton, Mr. Rhind spent two years in Paris, and then came to this country. In less than a month the young artist was given work to do in the New-York Theological Seminary, and a little later the Astor Memorial doors in Trinity Church. His latest work is a successful combination of rock and bronze, that cannot but add fresh laurels to his reputation as an artist of no mean ability.

National Bank of Deposit Dividend.

The receiver of the National Bank of Deposit, David McClure, expects to distribute this week the dividend of 35 per cent. authorized by Controller Eckels. The great amount of clerical work necessary has caused the delay in making the distribution.

ROCHESTER'S NAVAL MILITIA.

They Earned Scant Praise During Their Cruise on the San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Rochester (N. Y.) division of the naval militia does not receive unqualified praise from the three officers of the San Francisco who constituted a board to inspect the volunteer sailors on board that ship during the Summer cruise. The board was composed of Lieut. Commander Heald and Lieuts. Fiske and Hunt. Of the Rochester division the report says:

"Neither the officers nor the men had any knowledge of the duties pertaining to the naval profession, and were landsmen in the strictest interpretation of the word. The officers and men had had some slight experience with a man-of-war's cutter, both in pulling and sailing, and had drilled for a short time as infantry. The officers were not conversant with the naval drills, and were, therefore, unable to instruct the men. They were, however, anxious to learn, and gave every attention to their duties, but during the cruise did not gain sufficient knowledge or confidence in themselves to conduct any drills.

"The discipline of the officers and men was excellent. They were slow in obeying orders and calls, but this was due to their not comprehending what was wanted. When they once understood the call, or order, they willingly and quickly responded, but they were exceedingly awkward in the performance of their duties. The uniforms were practically of the naval pattern, except in the particular of underwear. The men were provided with white sweaters and white canvas rubber-soled shoes. The former should be blue, and the latter discontinued on board ship.

"The efficiency of the militia as seamen was practically slight. The men have had no opportunity to become seamen, and the great majority have seen little or nothing of a vessel of war. The duties and requirements of the profession were entirely new to them, and it was impossible for them to acquire much knowledge of them during the limited time they were on board the San Francisco. There is no organization except as infantry companies, though naval titles have been adopted for officers, petty officers, and men.

"Both officers and men were completely ignorant of the organization, duties, conditions, and requirements of men-of-war life. They learned considerable, however, in these respects during their stay, and we have no doubt they will benefit by it. As at present organized and instructed, the force is not ready and is not available to completely man a ship-of-war if called upon to do so. But the men are very intelligent, and could soon form an excellent fighting force on board ship. In case of an emergency these men might be depended upon for harbor-defense vessels for short service, or they would be available to incorporate with trained man-of-wars men, but, as above stated, they would probably aspire to higher positions. None of the men were enlisted as firemen or artificers and the men now enlisted do not seem suitable for such occupations. The men composing the two Rochester divisions include one marine engineer, three electricians, and several expert machinists and mechanics. The greater number are clerks, lawyers, and doctors and civil engineers. None are of the sea-faring class and none have served in the United States Navy, either as commissioned officers or as enlisted men.

"The board desires to commend the gun Captains of the Rochester division for their excellent firing with both the main and the secondary batteries. Though no hits were made, most of the shots were close to the target, and the practice compared favorably with that of the regular crews."

Of the Philadelphia militia it is said that the officers and men, with one exception, had no experience in drills and duties on board ship, and gained little information during the cruise to contribute to its value. The discipline was excellent, and the same criticisms as to efficiency and organization and future usefulness are applied to the Philadelphia reserve as to the Rochester division.

PREFERS DEEDS TO CREEDS.

Why Prof. and Mrs. Briggs Are Affiliated with the Salvation Army.

The enrollment of Miss Briggs as a special student in the Grace House Training School for deaconesses, a Protestant Episcopal institution, shows that she shares the broad views of her distinguished father, whose trial for alleged heresy has been so momentous an event in the recent history of the Presbyterian Church.

Prof. Briggs and his wife have long been conspicuous for insisting that deeds, rather than creeds, are the crucial test of one's faith in the Gospel. Hence few persons who know the earnest clergyman and his wife were surprised when they enlisted, as did several other ministers and their wives, in the Salvation Army Auxiliary League. They may not approve of some of the perfervid methods of the "regulars," but they sincerely admire the good work performed by the lads and lassies among the destitute and unfortunate.

Mrs. Briggs speaks in most enthusiastic terms of the educational and helpful labor done by the army in the slums of great cities, and she herself devotes time, money, and effort to providing food, clothing, and instruction for neglected little ones. She maintains that the Salvation Army is giving invaluable object lessons to the churches of all denominations by the intensely practical character of its work.

She says that bread, coal, soap, and genuine sympathy are more desirable gifts than Bibles or hymnbooks to a distressed family. The fashionable churches, she declares, are splendid temples and are ornaments to the city, but they do not attract or shelter the masses. She doubts that a weary mother or footsore tramp would be allowed to rest in one of them for five minutes.

For these and kindred reasons Mrs. Briggs avows her preference for the unpretentious men and women in blue who go among the poor and lowly, live in the same tenements, share their sorrows and burdens, wash the children, scrub the floors, cook appetizing and nutritious dishes, and constantly, by practice rather than by precept, teach the virtues of cleanliness and thrift.

From these avowals by the mother one may easily infer the motives of the daughter in preparing herself for the mission of a deaconess, which is substantially the same as that of a Sister of Charity.

TO PROMOTE SOCIAL PURITY.

National Christian League Has its Sixth Annual Meeting.

The sixth annual meeting of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. E. B. Erannis, 33 East Twenty-second Street. Mrs. Erannis, who is President of the league, presided.

Various matters of routine business were transacted. An increased membership was reported. The Treasurer, Mrs. Dr. Nancy M. Miller, reported that the total receipts were $1,865.22. The disbursements amounted to $1,660.01, leaving a balance of $205.21. There are, however, $390.86 in outstanding bills, leaving the league $185.65 in debt.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. M. P. Buchanan, Mrs. Sarah W. Collins, Miss Theresa Barcalow, Mrs. John W. Guiteau, Vice Presidents of the league; Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, the Corresponding Secretary, and Dr. T. M. La Vence, the Recording Secretary.

The National Christian League is trying to found a home in or near this city for exceptional cases of destitution and depravity.

Good-bye to Summer!

And now the cricket with his shrill refrain
Sings to my heart that Summer days must wane,
That insect life and hum and all the pleasant country sounds
Must have an end. The purple aster has appeared and
All around the goldenrod opens its beauty to the wayside fair.
Oh! Giver of all good, make me to see that more Thou giv'st
Than ever takest away. The recollection of these pleasant Summer days may never wane,
And thus the so-called dead can never die, while Memory keeps her tryst.
And this same vigil, born of Love's own power, shall recreant be
If it bring not back to me my vanished ones.
So yield I up to Thee all that is sweet and beautiful and
In bright Autumn's triumph joyous rest, knowing fruition's near.

"In Memoriam."
C. S. H.

A PLAY BY DUMAS REVIVED

PARIS ALSO AMUSED BY THE BLUE STOCKING AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

A Comedy of Father-in-Law and Mother-in-Law—A Literary Bore and a Commonplace—Their Children Plot to Have Them Marry—A Farce on Pretty Broad Lines—The Joint Work of Carre and Porel—Rejane to Play Sardou's "Mlle. Sans Gene."

PARIS, Sept 20.—The first dance of the season's dramatic ball was given at the Vaudeville Theatre, where, by the way, a great and mighty change has taken place. I have said so much here in praise of M. Carre—quite the most active, ambitious manager among the successful men—that I need only draw a strong black line of repetition below each flattering word. Now comes a new and startling chapter in the Vaudeville history.

Not content with the brilliant past, M. Carre has joined hands with M. Porel, the ex-director of the Odeon and the Eden theatres and an old friend of The Times. The services already given to the drama by M. Porel have been not only intelligent and indefatigable, but extremely favorable to the development of the higher education of art. Without M. Porel Paris would know little of Shakespeare and the Theatre Francais would have been less inclined to give either "Hamlet" or the "Megere." The union of two such men can only be beneficial to dramatic venture, and the partnership gives promise of many an intellectual delight.

Awaiting the presentation of Sardou's "Mlle. Sans Gene"—with Mlle. Rejane in the title role—the managers decided not to follow common law and begin their season by a reprise, and the astonishing run of the "Surprises" led them quite naturally to select something of the same kind. Too much of the same kind, in truth, for those, at least, who remember faithfully that amusing farce and its remarkable interpretation.

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The vaudeville of M. Albin Valabregue introduces not only the mother-in-law, but also a father-in-law, and the three acts give plenty of fun, even if the quality may sometimes seem old story. M. Charpillac is a young and wealthy coal dealer, and the husband of a pretty wife, the daughter of the bas bleu, Mme. Camille des Etangs. Cecile, the wife, is charming, and Charpillac would be blissfully happy were not his belle mere the plague of his existence. In the marriage contract the stipulated condition of the residence of the literary lady seemed quite innocent, inasmuch as the simple mind of the husband decided that her pen would be absorbing and amusing, and that the honeymoon would mean comparative solitude.

The great authoress writes at night, in order to devote all her time to her children, and not only is she absolutely unbearable as a mother-in-law, but she is particularly obnoxious in her self-assumed literary functions. Believing herself to be a Balzac, Georges Sand and Zola combined, she determines to become realistic, and in this sense she writes a book called "Adelaide"—exceeding, we are told, all the worse pornographic pictures ever published. As the lady pays the bill with her son-in-law's money, to be sure—she easily finds a willing editor and plenty of illusion as regards her success.

In the midst of all this, the son-in-law of a M. Montibert persuades his enemy—his own father-in-law—to wed the fiendish mother-in-law of his friend, both young men finding joy and comfort in the prospect of separate households. Charpillac goes to Italy with his wife and seemingly they have no news from home, since on their return they are surprised to find the old and frisky couple uncomfortable in their own apartment. When I say uncomfortable I mean that the papa and mamma have discovered their error and fight all day long.

M. Montibert is disgusted with his wife and her book. He buys up the entire edition, but finds this expensive, even to save the family honor. Soon all parties join, except Camille, of course, who really loves and is blind to her mother's faults. The conspirators imagine imprisonment as one feature of their project, and the dear woman writer is alarmed to find herself half starved and in solitary confinement, for even martyrdom would appear only the envious tribute to her glory. The last act is given to this final episode, until everything is discovered, thanks to the devotion of Camille, and very suddenly mamma discovers that she will live alone in future—if the husband will allow an income. She is not as much of a fool as she looks.

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Everybody appeared to be having a good time around me, even the poor fun seemed to be funny, so why find fault? There is a vast amount of go, if the jokes are frequently coarse and at least one scene far too much out for the atmosphere of the vaudeville stage. The most amusing development is in the character of the bas bleu whom the author must have avoided purposely, for these facts the growing number of feminine pens have scattered to the winds the old mustiness that could not hold both pen and needle. The "Bas Bleu" is funnier in French than any adaptation that I have met in a new play, and it will certainly soon gain storming rounds with considerable satisfaction.

The interpretation did a good deal for the author, if Galipaux is deserving of too much. He is certainly "free of the stage," as the French put it, but he is very tiresome; a little of Galipaux is delightful; too much becomes an overdose. He is clever certainly, and his popularity tempts exaggeration. Mme. Grassot, the heroine of the "Surprises," does capital work as usual, the author giving her every opportunity. In the last act she can to save the forest situation, and she does this with skill and wisdom. The two daughters are pretty, well dressed, and carefully trained to the pleasing recognition of an approving verdict. Both Miles. Carlix and Brevel are new-comers at the Vaudeville. The latter seems to have reliable dramatic ability.

Mme. Grassot always composes her roles with original outlines, and she dressed well. As Camille, her short, frowsy hair, masculine gestures, and general fact are worthy of all praise.

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Dumas's "Dame de Monsoreau" has been revived at the Porte St. Martin. The fanciful history of the sixteenth century, created by the wondrous brain of the author, is well staged and admirably acted. The rivalry between the Mignons and the Angevins, the sacrifice of Diane de Meridor, the heroism of de Bussy, the royal personality of Henri III., the familiar features of Chicot and Gorenflot, are the [illegible]. The intensity of life and the vigor of the historical picture are very great.

One has neither time nor space to reflect that one quarter is pure invention and the rest uncertain. M. Duquesne is a remarkable Chicot and Dailly superb as Gorenflot. M. Desjardins is a picturesque royal Henry III., Mlle. Hausmann charming as Diana. I cannot help wondering that enterprising managers are not giving these Dumas dramas in the way of every spectacular magnificence of stage setting could be given any time, here is a dramatic gold mine and give the public a romantic idea of French history, which school books and learned chronicles never awakened interest.

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M. Noblet has finally decided to remain at the Gymnase Theatre with the new management. Mme. Antonia Laurent has signed an engagement with the Varietes. Mme. Simon-Girard, the very queen of opera singers, will create the true role of Mlle. Carabin of M. Emile Pessard for the opening of the Bouffes.

L. K.

French Fleet to Sail for Africa.

The French fleet now here will sail next Friday for the west coast of Africa. Midshipman Georges Mace of the flagship Naiade called on Friday on Capt. B. Moore, United States Marine, Chief Anchorage Officer of the Port of New-York, and inquired, for Admiral Lamornaix, about the tide at the proper hour to sail.

Admiral Lamornaix will employ pilots, it was understood, for all of his vessels. In that event, it was pointed out, they could pass over the bar at any stage of water.

The fleet will remain on the West African coast three months. It will then sail for Toulon, where the present crews will be exchanged for new ones.

BEST LITERATURE OF THE DAY

THE SCHOONER.

Just mark that schooner westward far at sea—
'Tis but an hour ago
When she was lying hoggish at the quay,
And men ran to and fro,
And tugged, and stamped, and shoved, and pushed, and swore,
And ever and anon, with crapulous glee,
Grinned homage to viragoes on the shore.

So to the jetty gradual she was hauled:
Then one the tiller took,
And chewed, and spat upon his hand, and bawled;
And one the canvas shook
Forth like a moldy bat; and one, with nods
And smiles, lay on the bowsprit end, and called
And cursed the Harbormaster by his gods.

And, rotten from the gunwale to the keel,
Rat-riddled, bilge bestank,
Slime-slobbered, horrible, I saw her reel,
And drag her oozy flank,
And sprawl among the deft young waves, that laughed,
And leaped, and turned in many a sportive wheel,
As she thumped onward with her lumbering draught.

And now, behold! a shadow of repose
Upon the line of gray
She sleeps, that transverse cuts the evening rose—
She sleeps, and dreams away,
Soft-blended in a unity of rest
All jars, and strifes obscene, and turbulent throes
'Neath the broad benediction of the West—

Sleeps; and methinks she changes as she sleeps,
And dies, and is a spirit pure;
Lo! on her deck an angel pilot keeps
His lonely watch secure;
And at the entrance of heaven's dockyard waits
Till from Night's leash the fine-breath'd morning leaps,
And that strong hand within unbars the gates.

T. E. BROWN.

—From "Old John and Other Poems."

AN ANTIDOTE TO CARE.

Think that the grass upon thy grave is green;
Think that thou seest thine own empty chair;
The empty garments thou wast wont to wear;
The empty room where long thy haunt hath been.
Think that the lane, the meadow, and the wood,
And mountain summit feel thy feet no more,
Nor the loud thoroughfare, nor sounding shore;
All mere blank space where thou thyself hath stood.
Amid this thought-created silence say
To thy stripped soul, what am I now and where?
Then turn and face the petty, narrowing care
Which has been gnawing thee for many a day,
And it will die as dies a wailing breeze
Lost in the solemn roar of bounding seas.

JAMES SMETHAM.

THE TOLTEC CAKE.

Oscar Blodgett was an opulent builder of Aberdeen. His fortune had expanded, the more he had contracted, and by his works he was known and approved. When in his old age he retired from business people said that he was going to enjoy his money, and he thought so until he found how miserable he had straightway become. Thereby he was taught the paradoxical truth that the vanity of riches often arises from a lack of resources. Time, that had ever been his taskmaster, was now his slave awaiting employment.

Outside of eating and walking and sleeping, which were all very well in their way, what could he do with himself? This question, an unwonted introspection which revealed deficiencies continually asked. For the first time during his boasted career as a self-made man Oscar was dissatisfied with his own handiwork. Perhaps after all there was something in this education which he had always despised besides reading a newspaper, writing one's name, and ciphering on specifications. It seemed to enable idle men to be busy, and, if so, was it too late for him to invoke its aid?

About this time his daughter Rachel returned from boarding school and proved a goad to his pride. She was as sweet as she was shrewd, two qualities that are mutually antidotal, and she kept her hands well apart. She never referred to her father's imperfections, but she talked around them in lessening circles. For instance, when he said "hadn't orter" she somewhat emphatically used the corrected phrase; when he curtailed a "cafe" to one syllable she soon restored its full Gallic measure. Since he eat fish with a knife and peas with a spoon, these implements were missing the next time those comestibles were served. Thus, leisure and pride turned Oscar's energies to self-improvement. Ere the expiration of a year he could successfully pass the side-of-the-spoon test and construe a hotel menu. More than this, he had grown pedantic and had acquired a hobby. Now everybody knows that a hobby taken three times a day, that is, after each meal, is a medicine that will surely cure the megrims. It was chance that wrote this precious prescription for Oscar.

One day, at the height of his humiliation and distrust, he happened upon a massive and abstruse work entitled, "The Ancient Mound Builders," and Time, his slave, was thereafter no longer lazy. The weight and dimensions of the work appealed to his eye as an artisan, the obscurity of its subject matter to his aroused sense of duty. He doggedly plodded through it as through a bog, and when he had arrived at the back cover he was a changed man, as one naturally is who has wallowed in a morass. He would be an archeologist, and discover traces of a lost race! If he were not able to write about them himself, and the mass of the incenting volume and the bluntness of his fingers made him dubious in this respect, at least he could erect a model museum for their exhibiting and for the aggrandizement of his name!

Oscar's environments encouraged this ambition. For the greater part of the year he dwelt on his stock farm just beyond the limits of Aberdeen. The topography of the land was peculiar. Here and there were small circular hills, rising from the level like bubbles on a lake. Perhaps in primeval days when the face of the earth was molten, some cataclysm had of an instant cooled and solidified this portion. In the centre of a fair meadow, which was the pride of Oscar's heart, there arose one of these elevations as shapely, as symmetrical as if his master eye had fixed its measurements and his cunning hands had leveled its side. Faith in his craft assured him that this mound in particular must be artificial, and that within it lay the secrets of future renown. Thither Oscar would now daily repair, pacing thoughtfully around it, running a tape line or delving into its soil with a trowel, and munching his cigar the while.

It was thus, one evening, that Albert Griffin furtively observed him from the lane. Furtively, for Albert was modest in the presence of his elders, especially of one who happened to be the unappreciative father of his heart's delight. It was toward this delight of his heart, namely Rachel, that the young man was now wending his way, and he noted with relief the distance of the mound from the house. Yet the intentness of Oscar's attitude stayed Albert despite his misgivings. Indeed, on their very account it behooved him to supply his ingenuity with information. So from behind the shelter of a tree he lingered and looked.

What could the old codger be about doddering there with the tools of his trade? Surely he could not intend to build? What was that under his arm? Albert's eyes were keen; but their sharpness was not needed to make out the outlines of the great volume. He recognized the "Mound Builders" at once; like an unabridged dictionary it spoke for itself. Well, what could such devotion mean? Did old Oscar imagine that he might be the unfolder of former civilizations? Truly there is no telling whither affluent desperation may drive! Albert pondered for a while, and then slowly turned toward the house ejaculating an "ah" of probable satisfaction.

Now, Albert Griffin, a young and struggling artist, was the antipodes of his hoped-for father-in-law. The more his work expanded the more contracted did his means become. For pigments and brushes don't grow on bushes, while their work might, for all the public seemed to care. And yet there were a discriminating few who predicted success; but old Oscar had never heard their prophecies, and, if he had, would have classed them with the contingency of a horse thriving on sawdust. It stood to sense, he reasoned, as men do when especially irrational, that there could be no money in daubing a few colors on a cloth; and so, while Albert was Rachel's suitor, he did not at all suit her father, a not uncommon failure, of which he was about to receive verbal proof.

Albert found Rachel sitting on the piazza. She was a bright, red-cheeked maiden, from whose lips sorrow had never yet banished smiles. On the first step a little lad was munching a spherical substance seemingly composed of gutta percha.

"Oh, Albert," cried the girl, springing forward, "I'm so delighted, I mean so wretched to see you! I hoped, I mean I feared, you'd come. There, you mustn't. Father is so angry—"

"He said he would tick you off the toop," mumbled the little lad. Albert looked about apprehensively.

"I would anticipate action," he said, "before giving your esteemed father that trouble. But he is now in the meadow beyond. I saw him there. Tell me, Rachel, what has he against me?"

"Nothing now, but if he were here. Oh, dear. He says that anybody can be an artist, but that an artist is nobody. That first he hangs up his pictures and then his grocer; that it is absurd for one to think of marrying, for even a fool of a builder knows that painting won't support anything. That all great inventors, travelers, and discoverers have been hard-working, self-made men like himself, and not a thing light enough to sit all day on a doll's campstool without breaking it."

"Discoverers?"

"He keeps talking about Ledyard and Schiellman, and says that such a son-in-law as they would bring ruin on him. I mean ruins, and his gray hairs into the dust, and welcome. And that's what he's looking for. I'm a prize offered by an antiquarian society, of which he's the sole member. He has gone daft on the subject of mounds and archeology, although he can't pronounce much less spell this latter word. Why, when I was pleading for you I thought for an instant I had moved him. Does he know anything about the Toltecs, he asked. I said no, we didn't generally discuss them.

"And then he grew red in the face and shouted: 'And yet they painted themselves. Out upon such a fellow. I'll have none of him. He isn't even acquainted with the rudiments of his own profession.' Oh, Albert, why haven't we talked about the Toltecs? We might have instead of repeating so often. Pa insists that on their journey from Asia to Mexico they stopped here for a while—I'm sure I don't know why, except for the air and fresh eggs and cream—and built a temple in the centre of that very meadow where you just saw him. But you haven't heard a word I've been saying. I must say, Mr. Griffin—" Here Rachel paused with reproachful eyes and quivering lips, but Albert continued his untoward conduct by gazing intently on the gutta percha remnant in the little lad's hand.

"Tommy, come here," he said, but Tommy chose the better part of munching. Albert drew a bright dime from his pocket. "Tommy," he repeated, and Tommy drew near.

"What is that you are eating?" he asked.

"Tufers," answered Tommy. "Two for five cents at Wigginses the bakers. And there's a nally inside so you musn't bite hard."

"They are doughnuts, Mr. Griffin," explained Rachel, frigidly, "since you seem interested in such trivialities, and very popular with all the little boys. Doubtless you would like one. There's a glass marble in the centre of each. You might 'knuckle down' and 'skin your wrist' with Tommy."

"I would like one," rejoined Albert, pleasantly, as he selected a specimen from the parcel. "Hum! One must bite hard if one bites at all. Here, Tommy, a fair exchange," and he threw the coin to the lad.

"A dip in acid," he added, "and a touch of black paint will finish the work of petrification." He started to his feet and pointed to the burly form of Oscar Blodgett advancing from the field.

"I'm not crazy, Rachel, and I have a scheme, so don't despair. And now I really must go. An important engagement, you know." And art instead of waiting on mechanical skill for once became its forerunner.

It was one evening, a week later, that old Oscar, while strolling around the mound in the meadow, intent on investigation, saw first a head and then a form appear on its brow. It was Albert Griffin slowly advancing toward him with bowed head, engrossed in the examination of some object which he held in his hand. The old man, being shorted-necked and apoplectic, felt his choler rise.

"Here! here!" he shouted, waving his cane. "What do you mean? Don't you know this is private property?"

Albert hastened forward, ruddy with confusion.

"I beg your pardon, Sir," he stammered, "for this intrusion. It was not premeditated I asure you. I was passing along the public lane with the hope, I admit, of catching a glimpse of one most dear, though far removed, when the wind snatched away my hat and I did not catch it until on the top of that—that hill, I suppose the vulgar call it. And while there I stubbed my toe against a relic so extraordinary that ever since I have been oblivious of all else. Allow me, Sir, to render to you this archeological treasure. It's—"

"Arkilloggy!" cried the old man. "What can you know about it? I thought you messed with paints."

"Yes," replied Albert, modestly. "That is my vocation, but while a student in Europe I availed myself of vacation time to gratify my taste for antiquities by visiting the remains of Pompeii, the excavations of Nineveh, and the successive layers of civilization at Troas, but never, Sir, have I stood on a spot so pregnant with possibilities."

"God bless my soul," exclaimed Oscar. "Now, really, do you think so? That hill, as you say the vulgar call it, now what would you term it for instance?"

"A mound or tumulus of some such ancient people as the Toltecs," answered Albert firmly.

"My dear fellow, I'm so happy to meet you. Why haven't we known each other before? Beneath the paint I discern a man after my own heart."

"Excuse me, your daughter's you mean."

"Well, well, we'll see. Certainly your wisdom puts a very different aspect on your pretenses. But, tell me, what is it that you stumbled against; an old potato?"

Albert reverently extended the black and seamed object. "A potato, Sir," he protested. "I believe it is an amulet of some extinct civilization, composed of a material whose manufacture is now a lost art. Examine it narrowly. It has no taste or smell. It is not vegetable or mineral, and yet its texture partakes of the characteristics of both. We read in the learned Diaz that the Toltecs set great store upon such charms, which were thought to bring luck to the owner. Now these tiny lines on the sides are significant. They form pictures, and those pictures are the written language of that most interesting race. Look narrowly, Sir, and tell me what you make out."

"My eyes are but poorly. My glasses are home."

"Oh, I'm sure you agree with me that here is a man holding such an amulet in his hand, and here are men approaching him waving palms, which means, indubitably, that he who holds this talisman wins the palm. 'Qui polmam meruit,' you remember."

"Sure enough, a reward of merit. And the fellow with the amulet has his hand extended showing the palm—"

"Certainly. Your erudition has discovered another reading of the same thing. In modern parlance he takes the cake, ha! ha!"

Old Oscar joined in the laughter even more heartily than if he had understood its cause.

"But," continued Albert, "the finding of this treasure on this spot of itself conveys a message."

"And that is?" asked the old man trembling with excitement.

"Seek further."

"You are right, my boy, you are right. Come home with me at once. We will lay our plans, and level this mound and bring to light its hidden treasures. Your views coincide with mine exactly. Think of the renown we shall win. I will build the museum, but you shall write the monograph describing the works and interpreting their symbols. I wouldn't object if you even wanted to illustrate it, and then your art would be of some use after all. Don't think of that flummery, however; I'll furnish you with an occupation. I'll—"

"But your daughter?"

"Oh, Rachel, you shall have her. If I had fifty daughters you should have them all. Come home, come home. A Toltec amulet which says 'seek further' as plain as a phonograph at a fair. Only to think of it."

And for days thereafter the twain did seek further and found in abundance exceeding old Oscar's dream, shards and cups that quite resembled some Etruscan curios which Albert had brought back with him from Europe, and silver ornaments not unlike the bangles which had jingled on Rachel's pretty wrists a few seasons before. And the fame of the discovery spread from Aberdeen throughout many lands, bringing renown to the centre. And old Oscar now found the days too short and Time once more a taskmaster, agreeable, but alert. Already he had laid the foundations of the "Blodgett Museum," already Albert had published the monograph, with a full-size cut of the amulet on the frontispiece.

Ah, the amulet. No matter what wonders were excavated that readily retained its pre-eminence. It was the Rosetta stone of the New World, the key to all Western antiquity. Old Oscar cherished it jealously. Its photographs truly were scattered to the four corners of the earth, but the original he kept hid, now and then vouchsafing a glimpse as proof of his highest favor.

Why should he not indeed, since it was the source of his happiness?

Never did the course of love run more smoothly than for Rachel and Albert. Had Oscar been the groom he could not have been more impatient for the nuptials. The wedding day was fixed, the guests were invited; the rich, the aristocratic, and especially the wise of Aberdeen, and the great house was set in order. As a surpassing honor old Oscar placed the amulet under a glass case on a stand in the parlor bay window. The wedding day dawned and Aurora and all the sylvan nymphs smiled approval. The guests were assembled and Albert, in the third-story front room, was nervously awaiting the signal to descend to the fate so vastly surpassing his merits. There came a hurried rap, the door flew open and slammed, and Rachel, in the disheveled condition which is normal to all brides a few moments before the hour set for the ceremony, stood before him with streaming eyes and agitated hands.

"Oh, Albert," she cried. "We are lost, we are undone." She was decidedly so. "Something dreadful has happened to the Toltec amulet. And Tommy is rushing around the rooms shouting that it is a doughnut from Wiggins's, and all the people are laughing, and oh, dear, what will Pa do!" Whereupon poor Rachel, having told all she knew, fainted, and Albert swore and descended to the scene of the catastrophe.

This then is what had transpired: It was a hot Summer day. The blazing sun since earliest morn had shone full on the amulet, its rays being concentrated by the glass. The substance had softened and split apart, revealing to Tommy's curious eyes familiar attributes in the shape of white dough surrounding a glass marble. With inherited fervor he had proclaimed his discovery, and hence the tears of the bride.

Albert forced his way through the throng, unheeding furtive nudges and one-cornered smiles. Bending over the amulet he found the one he sought, and one glance at his face restored courage and confidence. It was aglow with delight.

"More work for we arkologists," cried old Oscar, clapping his hands gleefully. "You'll have to write another monograph, my boy. How true it is that there's nothing new under the sun. To think that Wiggins's pet novelty was practiced by the Toltecs two thousand years ago."

The old man's sublime simplicity affected Albert far more than would have denouncement and ejection. He resolved that that fatal cake should remain a Toltec Cake to the glory of his father-in-law thenceforward.

"Why, yes, of course," he said composedly. "I remember now. The learned Diaz relates that at royal banquets uncut gems were cunningly concealed in confections. We possess, Sir, the oldest, the most precious joke in the world."

Those who had nudged now respectfully folded their arms, and those who had smiled grew serious. The twain between them possessed the twofold armor of antiquarians, composed of faith and effrontery, and it is impenetrable.

The wedding ceremony proceeded; the lovers were sealed unto enduring bliss. The Toltec Cake now occupies the position of honor in the Blodgett Museum, and is reverenced by all Aberdeenians like another palladium. True, a world-wide controversy has been waged regarding it; but then did not Wiggins settle the matter long ago by declaring that he never baked such an indigestible-looking mass? Old Oscar continues happy and contented in the possession of so priceless a relic, and the ancient Toltecs, who after all alone have the right to impugn its genuineness, sleep peacefully in their dust.

Brave Turks.

The accounts given by the pilgrims of the way in which cholera attacked them are terrible in their grim fatalism. "On June 24, two days before the Courban Bairam, upward of 100,000 Mussulmans, Arabs, Turks, and Indians had gathered on the Sacred Mount to hear the solemn address which is delivered to those who wish to become Hadji. Many of these people were in the most wretched condition, and some had not even a loaf of bread."

It was here that the disease appears to have struck them, like the blast of a poisoned wind. When next day the onward movement to the Holy City began it was found that the ground was strewn like a battle field with the dead and dying; and so terribly virulent was the type of infection thus engendered that it was, says the account, "impossible for any living creature to approach the place."

The authorities seem, however, to have realized that something must be done, and that the bodies could not be left to rot. Accordingly, a Turkish regiment was sent to perform the work of burial and to remove any of the pilgrims who still lived. Never did troops in the heat of battle receive a command more fraught with peril. The risk, as it proved, was literally greater than that of facing machine guns, and the moral effect far more terrible. There are ten men who will face death by bullets to one who will face death by cholera. Yet these Turkish soldiers, with the fatalistic courage of their race, obeyed as they obeyed at Plevna.

"The battalion, when it reached the mount, was 700 strong. After the work had been done 200 men only remained to go back to the coast. Five hundred of the soldiers had died of cholera." That is, nearly three-quarters of the regiment perished in the work of burial. No doubt English troops would have done the same, but they would have been upheld by many considerations—by religious feeling and by the instinct of mercy, and they would, moreover, have been well led.

The Turkish troops probably felt the sense of pity very little, and their officers were almost certainly men with anything but a high sense of conduct. They acted merely from the most naked sense of the duty of not flinching at a command. It was an order given from afar and from above, and that and fate are to them all one.—The Spectator.

La Fontaine.

La Fontaine's father had a place in the forestry department at Chateau Thierry, a town on the Marne, about fifty or sixty miles from Paris. He seems to have done two important things for his son besides his part in bringing him into the world. When La Fontaine was about twenty-six he handed over his place to him and presented him with a girl of fifteen for his wife. Neither gift can be said to have been very successful, for La Fontaine neglected the forests and deserted his wife. There was no public scandal, and certainly no divorce; they lived some years together and had a son, and for a long time after that they occasionally corresponded and even met, but Mme. La Fontaine was a frivolous and unpractical woman, just the sort of wife to be impossible for a helplessly unbusinesslike man of the stamp of La Fontaine, who wanted a wife that could look after him and see that he did not forget his dinner or put his clothes on inside out. And, in fact, something of this sort became necessary for him in the end, and after the death of the Duchess of Orleans, in whose household he had had a place, his friend Mme. de la Sabliere took him to live in her house, and he lived there for twenty years, remaining even when she broke up her establishment: ("J'ai renvoye tout mon monde," she said, "je n'ai garde que mon chien, mon chat, et La Fontaine,") and, indeed, staying there even after she herself had left it to devote herself entirely to hospital nursing, and when he left it at her death it was only to go to his friend d'Hervart, in whose house he died.

Every one knows the story of M. d'Hervart meeting him in the street after Mme. de la Sabliere's death and saying: "My dear La Fontaine, I was just looking for you to ask you to come and live with me," and La Fontaine's answer, "I was on my way there," (j'y allais.) It is often said that we can show nothing like the ancient friendships, but what Roman friendship is so complete as this?—Temple Bar.

Bulls, Bears, Futures.

There are necessarily two classes of operators on every bourse, the "bulls," who speculate on the rise, the "bears," who speculate on the fall. But in former times these two classes were regarded with very different feelings. The man who sought to depress the value of securities was thought to be the enemy of the public. But that opinion was obviously illogical, for no man can speculate on a probable rise in values unless he can find some one ready to support the contrary opinion and speculate on their fall. The existence of the "bull" presupposes the necessity of the "bear." With more reason, therefore, those who have desired to limit speculation have inveighed against sales on account, and have suggested that these operations should either be checked or taxed.

Gambling, it is thought, would be checked, speculation would certainly be reduced, if a man were only at liberty to dispose of the shares or stocks which were actually in his possession. But sales on account ("operations a terme," as the French call them) are almost indispensable in many branches of commerce, and perhaps it is impossible to offer a clearer defense for them than Mollien's answer to Napoleon: "I deal on account with my watercarrier when he undertakes to supply me every morning with two vessels of water. He has not got them himself, but he is sure to find them in the Seine. In precisely the same way a whole river of rentes is always running through the Bourse."—The Edinburgh Review.

The Famine in Eastern Russia.

In order to get a correct understanding of how the peasants have been reduced to their present hopeless state, it is not sufficient to know that there has been a series of bad crops. The land is impoverished, and often the peasants sell their manure for many years ahead at ridiculously low prices. It has been shown that the recent droughts were caused by the cutting down of the forests. When it rains, floods wash away the black soil, making the land as barren as a desert. A few estate owners, who irrigate their land and carry on agriculture on a rational plan, have had good crops during these bad years. The intelligent and thrifty Mennonites, who likewise cultivate the soil in a rational way, also have good crops, and none among them has suffered from the famine. This alone is enough to prove that the terrible famine was not caused merely by the last failures of crops.

When we consider the cruel way in which the authorities extort enormous taxes from the poor people, it is no wonder that the peasants live constantly on the verge of famine. I have myself seen the tax gatherer take the cow of a poor widow because her taxes had not been paid. Informed of his coming, I went to the izba of the widow and found her in the yard with her arm about the neck of her only cow.

The tax gatherers frequently have the muzhiks beaten with rods until they promise to produce money in some way or other for the payment of taxes. A prominent Russian lawyer told me of a newly-invented (as yet not patented) "beating machine." The use of this machine has many advantages over that of the knout and the rods. Among other things, there is no danger of the machine's feeling any forbidden sympathy with the victims, and the force of the blows can be regulated according to the strength of the patient and the will of the representatives of the Government.

These cruel extortions on the part of the officers of the Government seem to breed the same heartless rapacity among the people. It is not only the nobles, but merchants, kulaks, and upstarts of different kinds who oppress the peasants. Most of the loans are taken in January, February, and March; in January, because the taxes are then gathered; in February and March because then the provisions of the peasants run short, and all kinds of eatables used by peasants go up in price until they reach the climax in April. From April the peasants begin to earn a little, and the loans diminish until August. After that they rise again, because after the crops have been gathered the peasants begin to pay their debts with the harvest, so that they themselves are soon without provisions, and must take loans again. Sometimes the interest charged on peasant loans amounts to 300 per cent.—The Century.

The Poor Arab.

They all dress alike—Arabs, Berbers, Moors, and the rest. Item: One "biled rag"—not the biled rag of the wild and woolly West, but a piece of cotton cloth actually sewed up bag-fashion, with holes cut in it for head and arms, now and then affording the luxury of short sleeves; and which, under no circumstances whatever, is "biled," until age has withered and custom staled it into actual rags. Item: If well-to-do, a sleeveless buttoned vest. Item: Real "bags," to adopt our young hunting swell's term, for trousers.

Sartorially speaking, these are made of cotton, and are literally like a bag, whose depth is equal to a little more than the distance from waist to knee, and whose width equals thrice the distance a man can stretch apart his legs. Cut out the two corners of the bottom of the bag, step through the holes, and gather up the mouth round the waist, and you have the Plymouth Rock pants du pays. There is thus left pendant between the Arab's legs a bag big enough to hide himself in.

The origin or utility of this leg-gear it were vain to inquire. Item: One scarf to go a number of times around the waist. Item: If cold an additional shirtlike garment of woolen goods coming down below the knees. Item: One burnoose of white or in Tunis blue woolen goods, with a very roomy hood, exceedingly loose, so as to wrap about one and throw over the shoulder. Item: One fez, with some cotton cloth twisted, rope-fashion, to wrap round it into the guise of a turban. Item: One pair of shoes, from woven rushes to Morocco leather.

In this dress, or so much of it as he can afford, the native lives day and night, from early manhood to old age. When he dies he is buried in it, or the dress goes to his son and heir. A very few working city Arabs wear ready-made clothing from France, England, perchance America. More is the pity. It sounds the death-knell to national costumes.—Col. T. A. Dodge, United States Army, in Harper's Magazine.

Raphael.

It was in his twenty-fifth year that Raphael came to the city of the Popes, Michelangelo being already in high favor there. For the remaining years of his life he paces the same streets with that grim artist, who was so great a contrast with himself, and for the first time his attitude toward a gift different from his own is not that of a scholar, but that of a rival.

If he did not become the scholar of Michelangelo it would be difficult, on the other hand, to trace anywhere in Michelangelo's work the counter influence usual with those who had influenced him. It was as if he desired to add to the strength of Michelangelo that sweetness which at first sight seems to be wanting there. Ex forti dulcedo; and in the study of Michelangelo certainly it is enjoyable to detect, if we may, sweet savors amid the wonderful strength, the strangeness and potency of what he pours forth for us; with Raphael, conversely, something of a relief to find in the suavity of that so softly-moving, tuneful existence, an assertion of strength. There was the promise of it, as you remember, in his very look as he saw himself at eighteen; and you know that the lesson, the prophecy of those holy women and children he has made his own, is that "the meek shall possess."

So, when we see him at Rome at last, in that atmosphere of greatness, of the strong, he, too, is found putting forth strength, adding that element in due proportion to the mere sweetness and charm of his genius; yet a sort of strength, after all, still congruous with the line of development that genius has hitherto taken, the special strength of the scholar and his proper reward, a purely cerebral strength—the strength, the power of an immense understanding.—The Fortnightly Review.

"Out," Said the Umpire.

This effacement of "self" (though each ought to feel as if the result depended upon his doing his very best) commends our chief "corporate" games to the moralist and the sportsman, inasmuch as it teaches the virtues of harmony, obedience, and (especially to the Captain or umpire) of responsibility. It is not always, of course, that the ruling of these officials is recognized with a smile; still, it is final, however trying and secretly resented.

I think of an incident at a country cricket match where a rustic judge had been strictly instructed that no appeal could be allowed from his decisions. A "ball" somehow came off the wicket. "How's that, umpire?" said the batsman. "Out," cried he. "Yeow lie!" was the response. "I kneaw I du," replied the judge (in fact, he had been looking another way at the moment, but the word had been spoken)—"I kneaw I du, but I'll ha' yeow out for all that!"—The Cornhill Magazine.

King George and the Quakeresses.

Mrs. Papendick states that King George III. and Queen Caroline witnessed the Lord Mayor's Show, in 1761, from the balcony of Mr. Barclay's house, opposite Bow Church, Cheapside. The hearty old man, an octogenarian, had entertained in the same house the two earlier Georges.

Without abandoning earlier Quaker simplicity, he went beyond it a little in order to do honor to the young Queen, hanging his balcony and room with a brilliant crimson damask cloth. The King, on arriving, fluttered all the female Friends and set their tuckers in agitation by kissing them all round.

The Queen smiled with dignity, the King laughed, and on their passing into another room the King's young brother followed the example, the young Quakeresses nothing loth.—All the Year Round.

Baudelaire.

Like Poe, he could not be paid at the ordinary rate when his style was extraordinary. It is certain that Baudelaire was a rare case of true, not affected, originality. Not only was his mind molded in an original form, but all his tastes were out of the common. His manner of dressing, his taste in food, his friendship, and his society—in fact, in everything he could not be like other people; neither were his likes and dislikes stable, being, even to himself, a mass of contradiction. One might liken him to a man lost in the Bocage, seeking a city he had heard of, but ignorant in what direction to find it—trying all ways hither and thither, backward and forward, determined only upon one thing, to find the goal without asking the way.

All his tendencies were aristocratic, but for three years he affected democratic principles, and even donned a blouse! His money melted like snow in Spring. He wished to work, but he could only do so when the fit seized him, all the while resolving to make up for lost time. In sixteen years he changed his lodgings more than eleven times, and even under pressure of poverty he found it most difficult to sit down to continuous labor. Besides being a true lover of his mistress, poetry, Baudelaire was passionately fond of plastic art. He began his literary career by art criticism and reviewing. Whatever he touched he left upon it the impress of originality. At the age of twenty-five he had given proof of his genius in all branches of critical art, literature, and poetry.

The year 1848 interrupted his fitful labors, and the revolution fired his impressionable brain; but it was only a firework, and soon extinguished. Once more he returned to pure literature, failing utterly when he tried journalism, for he was ever striving for that perfection which fugitive journalism almost precludes and usually excludes. Then began the dawn of his literary passion for Edgar Poe, and soon after The Revue des Deux Mondes opened its pages, not without apology, to his collection of poems entitled Fleurs du Mal, which singular and unattractive title, chosen by a friend, helped to draw down upon him the moral reproof of the law.

Baudelaire protested fiercely against this public prosecution. As well prosecute an actor for portraying a murderer as an author for depicting strange mental diseases or visions of fallen nature. The prosecution, of course, only served to make his name more known; even Victor Hugo, stooping from his pinnacle, congratulated him. "Art," said he, "is like the azure—it is an infinite field, and you have just proved it."

His poems were bees in the carcass of the lion, and out of the strong came forth sweetness, for Baudelaire once more unfolded Samson's riddle, finding that in things evil there was still an essence of the beautiful, which essence cannot be evil. As Edgar Poe has ably put it, "just as conscience, or the moral sense, recognizes duty; just as the intellect deals with truth; so it is the part of taste alone to inform us of beauty. And Poesy is the handmaiden but of Taste."—The Nineteenth Century.

James II.

James II. resembled his ancestors in their impatience to await the gradually-undermining processes of time. He was the creature of his own impulses. He was, besides, innately adicted to cruelty. When still Duke of York he derived a ruthless pleasure from the persecution of the Scottish Cameronians, and is reported to have looked on with severe serenity at the infliction of torture, especially that of the boot. He had the feelings of a Spanish Inquisitor, and regarded the suppression of heresy as the first duty of a Christian monarch. But his vindictiveness was not confined to religious offenses.

Rebellion against an anointed King was a crime similar and only inferior in degree to apostasy from the Church of Rome. In this spirit he refused mercy or commiseration to the Duke of Monmouth, his own brother's illegitimate son. In the same spirit he employed the pitiless Jeffreys, nor does he appear to have been shocked by the Bloody Assize or by the unspeakable atrocities committed by Col. Kirke and his "Lambs." Three years sufficed to create an irreparable rupture between the King and the vast majority of his subjects. His hasty flight from his kingdom averted the horrors of civil war for the moment, and his later appearance in the field at the head of a mixed army of French and Irish Romanists was little calculated to recover the good will of his Protestant subjects, while his precipitate flight from the Boyne to Dublin fatally tarnished whatever reputation for bravery he might once have enjoyed. Adversity taught him nothing.

The declaration he issued shortly before the battle of La Hogue dispersed all vain illusions. He utterly failed to grasp the circumstances of the new situation of affairs. He still threatened with condign punishment all who had accepted service under William of Orange, whether in a military or in a civil capacity. His unforgiving resentment doomed to death the Ministers of Justice who had taken any part, however humble, in the conviction or imprisonment of any Jacobite conspirators. As Macaulay observes, "He pardoned nobody. He did, indeed, promise that any offender who was not in any of the categories of proscription, and should by any eminent service merit indulgence, should have a special pardon passed under the Great Seal."—The Gentleman's Magazine.

In the Times of Catherine II.

Corruption and profligacy prevailed among the noblesse; they imitated in their palaces of the north the orgies of the regency and of the Duc de Bourbon; and female virtue and honor were almost unknown. A single anecdote shows what was the standard of propriety and morals amid these scenes. Catherine was for months only a wife in name; and she was gravely invited by the Russian Chancellor, and by a lady of honor chosen to direct her conduct, to provide an heir for the throne of the Czars through the instrumentality of one of the lovers already known to have secured her favors.

Waliszewski writes: "Speaking, it may be supposed, in the name of the Empress, the governess, the titular guardian of the virtue of the Grand Duchess and of the honor of her consort, explained to Catherine that cases arose in which State policy must rise above other considerations; for instance, one, the legitimate wish of a wife to be faithful to her husband, provided he had proved himself incapable to guarantee the hereditary succession to the throne and to secure the repose of the empire. In fine, Catherine was given peremptorily the option to choose between Sergius Soltikoff and Lev Narychkine, Mme. Tchoglokoff saying she was convinced the Grand Duchess would prefer the last. Catherine made a protest. 'In that case,' retorted the governess, 'the other will be the man.' Catherine kept silent. Bestoucheff, with somewhat more reserve, spoke to Sergius in the same sense."—The Edinburgh Review.

Prices for Sermons.

Much has been said of the practice of buying and selling sermons, a practice, by the way, of no very special novelty. Just before Toplady was about to be ordained, Osborne, the bookseller, the friend of Johnson, offered to supply him with a stock of original sound sermons for a trifle. "I would sooner buy second-hand clothes," was the reply. "Don't be offended," said Osborne, "I have sold many to a Bishop." The price of sermons, as of all else, has varied with the times. In 1540 a Bishop of Llandaff received from the Churchwardens of St. Margaret's, Westminster, for a sermon on the Annunciation, a pike, price 2s. 4d., a gallon of wine, 8d., and boat hire—in all 3s. 4d.

In the seventeenth century sermons seem to have been valued at about 5s. each. But the difficulties of composition have been by no means universally felt. Sharpe, Archbishop of York, was wont to acknowledge that it was the Bible and Shakespeare jointly which had brought him to that ancient see. Wesley in fifty years preached over 40,000 sermons; Hook burned over 2,000 when he left Leeds, and Grimshaw, in the wild districts adjacent to the Brontes' home, preached habitually thirty-six sermons in a fortnight.—Temple Bar.

Man and Woman.

To maintain that man and woman are equals in intelligent action is just as absurd as to maintain that the hand that throws a ball and the wall that casts it back are equal. The woman has exquisite perception and power of admiring all a man can be or do. She is the "glory" of his prowess and nobility in war, statesmanship, arts, invention, and manners, and she is able to fulfill this, her necessary and delightful function, just because she is nothing in battle, policy, poetry, discovery, or original intellectual or moral force of any kind.

The true happiness and dignity of woman are to be sought, not in her exaltation to the level of man, but in a full appreciation of her inferiority and in the voluntary honor which every manly nature instinctively pays to the weaker vessel.—Religio Poete, Coventry Patmore.

THE OLD GARDEN.

No change, you say? Nothing of loss that tells?
Trees, flowers, are they as lovely as of yore?
Does Spring still deck with corals and green bells
Our favorite sycamore?

The early lilacs, bloom they rank on rank,
Purple and white as they have bloomed for years?
Old Crown Imperial on the mossy bank,
Sheds he his hoarded tears?

The rose acacia, does it carpet now
The pathway with its waxen blossoms red?
Drop the smooth berries from the laurel bough
Into the violet bed?

Suffer the birds no loss, bereft so long
Of us? Is not the blackbird mute for doubt?
Is no part wanting to the thrush's song?
No liquid note left out?

Does the moon show behind the hedgerow elms,
Black bars against a spectral sea of light?
Reigns our one star over the heavenly realms
King, on a clear, cold night?

They bloom, sing, shine, our absence hindering not;
They are but waiting till ourselves have ranged
Enough, so we revisiting that spot
May find them all unchanged.

AUGUSTA DE GROUCHY.

—From "Under the Hawthorn."

England, India, and the Stick.

If there is one thing that hurts the tender feelings of those who meddle with things Indian more than another it is to be reminded that what we represent in India is "the stick."

From Travancore to Hunza, with very trifling exceptions, we got it by the stick, and from Hunza to Travancore we must keep it by the stick. And, as may be seen in this remarkable instance, it is for the exercise of the stick that the very natives themselves look to us. They—that is to say, the Hindu part of them, and a part of that part only—may congress and conference and write leading articles and cram for Government posts and cultivate a taste for representative institutions. But when it comes to the pinch, it is they who cry to us to come and protect them from the adversaries they would be so glad to rule, who actually complain that we do not come soon enough to their protection.

Nor are cow protection societies, and things of that kind, to be overlooked and sneered at. We know, by unfortunate experience, that it is quite possible for Hindus and Mohammedans to be at each other's throats one moment and at ours the next. And it is equally indisputable that nothing but our presence prevents them from being chronically in the first state, and that it is impossible to strengthen our rule too much, in order to prevent disaster to them as well as to ourselves.

Every one who knows the facts, who is capable of drawing inferences from them, and who has the courage and honesty to look his own inferences in the face, knows that we are, and always must be, nothing in India but a garrison, an army of occupation.

We cannot teach the natives of India to govern themselves, for if they had been capable of that they would long ago have been governing us. But we can give them perfect freedom, in every sense in which freedom is not a mere term of cant and gabble; we can see fair play between them, we can offer careers of reasonable brilliancy to their most promising representatives, and we can be "good lord to good man," not the least reasonable and not the least noble, on both sides, of possible relations between human beings.

All else is bosh and mare's nest, the latter sure too soon to undergo a change into a nightmare's nest of the 1857 type.—The Saturday Review.

Medical Impossibilities on the Stage.

If there is anything more funny than the taking of poison on the stage and its results, it is the methods used to save the lives of those who have swallowed it. The first thing a physician does when called in to a case of poisoning is to make his patient vomit. It is a thousand times easier to get rid of such portions of the fatal dose as may not have been absorbed than it is to neutralize them, and for that reason strong emetics, followed by the stomach pump, are invariably resorted to. This could not be done, however, on the stage, even in these days of realism, because the audience would be disgusted, and very properly, too. But the antidotes used are very funny.

I remember a melodrama which I went to see performed when I was a student—I have forgotten the name, but it had a long run at the Old Bowery Theatre—in which the heroine took arsenic by mistake. Of course, she had the convulsions which stageland arsenic brings on—no other variety ever does—and the hero saved her! How? By scraping plaster off the walls and giving it to her in water. It was a noble act on the hero's part, and any hero who could make the alkali of lime neutralize arsenic not only deserved the hand, heart, and fortune of the lovely heroine, but a leather medal from the nearest drug store for his knowledge of chemistry.

A little time spent on books or with a physician would save authors of plays from asking impossibilities of the people in the cast.—Cyrus Edson, M. D., in North American Review.

Nocturnal Creatures.

Most curious in origin of all nocturnal insect hunters, however, are the leathery-winged bats, which may be regarded, practically speaking, as very tiny monkeys, highly specialized for the task of catching nocturnal flies and midges. Few people know how nearly they are related to us. They belong to the self-same division of the higher mammals as man and the apes; their skeleton answers to ours, bone for bone and joint for joint, in an extraordinary manner; only the unessential fact that they have very long fingers with a web between as an organ of flight prevents us from instantly and instinctively recognizing them as remote cousins, once removed from the gorilla.

The female bat in particular is absurdly human. Most of them feed off insects alone; but a few, like the famous vampire bats of South America, take a mean advantage of sleeping animals, and suck their blood after the fashion of mosquitoes, as they lie defenseless in the forest or on the open Pampas. Others, like the flying foxes of the Malay Archipelago, make a frugal meal off fruits and vegetables; but even these are persistent night fliers. They hang head downward from the boughs of trees during the hot tropical daytime, but sally forth at night, with Milton's sons of Belial, to rob the banana patches and invade the plantain grounds of the industrious native. The bat is a lemur, compelled by dire need to become a flying night bird.—The Cornhill Magazine.

A Grand Collie.

On Christmas Saturday, 1888, my younger boy, who was then three years and four months old, wandered away from his nursemaid while shopping in the busiest street here. My collie dog was with the child. After a careful search, and a call at the police station, the maid came home in great agitation. It is certain that the boy had no idea of direction even, notwithstanding which fact, he had to come a mile away to a side street, to cross two streets of exceptional danger, and to pass through the busiest thoroughfare, unusually crowded in consequence of the presence in the town of the Maori Football Team.

In less than forty minutes after being missed, the boy arrived home perfectly undisturbed, but the arduous convoy duty which the dog had performed had worked him up to a pitch of strange excitement. For twelve months after this event the dog evinced a previously unknown hatred of horses, engendered doubtless by the seeming danger they had offered him and his valuable charge on that memorable Saturday afternoon. Is it not strange, however, that his subsequent conduct toward men should have remained unchanged, although many must have actually obstructed his path, and not a few must have separated him occasionally from the boy?—The Spectator.

The Chemistry of To-day.

Chemistry, as an art, dates back from the very dawn of civilization itself; as a science it is barely a couple of centuries old. To the alchemists its pursuit was, in the main, but the pursuit of wealth. Now and again we find men among them like Thomas Aquinas, Basil Valentine, Libavius, and Glauber, who were impelled by a higher motive than the love of gold to seek for the hidden meaning of things, but the mystical tendencies of the Middle Ages were as scales to their eyes, and such devious groping for the light as they were able to make too frequently ended in utter darkness.

Even in the therapeutic crudities of Paracelsus, who was sufficiently sincere in his profession as a thaumaturgist to affirm that magic was the culminating point of all human knowledge, what there was of science was summed up in the aphorism, which in fact passed as an axiom among his disciples: Man is a chemical compound; his ailments are due to some alteration in his composition, and can only be cured by the influence of other chemical compounds. It may be questioned indeed whether modern therapeutics has advanced much beyond this position.

In strict truth, it is only within the present century that men have seriously set themselves to search for the causes and conditions of chemical change. Phlogistonism, it is true, had in it the semblance of a philosophical doctrine, but it was founded on an utterly false basis, and ultimately fell and was crushed by the weight of its own absurdities.

The recognition of the real nature of combustion, itself a manifestation of chemical union, paved the way toward a clearer conception of the essential nature of chemical combination, and this conception acquired a beauty, order, and harmony until then unknown to chemical teaching by the application of the atomic hypothesis as an explanation of the fundamental facts of chemical affinity. Indeed, it has become a truism to say that this conception, the fruit of patient and sustained induction, is to chemistry what the theory of universal gravitation is to astronomy.

For the first time in its history chemistry was illumined and vivified by a single consistent theory, founded on quantitative relations, and making use of definite mathematical expression; and it was at length recognized that the science must ultimately be referred to mathematical laws similar to those which had been established in regard to the mechanical properties of matter.—The Fortnightly Review.

A Walk in Alexandria.

What a wonderful scene is that presented to our view as we draw up alongside the quay at Alexandria! The fine broad wharves, built by Englishmen, and identical with those of their own sea-girt land, are crowded with a mass of humanity differing in face and dress from anything experienced before in European travel; the eyes wander over the great congregation of men—no white faces seem present, or else they are lost in the multitude of those of Asia and Africa. What a mixture of races and appearances, as well as of characters, meet you upon this Alexandrian quay!

To those who have never been out of Europe before it is a sight never to be forgotten; you there meet for the first time that grave, impassive face of the Eastern, bearing himself erect and nobly, with his graceful fall of robe and ample turban; their bright black eyes seem full of calm intelligence and repose, but you feel yourself unable to read them as you can those of your own race. Arab and Copt, Turk, Jew, Nubian, Syrian, Negro, Soudanese, Berber, Albanian, Armenian, Indian, you can see them all commingled in this ever-varying crowd, with eyes centred upon the ship. Well might it be said in classic lore that Proteus had his home at this place, for Protean indeed are the diversities of costume and type which we can see around us.

It is just the same as when Dion, the golden-mouthed orator, was here 1800 years ago, and when the same sight saluted and astonished him, (Orat. XXXII.: "Halians, Syrians, Libyans, Cilicians, Ethiopians, Arabians, Bactrians, Persians, Scythians, and Indians" he mentions.) You feel for some days that you never shall be weary of simply watching these lithe, spare, and graceful men, and that you never shall be able to distinguish between them, or feel at ease with dark faces everywhere about you.—The Nineteenth Century.

The Wealth of the World.

Few people, even among professed politicians, have much idea of the wealth of the world, or of the manner in which that wealth is growing. Still fewer have any notion of the potentiality of wealth to increase. M. Jannet quotes the elaborate calculation of an ingenious author to show that 100f., accumulating at 5 per cent. compound interest for seven centuries, would be sufficient to buy the whole surface of the globe, both land and water, at the rate of 1,000,000f. (£40,000) the hectare. The actual growth of riches has not hitherto assumed such inconvenient proportions.

M. Jannet cites various authorities to show that the wealth of the United Kingdom exceeds £10,000,000,000; that of France, £8,000,000,000; that of all Europe, £40,000,000,000; that of the United States, £14,000,000,000. If we place the wealth of the rest of the world at £26,000,000,000, we shall arrive at an aggregate of £80,000,000,000. We should have, we may add, to multiply this vast sum 30,000 times before we reached the total to which, according to M. Jannet's ingenious authority, 100f., accumulating at 5 per cent. compound interest for 700 years, would grow.

The figures we have given are so vast that they convey no appreciable idea to the ordinary reader. It may assist the apprehension if it be added that France, on an average, possesses more than £200, the United Kingdom more than £250 for each member of the population. Just 200 years ago Sir W. Petty estimated the entire wealth of England at only £250,000,000. Two centuries, therefore, have increased it fortyfold. But the chief additions to it have been made in the last fifty years, and we believe that we are not far wrong in saying that the sum which is annually added to the capital of the United Kingdom amounts to £200,000,000, or, in other words, is nearly equal to its entire wealth at the time of the revolution of 1688.—The Edinburgh Review.

Grub or Plant?

The most curious of all objects in New-Zealand is that which the Maoris call "aweto." One is uncertain whether to call it an animal or a plant. In the first stage of its existence it is simply a caterpillar about three or four inches in length, and always found in connection with the rata tree, a kind of flowering myrtle. It appears that when it reaches full growth it buries itself two or three inches under ground, where, instead of undergoing the ordinary chrysalis process, it becomes gradually transformed into a plant, which exactly fills the body and shoots up at the neck to a height of eight or ten inches.

This plant resembles in appearance a diminutive bulrush, and the two, animal and plant, are always found inseparable. One is apt to relegate it to the domain of imagination, among dragons and mermaids, but then its existence and nature have been accepted by the late Frank Buckland. How it propagates its species is a mystery. One traveler, after describing its dual nature, calmly states that it is the grub of the night butterfly. If so, then the grub must also become a butterfly, or what becomes of the species?

One would be ready to suppose that the grub does really so, and that some fungus finds the cast-off slough congenial quarters for its growth. But as far as present observation goes, the grub never becomes a butterfly, but is changed in every case into a plant.—Chambers's Journal.

Viscount Sherbrooke's Humor.

Robert Lowe became the recognized mouthpiece of sardonic humor, and thereby obtained more than his share of questionable notoriety. Many of his imputed stories are obviously adaptations.

A former friend who met him in London is said to have accosted him with the remark: "Don't you remember me? I used to know you in Australia," and to have met with the rebuff, "Yes, and when I meet you again in Australia I shall be happy to know you." But this is a mere echo of George Selwyn's remark under like circumstances: "I shall be pleased to renew our acquaintance when we meet again in Bath."—The Quarterly Review.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JEFFERSON AND WASHINGTON.

Volume II. of the Former's Writings.

THE WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.
Collected and Edited by Paul Leicester Ford.
Vol. II., 1776-1781. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Ford's second volume of the Putnam edition of Jefferson carries the writings practically through the Revolution. It thus includes the Declaration of Independence as its most important document. Aside from this item, the volume is not strikingly interesting, and perhaps the deepest impression made by it is one of that lack of continental distinction which was so marked in the career of Jefferson during the war. Jefferson was Governor of Virginia during a part of the conflict, and while there never has been room to question the fullness of his devotion to the cause, Virginia as a field for patriotic labor did not afford him the fullest opportunities for the display of his genius. It was not until a date immediately following the year with which this volume closes that Jefferson came again upon the stage in a continental part. He then went to Europe on his historic mission to assist Franklin and Adams. But when the third volume appears we shall see him again in one of those places in which enduring fame was won.

Mr. Ford prints the Declaration in an interesting manner. In parallel columns he gives us the first draft, the reported draft, and the engrossed copy. In fac simile he also gives us the document as corrected, with marginal notes showing in whose hands the changes are written, (sometimes Franklin's and sometimes Adams's,) while in a foot note he gives a valuable statement respecting the five manuscript copies, with a fragment of a sixth, that are still extant. Following the fac simile we have a letter to Richard Henry Lee inclosing a copy "as agreed to by the House, and also as originally framed," and adding "You will judge whether it is the better or worse for the critics."

In several ways the correspondence here given sheds interesting light on Jefferson's character and political sympathies. To Franklin, in August, 1777, he wrote that the people of Virginia "seem to have laid aside the monarchical and taken up the republican government with as much ease as would have attended their throwing off an old and putting on a new suit of clothes." Not a single convulsion had attended the transformation, although "a half dozen aristocratical gentlemen, agonizing under the loss of pre-eminence, have sometimes ventured their sarcasms on our political metamorphosis," but they were thought to be "fitter objects of pity than of punishment." This letter to Franklin is admirable in its deferential and admiring tone. Franklin was already an old man, but Jefferson was a young one, with the road to greatness before him. He wishes his domestic situation had permitted him to join Franklin "in the very honorable charge confided to you," and is sure that "residence in a polite Court, society of literati of the first order, a just cause and an approving God, will add length to a life for which all men pray, and none more than your most obedient and humble servant."

A letter to the Rev. Samuel Henley, not heretofore included in editions of Jefferson, affords a pleasing glimpse of Jefferson and Madison looking after the removal of Mr. Henley's old books. The books had been left in Madison's care, and one of the boxes burst open on "removal from the college to the President's home for greater security." The accident disclosed the fact that the books were "in a state of ruin," having "contracted a dampness and stuck together in large blocks, insomuch that they could not sometimes be separated without tearing the covers." Jefferson and Madison looked the books over and concluded that it was necessary "to overhaul them and give them air." They also agreed that it would be for Mr. Henley's interest to have them sold, "as books are now in considerable demand here, and, packed as they are in boxes, they must sustain injury." Jefferson said there were many of them which he would be glad to take himself "at their sterling cost," and had taken the liberty of laying apart many such, "leaving with Mr. Madison a catalogue of them and ready to return them to him if you shall direct it."

At Charlottesville in 1779 was held as a prisoner Gen. Baron de Riedesel, who had commanded the Hessians in Burgoyne's army. Jefferson made himself very agreeable to the Baron, and several letters addressed to him show how intimate the families became, notwithstanding the war that divided them politically. Jefferson had just been elected Governor and regrets that it will result in the loss of the Baron's agreeable society, as well as that of the Baron's wife, and in this particular Mrs. Jefferson "sympathizes with me." He closed with saying he should be able to execute the Baroness's "commission as to the spoons," and would bring them up with him.

Jefferson was not more correct in spelling, punctuation and like matters than were some of his distinguished contemporaries. He regrets that want of punctuality "has a risen in these remittances," says he must "compell such payment," declares that "the treasurer's report sais," writes the word British or German with a large or a small b or g indifferently, and even writes Fort Frederick without capitals.

Completion of the Putnam "Washington."

THE WRITINGS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.
Collected and Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Vol. XIV., 1798-9. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This, the final volume of the Putnam edition of Washington's writings, has been long in making its appearance, owing to the delay involved in preparing an index to the entire set of fourteen volumes. The delay may also have been due to the time required for the preparation of matter additional to the writings, such as the account of the death and the sketch of the Washington family. The latter piece of writing is valuable and striking, and we can see what extensive researches were necessary for its preparation. In his prefatory note Mr. Ford says he has printed in this edition more than 3,000 letters, as against upward of 2,500 printed by Sparks, and in addition has drawn more freely than did Sparks on the diaries, farm journals, and plans of campaigns and of army organization. He has found his chief difficulty to be the making of "a proper selection from the wealth of material found; one that would preserve a proper balance between the public and the private acts of the man, so displaying his character more fully than has been done."

The letters given in the present volume belong to two years only of Washington's life, and these the very last. The first letter is dated "Federal City, 22 May, 1798," and is addressed to James Anderson, the manager of his Mount Vernon estate, who contemplated retiring from his place. We therefore see Washington in the light of an employer under circumstances somewhat strained. The impression which the letter gives is excellent. Washington's sense of fairness and his forbearance toward one whom he might easily have injured, and yet without strict injustice, are admirably exemplified. He was sorry to have Anderson dissatisfied, and hoped he was laboring under error, but he maintained his dignity with scrupulous care and was prepared to accept the result if Anderson was determined to go.

Washington six weeks later had left "Federal City" and was at Mount Vernon, nine miles distant from a Post Office, to which he did not send regularly. On this day a letter addressed to John Adams, then President, related to the part Washington might act in the event of war with France. But of one thing he was certain: "In case of actual invasion by a formidable force, I certainly should not intrench myself under the cover of age and retirement if my services should be required by my country to assist in repelling it."

When Washington finally was called to take command, his difficulties in the choice of a staff and in other matters were great. His letters to Hamilton, Knox, and the Secretary of War, McHenry, afford most interesting reading. The gentleness and tact with which Gen. Knox was made acquainted with the fact that circumstances were "in the way of such an arrangement as might render your situation perfectly agreeable" are among the finest things disclosed in these letters of Washington's old age. On Aug. 9, 1798, we find him writing to Hamilton of McHenry in the following words:

"Your opinion respecting the unfitness of a certain gentleman for the office he holds accords with mine, and it is to be regretted sorely at this time that these opinions are so well founded. I early discovered after he entered upon the duties of his office that his talents were unequal to great exertions or deep resources. In truth they were not expected; for the fact is, it was a Hobson's choice."

On the following day Washington wrote a letter to McHenry himself, in which occur the following striking passages:

"You will consider this letter as private and confidential, dictated by friendship and flowing from the best intentions. If, then, anything should be found therein which may have too much the appearance of plain dealing, look to the motives and manner of the communication and my apologies will be sought for in your candor. * * *

"Having staked my life, my reputation, my future, my ease, tranquillity, and happiness in support of the Government and independence of our country, it is not a little interesting and important for me to be advised of the measures which you are pursuing to organize and provide for the augmented force."

These complaints from Washington appear not to have improved the methods Mr. McHenry was pursuing, and a few weeks later we find him again reminding him of his shortcomings in these words:

"I must once more, too, my dear McHenry, request that your correspondence with me may be more full and communicative. You have a great deal of business, I shall acknowledge, but I scruple not to add at the same time that much of the important and interesting part of it will be to be transacted with the Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States, to whom there ought to be no concealment or want of information. Short letters, therefore, taking no notice of suggestions or queries, are unsatisfactory and distressing. Considering the light in which I think my sacrifices have placed me, I should expect more attention from the Secretary of War, but from Mr. McHenry, as a friend and coadjutor, I certainly shall look for it."

NEWEST OF THE NOVELS.

Mr. Fuller's Story.

THE CLIFF DWELLERS. By Henry B. Fuller.
New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The archeologist classes the cliff dweller as higher in culture than the cave dweller. The latter was content to exist in abodes that had already been scooped out for him, while the cliff dweller would not expose himself to storm drifts, and so walled in the crevices. Hence we see the earliest germ of architectural construction. As the problems of cliff dwellings were solved to their own satisfaction, the more enlightened became savages. Accepting, then, the evolution theory, the higher we build in the cliff the more enlightened, and consequently the more happy, we are to become. Ergo, Chicago is the most enlightened and happiest city in the world. Should there be found a capitalist to erect a New-York structure with, say, fifty stories, then true enlightenment and unadulterated happiness would be ours.

It is in Chicago, as Mr. Fuller tells us, that live the true cliff dwellers, and that "high above architectural upheaval rises yet another structure in craglike isolation." The Clifton, with its eighteen stories, dominates the city. In the Clifton are many thousands. "In a word, the Clifton aims to be complete within itself, and it will be unnecessary for us to go afield either far or frequently during the present simple succession of brief episodes in the lives of the cliff dwellers."

The Eastern reader must at once get into his mind a strange idea, and it is that nobody ever is born in Chicago. People go or drift there. They adopt Chicago, or Chicago adopts them. Chicago is brand new. It is not necessary to couple the idea of newness with rawness or greenness. Every parallelism between the growth of other cities and Chicago is ridiculous. What an absurd old bird was the phenix springing from a mere bonfire! From a conflagration greater than Moscow, it was not one poor singed phenix that spread her wings in Chicago, but such a profusion of seagulls as can be seen only on a Labrador coast.

Mr. Fuller's romance is wonderfully suggestive. You catch from this volume a better appreciation of what are the ways of the most wonderful of modern creations. You may not like Chicago, might not want to live in it, but still it must have its fascinations, because, say what you will, it is American and sui generis. It is your own fault, if, thrown into it, you halt and cannot keep up with the pace.

If in the Clifton there are some comedies, so are there serious dramas. George marries a Chicago girl, or a girl brought up there. She is a young woman who is thoroughly incompetent. We do not remember to have heard before of a girl who was worthless as a wife or mother because, having been born in very moderate circumstances, "she had spent all her time in going about among wealthy relatives and friends." The character of Abbie Brainard, who loved George so long, is pathetically described. Such a picture as Mr. Fuller gives he could not paint without giving due strength to an Erastus M. Brainard, President of the Underground National Bank. "Brainard's success was not without elements of public scandal." There were those who thought "that if he had never been in jail, there was the more reason for his being there now." There were only two people who defied him. One was his reckless and silly daughter, who ran away with a singer who was a rascal, and the other was his youngest son, who had an inclination toward art, and was on that account despised by his father. The tragedy comes when this son, who has come to the bad, murders his father.

If Mr. Fuller shows unconscious vigor in the rapid sketches, his men and his women are full of graceful touches. There is Mrs. Floyd, the Boston woman, who never will stand her transplantation. Cornelia McNabb is a young person who, knowing just what she wants, makes her debut at a free-lunch counter and then marries the banker Brainard's favored son, Burt. Cornelia is remarkably bright and clever. She has "snap" and push and hopes to get her name in the papers. But as for yearning to be in print, that is a foible of Ogden's wife.

What was George's fate? For a time he struggled with his higher New-England Brahmin ideas. There was something he believed in in the little town where he was born, where there were still some sentimentalities. Said his Chicago mother-in-law to him: "It takes more than a soldier's monument and musical festivals to make a town move." George feels the taunt, for here was a community "where prosperity had drugged patriotism into unconsciousness, and where the bare scaffoldings of materialism were felt, quite independent of the graces and draperies of culture."

Mr. Fuller's style has a charm and grace peculiar to him, and he has that all-round acquaintance with things which never permits him to be careless in details. The real estate business in "The Cliff Dwellers" shows knowledge. In architecture, of course, he is proficient, and so the brief descriptions of Mr. Atwater, the crack and affable architect of Chicago, are very happy. Atwater designed a building as a personal favor, and charged in proportion to the elegance of his presence. "The Cliff Dwellers" should hold a distinguished place as a typical American book, because of its decided originality.

More Stories by Mr. James.

THE WHEEL OF TIME, COLLABORATION, OWEN WINGRAVE. By Henry James.
New-York: Harper & Brothers.

New volumes by Henry James are coming quickly from the presses nowadays. This new book, following closely the collected essays published last week, contains three of his stories originally written for periodicals, of which "The Wheel of Time" is the longest and most highly elaborated, "Collaboration" the finest spun and least probable, and the story of "Owen Wingrave" the subtlest, most suggestive, and most pathetic.

In the first, Maurice Glanvil's fine feeling for beauty prevented him from marrying plain Fanny Knocker—horrible name! He permitted her to think he was going to give her his hand and name and accept her wealth, and then ran away. Twenty years later he returned to London with a short, plain daughter, found Fanny a splendid, wealthy widow, proposed marriage to her, and was rejected. The plain daughter fell in love with the widow's handsome son, and the kind-hearted woman tried to arrange a match, but the youth fled and the girl died.

Of course this is not Mr. James's story. Nobody can retell his stories in little. But there's the plot.

Owen Wingrave is a strong fellow, physically, but seems to have inherited the taint of insanity. He is destined for the army, but conceives a horror of war. This is another tragic tale, with a mystical background, and there is a feeling of terror in it that is well simulated and sustained.

All of Mr. James's tales, nowadays, tend to the same conclusion, that the life we are living is a pretty bad sort of life to live. But he tells them beautifully.

LOUIS AND MME. DE MAINTENON.

WOMEN OF VERSAILLES. THE COURT OF LOUIS XIV. By Imbert de Saint-Amand.
Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Appreciation of the personages so lovingly described by M. de Saint-Amand depends entirely on the glasses you look through. If they are French spectacles, and you saw Versailles only through an oeil-de-boeuf, then Louis XIV. would be le Roi Soleil, and you might admire the sovereign who said and believed that "L'etat, c'est moi." If you were not in sympathy with the King in a wig, and Thackeray's caricature of the "Gr-r-r-and Monarque" remained in your mind, you would deem Louis XIV. to be a sad old scamp, a clap-trap Jupiter, who when he took on age followed the French maxim of dropping his satanic cloak and putting on a monk's cowl.

M. de Saint-Amand begins with describing Versailles as he saw it when the Commune held Paris, and M. Thiers, the little bourgeois and ex-painter of miniatures, was studying how to save France, and, with an artist's zeal, the material splendors of King Louis XIV.'s palace. Well may we say that dramatic fiction pales before the actual facts. "Sad vicissitude of fortune!" cried M. de Saint-Amand as he was seated at a desk in one of the rooms of Versailles, working there in some official capacity. Looking out of the window, he could see the staircase where Louis had awaited the aged Conde, and the Marshal, coming up slowly, enfeebled by wounds and age, had excused his want of alacrity, when the King said, "Do not hurry, cousin; one cannot go up very fast when, like you, he is burdened by so many laurels." That staircase had been stamped on by the spurred heels of the descendants of those who had some centuries before been beaten at Steenkerke and Neerwinden, for the Germans in this very palace had proclaimed their late victory over France.

It is seeing things in an exaggerated light that causes M. de Saint-Amand to beatify an old scamp, just as it was a perverse sentiment which made a populace insane, and brought about the rifling of the Church of St. Denis, where the last mortal remains of Kings and Queens, Louis XIV. included, were thrown into a general refuse heap. Of the women who bloomed under the smiles of this Olympian Jove or who were withered by his frowns, the historians have been many. We are to suppose that the most interesting, though not always the most truthful, were the Goncourts. These Goncourts were really artists, who seemed to have been born with the one mission to refurbish the glories of the age of Louis XIV. Human nature is never so thoroughly debased that some little trace of gold is not visible when the burnishing process is undertaken. Let us then be charitable and forgive what were the errors of a past age. Only we are not to laud or to imitate them.

It is principally Mme. de Maintenon who interests us. Of late years the rehabilitation of the Veuve Scarron has been all the fashion. In applying a liberal coating of whitewash to Madame, it is but natural that Louis XIV. should also come in for some share of regeneration. The author is an ardent admirer of Mme. de Maintenon. Granting that her epistolary style was as good as that of Mme. de Sevigne, and that she founded the School of Saint Cyr, what then? Her first action was, according to M. de Saint-Amand, the help she gave the King in fulminating the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The author tells us how, when Innocent XI. heard of it, the cannon of Saint Angelo were fired, and how the Pope said that Louis XIV. was equal to Charlemagne. Bossuet declared it a miracle. La Fontaine, Fenelon, and Massillon all lauded the King's action, with Mme. de Maintenon as the instrument that brought it about.

Louis before the time of Maintenon was an unruly monarch, and not subservient to the clerical element in France. He was at the mercy of any woman's wiles. When he took up with the Maintenon, he was held fast by a woman who, in her turn, was under the command of her spiritual director, and so the Roi Soleil no longer blazed, but after that glimmered like a trimmed lamp. After the Maintenon marriage Jupiter was in leading strings. There are no historical doubts that Mme. de Maintenon was the morganatic wife of the old roue King. Alexandre Dumas's fiction is as near history as can be.

Unquestionably Louis XIV. was an artist. He had studied the pose, the gesture, the patter of a King. His grand manner made the cringing many or the senseless few pay him absolute adoration. M. de Saint-Amand always writes interesting books, but not convincing ones. The evidences of caste are salient. Like the Bourbons, he "remembers nothing and has forgotten nothing," as far as relates to those who were once considered the chosen of God.

A BOOK BY MISS REPPLIER

ESSAYS IN IDLENESS. By Agnes Repplier.
New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1893.

The uppermost feeling of one who glances through a volume by Agnes Repplier is amazement at the astonishing amount of her literary information, the vast sum of her reading. It is not that she has read everything, without discrimination. The idea comes to one, under her influence, that she has been particularly discriminating, and, since her childhood at least, has read through no book that she did not like. Wherefore, the first thought of the quantity of her reading is coupled with the idea of her splendid catholicity. She has a liberal mind, and if it does not take to all that is good in ancient as well as modern literature it certainly lends itself with extraordinary impartiality to the appreciation of more, in quantity and variety, than is common with the most cultivated persons of her time and race.

Her style is captivating, without being at all grand or elaborate, and she has a vigor that is positively masculine, combined with fine feminine sensibility. There is no suspicion of humbug on a single page, even when Miss Repplier writes about Pushkin. She knows him as intimately as she knows Homer and Chateaubriand, Walter Scott, Sir Thomas Browne, Dr. Johnson, and young Mr. Kipling of Brattleboro, Vt. The amount of her reading is marvelous, and her memory is equally so. No mere juxtaposition of well-filled library shelves could explain the richness and aptness of her quotations.

These newly-collected papers form a volume as delightfully refreshing as her former book, "Points of View," and it contains even a wider range of topics. The spirit of it is similar. Miss Repplier is steadily in favor of romance and beauty in verse, of the good old things in literature, of Pope's despised "Homer"—remembering "how many boys have received from its pages their first poetic stimulus, their first awakening to noble things"—of Scott's martial verses. The subjects of her essays are various, but they all lead to the same goal, the contemplation of what is worthy and inspiring in literature. We should like to say of the book that it "will excite considerable attention and lead many persons into a wholesome train of thought," but that is what Southey said to Murray, the publisher, about something he proposed to write, and Miss Repplier thinks that literature approached in this spirit is "absolutely hopeless."

We get a faint glimpse of Miss Repplier herself, personally, and apart from her literary opinions and the wide range of her thoughts from these essays, written in the most productive idleness. In her childhood she was a voracious reader, and had access to a "bare, old-fashioned parlor," in one corner of which "stood a console table, with chilly Parian ornaments on top and underneath a pile of heavy books; Wordsworth, Moore, the poems of Frances Sargent Osgood—no lack of variety here—'The Lady of the Lake,' and Byron in embossed brown binding, with loosely-printed double columns, well calculated to dim the keenest sight in Christendom."

Nowadays she wears eyeglasses and is fond of cats, whose virtues and talents she celebrates in a comprehensive essay. People who read what she writes would like to know more of her. She is certainly one of the most interesting figures in contemporary literary life.

SOME OF THE YEAR'S VERSE.

Goldwin Smith's Translations.

BAY LEAVES. Translations from the Latin Poets. By Goldwin Smith, D. C. L. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

Translation of the Roman poets is for the most part a congenial task to a contemporaneous man of letters. In addition to the fact that classical education brings us moderns into close sympathy with Latin ideas and expression, it is also undeniably true that the great majority of our poets are like theirs, men of the world. Prof. Goldwin Smith, in the preface to his "Bay Leaves," says that Horace Walpole "might have heartily enjoyed a supper with Horatius Flaccus." It is hardly necessary to go so far back. No one has shown a finer comprehension of the Horatian spirit than Austin Dobson. Mr. Bunner, we are sure, would have enjoyed a supper with the ancient man-about-town, who wrote the earliest and best vers de societe. And after a reading of "Bay Leaves," we are certain that Prof. Goldwin Smith would have enjoyed his olives of Venafrum and his slice of Umbrian boor, garnished with chevril leaves and with sauce of Coan wine, in the triclinium of Macenas.

Excellently the translator has preserved the spirit of the epicureanism of Lucretius, the piquant moral irresponsibility of Catullus, the Johnsonian complacency of Tibullus, the occasional tenderness of the stilted Propertius, and the Queen Anne wit of Ovid. Seneca, Lucan, Martial, and Claudian are also well translated. In short, the volume is one of uncommon merit, in its field, and will give great pleasure to all lovers of classic literature. Prof. Smith's English version of the delightful ode of Horace to Pyrrha is not as good as his other work and is inferior to translations by other hands; but it is more than atoned for by this almost perfect rendering of that exquisite gem, "O fons Bandusiae:"

"Spring of Bandusia, crystal clear,
Worthy this cup of mantling wine,
These votive flowers which here I bear;
To-morrow shall a kid be thine—
Yon kid whose horns begin to bud
And tell of coming love and fight,
In vain; the little wanton's blood
Is doomed to dye thy streamlet white.

"Midsummer's noon with scorching ray
Taints not thy virgin wave, and dear
Is its cool draught at close of day
To wandering flock and weary steer.
Thou too shalt be a spring renowned,
If verse of mine can fame bestow
On yonder grot, with holm-oak crowned,
From which thy babbling waters flow."

Occasional Pieces by Edward E. Hale.

FOR FIFTY YEARS. Verses Written on Occasion in the Course of the Nineteenth Century. By Edward E. Hale. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Edward Everett Hale is a highly estimable minister of the Gospel, who has written in addition to verses a volume on "Practical Christianity Applied in the Manufacture of Woolens." He is also a member of a community which does not permit its literary sparrows to fall to the earth unnoticed; but catches them gently, sets them upon choice rosebushes and gives the world to understand that they have the plumage of "long-tailed birds of paradise that float through heaven and cannot light," and the voices of nightingales trained in Italian conservatories.

It is a pity that the verses of this excellent divine, "written on occasion in the course of the nineteenth century," have escaped from the scholastic seclusion of the centre of the universe and wandered to New-York, where sparrows, literary and other, are so numerous as to be deemed tiresome. At the same time, it must be said that the reverend gentleman has been modest enough to describe the contents of his present volume as "verses." Yet it might be that even some angels would fear to tread the paths of verse if unaware that under no pressure of literary need could "flow" be induced to rhyme with "war," nor "made" with "bread," nor "strain" with "men."

We all knew before that Edward Everett Hale was a warm-hearted man, with a strong feeling of fellowship for his kind and a broad and earnest hope for the amelioration of the conditions surrounding daily life. He did not require the lame and feeble expression of these verses, which he tells us in a prefatory note were collected for such pleasure as they may give to his children and some other friends. If that is so, why vend them in the market place?

Poems to Be Read.

A ROADSIDE HARP. A book of verses by Louise Imogene Guiney. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

These poems are to be read, rather than criticised. It is a peculiarity of literature that when a woman has the genuine poetic gift there is a subtlety, an indefinable essence about her work that sets analysis at naught. It would not be a gravely difficult task to find flaws in the workmanship of some of Miss Guiney's roadside harpings. And there is at times—too many times—a vagueness of expression which makes the reader miss the precise intent of some passages. Yet from the first page to the last one stands in the presence of a real and earnest poet.

In an uncommonly high degree Miss Guiney's verses display that beautiful clinging quality of a woman's nature which makes for her a domicile, a "home, sweet home," of the most forbidding environment. Grave and tender sympathy are in these poems—the sympathy of one who reads well the lesson of experience. Perhaps there is too much of sorrow in the book, for, indeed, it is a symphony in a minor key. But there is no affectation. It is not the fashionable unhappiness of the average lyric poet of our time, who deems it his duty to wear sackcloth and ashes lest he be regarded as a plain proser. Miss Guiney's melancholy note is surely spontaneous, and no doubt is a natural utterance of emotion. Very beautiful are her sonnets on London, and there are strength and sweetness in the "Ballad of Kenelm," "Peter Rugg, the Bostonian," and "Vergniaud in the Tumbril." But there are so many excellent poems in the volume that it is futile to make choice. As we said at the outset, these are poems to be read—and they will be.

Mrs. Sangster's New Collection.

ON THE ROAD HOME. Poems by Margaret E. Sangster. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Mrs. Sangster's verses are of the kind that appeal to a very large class of readers. They are not written for the eye of the book lover. They are not for the connoisseur of poetry. They are not for him who reads in order to find out what is good or bad. They are for that large number of persons that likes to find its religious faith and its simple, sound ethics cast in rhyme. Many of Mrs. Sangster's poems are religious; all are in some sense didactic. There is always a moral lesson concealed on the premises. The verses are, perhaps, not of the highest order of literary merit, but they are unaffected, kindly, in thought and feeling, and are sure to find many readers. Some of them display a pretty fancy, but more of them disclose what is still better—a warm heart.

LAST OF THE SNAKE SEASON

INTERESTING EXPERIENCES WITH SEA AND LAND MONSTERS.

A Drummer's Adventures Among Texas Water Reptiles that He Will Never Forget—Phenomenal Antics of a Company of Rattlers on the Ozark Mountains—The Sea Serpent Wanders Westward and Feeds on Iowa Hogs—The Glass Snake that Pleased a Scientist by Disjointing.

From The Philadelphia Times.

"Talk of snakes," said the drummer from Boston, as the crowd received the cheerful information that the train was an hour late, and settled down to pass the time as best it might, "I spent a night once surrounded by not dozens of them, but hundreds. Real snakes, too; none of those produced by good spirits, either. It was just seven years ago this Fall that business for my firm led my wanderings down to Sabine Pass, a little town in Texas, on the Gulf Coast. I was tired out by the journey down the river on an old, slow steamer, struggling with a patched-up paddle and an antiquated engine, so that I turned in early. It must have been somewhere in the neighborhood of midnight that I was wakened by a dull, booming sound, afar off, and a trembling of the earth.

"I sprang from the bed and rushed to the window, and by the light of the moon—a weak-eyed, sickly Diana as ever fought the clouds—I could make out what seemed a solid wall of water advancing from the sea. It was on the town before the helpless people could run for their lives, and house after house shrank into nothingness as a lump of sugar might. In an instant more I was out in the water battling the murky wave, and ducking from the timbers hurled high in the air as the angry tide seized them in its cruel play. I had always supposed myself to be a fair swimmer, but the odds were too fearfully against me for me to be able to long sustain myself in the seething, eddying flood. I felt my strength going from me, my head was giddy with the force of the vortex, and I flung out my hand in an attempt to steady myself, and as I did so a chicken coop floated past with a dripping rooster standing on top shrieking dismally. I caught the structure and held to it like grim death, and by dint of struggling with it succeeded in getting up beside the disconsolate lord of the poultry yard.

"My weight sank the coop to within an inch or two of the water, but even this precarious perch was better than nothing. We then joined in the mad race in which dead cattle, branches of trees, and trees themselves, with every now and then a human body with a set white face staring up at the pitiless sky, went dancing on as if to a devil's tune. Every now and then some one of these objects would collide with the rooster's and my frail craft and we would go under, but the next moment we would emerge again and I would reach out and seize my less fortunate companion on this strange voyage and fetch him up again to his perch by my side.

"Once as I mounted my coop after a plunge of this sort, a long, black muzzle shot up from the water close by and a vicious snap told me that in addition to the ghastly objects on top of the waters there were even more dreadful creatures below in the shape of alligators, and I shuddered to think of what would become of the bodies that a few hours before were living, joyous human beings. Again I saw the corpse of a baby of about a year old float by, one chubby hand still clutching a rag doll, whose gay dress of red calico formed a cruel contrast to the wax-white fingers that held it.

"All at once the coop came in violent contact with a large water-oak tree that stood still upright before the flood, with its branches thrown up against the sky as if in mute protest of the sights it looked upon. As the coop struck this body I was thrown off, and when I would have seized the craft again, it was whirled out of my reach by the mad rush of the tide, and I was again thrown against the tree, but this time I caught at the end of one of the lower branches depending about a foot from the water, and seizing this I drew myself out of the current, and reaching up found another still larger bough near me, and so from one to another I climbed as well as my soaking garments would allow, though fortunately these were of the lightest possible character.

"The moon now went out behind the gathering clouds and left the scene in profound darkness, and I could only imagine the horrors about me, and so when presently my hand touched something clammy and cold I could not at first identify its nature, but when it moved along the branch in a slow, sinuous movement I guessed at once the fearful character of the creature occupying that tree with me. But I had no time to do more than recoil from this horror in the dark when I felt another drop from somewhere over my head and land on my bare neck. I reached up and caught the long shape by the tail and with a jerk flung it out into the water, and as I did so I was sensible of a third crawling on the other arm, by which I still held to the tree. I shuddered with real terror, for I knew this low country was infested with the most venomous varieties of the rattlesnake and the big green water moccasin, but there were only the two courses open to me—to keep perfectly passive under the reptiles' passage over my body and not to provoke them to an attack, when my fate would be sealed, or to face death at once by dropping off the tree into the black flood swirling beneath.

"I resolved to take the first chance and steeled myself to endure the touch of the hideous creatures, that, attracted by the warmth of my body, gathered about me. One sought a refuge in the open shirt at my throat and coiled himself about my neck tightly, scarcely giving me power to breathe, while another climbed into my breast itself and lay there a horrid shape, no doubt watching with its evil eyes my every movement. There were snakes all about me, above, beneath me, hanging from the boughs, swinging lightly to and fro, crawling up and down the portion of the oak that still remained above the surface of the water. I grew sleepy finally, but I knew that to give up to my drowsiness would be death, for if I fell into the water the alligators would not leave even my bare bones to tell the story of my fate, while if I held on instinctively even in my sleep, the least unguarded movement would be to excite the snakes into attacking my defenseless body.

"So, shuddering and sick at heart, I waited for the dawning of day, for the hours in that tree seemed each to be a week. My seat itself was precarious, for the water had dashed over it several times, leaving every branch covered with a green slime very offensive to the smell and rendering them something of the nature of a slippery pole. But a man can do much in the face of death of which he thinks himself incapable at other times, and so I wrapped my bare legs about that snake-festooned tree as lovingly as if there had been a prize offered for it.

"At last day broke sullenly over as extraordinary a scene as ever human eyes looked upon. The entire town was gone, swept from the face of the earth as completely as though it had never existed, and rolling back out to sea was the tidal wave that had wrought this devastation, leaving in trees and bushes ghastly relics of its power. Men and women lay hurled here and there with dead cattle side by side and with household articles stranded in low places, all left of once happy homes. From the boughs of some of the larger trees called voices anxious for news of friends from whom they had been separated during the night, or weeping as they saw beloved ones lying drowned and stripped by the angry waters of all clothing.

"As the day grew warmer the snakes gradually left me and dropped heavily down into the pools left still, and after an hour or two I saw boat after boat coming down the river on errands of mercy to the living and dead. I hailed the rowers soon and was taken aboard, where I was given a blanket and some whisky, and presently was able to go on with the rescuing party. And as for snakes, I then saw more of them than any one would suppose were in the world. The receding waters had left them in the dip of the ground, and often we had to stop to shake them off of the oars before we could go on. Once we came across a bundle of the writhing, twisting things that floated on the surface of the river as they fought, like a new variety of loathsome island, while alligators by the hundred had been swept out of the adjacent bayous and left there by the wave as it went out. I, myself, killed twenty-seven of these reptiles before noon, but the snakes were so numerous that we ceased to slaughter them, save when they would drop into the boat."

SNAKES PLAYED BALL.

The Reptiles Picked Sides and Conducted a Lively Game.

Horace McVicker has returned to his old love, says The Chicago Tribune. He has quit peach farming in Southwest Missouri, and is now back in the theatrical business. Horace tells to his most intimate friends a wild, weird reason for leaving horticultural pursuits. Here is what he says:

"Southwest Missouri has a most singular climate, a most remarkable people, and produces the strangest phenomena of any section of the globe I have ever visited. A month ago, just after the country had settled itself down to calmness succeeding the celebration of freedom's birthday, a violent snowstorm swept over the Ozark Mountains one night. What? Never heard of a snowstorm in the middle of July in Missouri? My boy, remember that I remarked something about strange phenomena, and don't be surprised at anything I may tell you.

"About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day before this storm had set in I took my gun and wandered off into the hills in search of any game which I might find. Night came on suddenly, and with it a storm. I was miles from home and soon found I had lost my way. After tramping around for some time and firing my gun repeatedly and exhausting my lungs in yelling, I concluded it was better to find some sheltered place and camp for the night. Picking my way through the undergrowth, I soon came to the side of a hill where a ledge of rock seemed to jut out and offer some suggestion of shelter. Creeping close to the rock, I found there was an opening beneath it, and, crawling inside, I found myself in a cave of comfortable size where everything was dry and pleasant. I gathered together some brushwood, built a roaring fire, and was soon stretched before it sound asleep, and didn't awaken until dawn. I felt hungry, and, taking my gun, crawled out into the open air, to find the sun shining brightly and the snow melting rapidly. I tramped around through the slush for nearly an hour and finally shot a rabbit. I then started back to the cave, intending to cook it at my fire.

"There was a clear place in front of the opening about fifty yards in extent, and before stepping into this 'open' I stopped, guided by the habit which had grown upon me through long years of frontier life, parted the limbs of the trees, and gazed cautiously out. I have had some marvelous experiences in my time, but I think the sight which greeted me was the most astounding I have ever witnessed or ever expect to see. I had actually made my bed the night before in a cave which was alive with rattlesnakes. They had crawled in for shelter from the storm, and had crept to the back part of the hole, so that I had not seen them, and, as the weather was very cold, they had been chilled into a torpor, so that my presence had not disturbed them; but the bright blaze of the fire and accompanying warmth had livened the 'varmints' up so that they had sought the open air again.

"Here they found the ground covered with snow. It was something which I suppose ninety-nine out of a hundred of the snakes had never seen before. But a snake is always equal to emergencies, and the soft, slushy condition of the snow had suggested to the younger snakes a possibility of engaging in a good, old-fashioned snowballing match. So there the critters were. They had 'chosen up sides' just like school boys, and the two lines were about fifty feet apart, and some of the snakes were writhing and twisting and rolling the snow into neat little balls about the size of a World's Fair glass of beer, while the rest of the snakes would stick their tails into the snowballs, and, standing on their heads, wave backward and forward for a second or two, and then let fly. Every time a ball would hit a snake he would have to go over to the other side. The older and more sedate snakes and the young lady snakes sat in a little circle at the mouth of the cave and seemed to be enjoying the sport immensely. When any particularly vigorous play would be made they would sound their rattles and make a noise like a thrashing machine. The snakes furthest up the hill seemed to be getting the better of the lower line, and finally only one young, active snake was left. But he was a daisy. A perfect shower of balls fell around him, but he dodged every one, and, rising on his tail, opened wide his mouth and ran his tongue out several inches right at the faces of his opponents. And then a wild salvo of applause broke out up the hill.

"I had been standing all this time literally shaking in my boots. To tell the truth, I did not know just what to do, the situation was so strange. But I began to get chilly, and so I moved my feet in order to warm them a little. As I did so, the hammer of my gun caught on the limb of a tree, and this was just at the moment when the solitary snake was having so much fun with the other fellows and standing on his tail. The noise of applause drowned the report of my gun, but it did not prevent the bullet from speeding straight to the snake's head, and he dropped like a flash. The applause stopped suddenly. Then a young snake crawled cautiously down the hill to investigate. He rushed back in one-third of the time he occupied in coming down, and all the other snakes closed around him as he made an exhaustive report. Then all the snakes came down the hill and gathered around their fallen comrade. Finally six able-bodied snakes gathered together on one side, and one by one eye-witnesses seemed to be telling what they knew about the deceased, about the manner in which he had met his death, just like they would in Coroner McHale's court.

"Finally a spry young snake spied a chunk of ice about two inches in diameter and he brought it before the jury. Its members wagged their heads a moment and settled between themselves that some one of the bombarding party had 'trun' that chunk of ice, that the ice had hit the snake, and that was the cause of his demise. There seemed to be no way in the minds of the respective snakes to figure out who the culprit was, so slowly and sadly a delegation of them wrapped their tails around the dead snake, dragged him up the hill, and disappeared in the cave."

DIDN'T MIND LOSING A JOINT.

A Glass Snake Who Could Discard Sections of His Body and Reunite Them.

From an Exchange.

Mr. Perkins Rievenlow recently told the following story before the Philadelphia Rattlesnake Club, a new organization, and any one can become a member who can prove conclusively before the Board of Managers and the club assembled that he has had at least one bona-fide experience with the deadly crotalus.

"I have made the habits of the rattlesnake my life study. Jersey is full of them, and my laboratory is always well stocked. I have kept all kinds of snakes and reptiles in the same case with my rattlers and noted the results.

"Last month it was my good fortune to secure a remarkably fine specimen of a glass snake, and I at once put him in the case with a large rattler. They seemed to get on very well together for a time, but one day the glass snake in chasing a fly crossed the body of his deadly companion and without even a warning rattle the immense crotalus struck the pretty little creature. The fangs sank half way through the body of the glass snake, and before the rattler could draw his head back the bottle-green body of the glass snake had separated into three parts.

"The middle joint, which had been struck, was discarded, and the other two portions came together, and soon the little snake was as sprightly as ever. I witnessed the occurrence, and observed that the disjointed section, which was about two inches in length, was divided longitudinally by two thin cartilages, which probably run the whole length of the snake, dividing the body into four compartments. At one end of the discarded portion I noticed that the four pieces of flesh protruded, at the other there were four little hollow spaces for the flesh of the preceding joint to fit into.

"All day long the glass snake paid constant visits to the discarded portion of its anatomy, which had swollen to double its size. But toward evening the swelling began to decrease, and the next day it had disappeared entirely, and once more disjointing itself the glass snake coupled the discarded section in its proper place. So interested was I in this wonderful evidence of natural sagacity in the lower order of animals that I determined to make a further test, and for that reason did not feed my rattlesnake for fully two weeks. At the end of that time my crotalus began to move about the case nervously. The glass snake not appreciating the danger got in his way, and a moment later adroitly uncoupled a joint of his body which had been struck and coupled himself again. But the ire of his venomous companion was aroused, and quick as a flash he struck again, and again the glass snake discarded a portion of himself.

"The fact that his bite was of no effect seemed to enrage the hungry rattler still more, and again he struck, and the spunky little snake was compelled to drop another two inches. This kept up for several minutes, until all that was left of the glass snake was a two-inch section of head and neck and a small section of tail. These came together with difficulty and the movements of the abbreviated little snake were necessarily slow. Fortunately the rattler grew tired of striking, and his venom sack probably being depleted he turned his attention to the disjointed sections of glass snake, which lay strewn all about the sand of the case, and, selecting a particularly pleasing morsel, proceeded to swallow it. I tried to stop him, but to no avail; but before it was too late I removed him to another case. The next day my glass snake had come together again, and was scurrying all around his prison looking for something. He seemed to miss that part of himself which had been swallowed by his late companion, but he still lives, minus a small section, and is on view at any time to the members of the Rattlesnake Club."

A SEA SERPENT IN IOWA.

The Monster that Startled Farmers and Fed on Their Hogs.

A prodigious serpent has been terrifying residents near Scranton, Iowa, this Summer, is stated by a paper of that State. Whether it was a sea monster that had worked up the Mississippi or the Summer resort sea serpent attracted by the World's Fair has not been definitely settled. A Methodist minister, however, is said to vouch for the story, and though since the cool weather set in the great serpent has not been seen, plenty of witnesses remain ready to back up the clergyman.

For some weeks people had been annoyed by what they supposed to be a gang of hog thieves. Jacob Black, a wealthy farmer living ten miles north of this place, had been missing hogs from his pasture, and not until last week was he enabled to locate the thief. One of his neighbors was coming through his hog pasture, which is a large inclosure in the timber, when he was startled by hearing a hog squeal, and, looking up, saw a hog that would weigh about 200 pounds in a coil of the snake and the hog lifted seven or eight feet from the ground.

The man for an instant was paralyzed, as he was only about forty steps from the serpent. The snake seemed to pay no attention to the man, but after smashing the life out of the hog very leisurely wended his way to the river and went over the bank into the same. Allie Griffee, a reliable man and farmer, saw the monster, and when he saw it it was surrounded by a lot of young ones. After the monster crawled away he killed two of the young ones, which are about 8 feet in length and covered with small scales something like the scales of a fish, only coarser.

Several men who were hunting his snakeship found him burrowed in the high bank of the river. There are holes there in the bank which are about 10 inches in diameter, and the snake had crawled into one of these holes, and while his tail was protruding from the hole, which he entered some three or four feet, his head was protruding five or six feet from another hole fifteen feet from the first hole. One of the company, who was about fifty yards away from the snake and across the river, mustered courage sufficient to fire a charge of No. B shot at the reptile. This only seemed to madden him, as he lifted his head high into the air and whistled so shrilly that it sent terror to the hearts of the bravest, and all fled in confusion. They heard an awful splashing in the water and then the whistling ceased. They describe the monster as being at least forty feet in length. They say his head is about the size of a calf's head and the body in the largest places about ten inches in diameter.

One Sunday a large company turned out to see his snakeship. A company of men made an excavation in the bank and found many signs of the monster, but he himself was not there. There were the bones of hogs and young cattle and a portion of one young colt. A reporter, anxious to get a glimpse of the snake, sauntered down the bank of the river 200 yards, when to his right he heard a strange noise, and on looking up he saw, hanging from a huge elm limb, this great, slimy monster. The reporter beat a hasty retreat and was hotly pursued by the snake, and would have been crushed had it not been for Mantie Pattin, who appeared just in time and fired two charges of shot into the snake, which sent him whistling like a steam engine into the river. It is believed that this is a sea monster and that he came up from the Gulf.

MISS PARKER AND THE RATTLERS.

The Girl Fell in a Den of Reptiles and Bravely Killed Sixty-Three.

Strong, healthy, handsome, but determined, is Miss Beckie Parker of Virginia. With her Winchester over her shoulder, she hunts the wild game of the Blue Ridge region. While out collecting roots this Summer Miss Parker had an experience that she will never forget.

Passing a ledge of rocks, she heard the warning sound of a rattler. Picking up a stick, she started for the reptile, when, to her horror, she found herself in the midst of a den of the serpents. Some were as big around as her arm and some as large as the calf of a man's leg. They swarmed about her, hissing and keeping up an incessant rattling. Miss Beckie realized her danger, but the courageous girl never faltered an instant.

For hours she fought the snakes. When her stick was broken she grabbed up rocks and kept up the fusillade till sixty-three lay dead about the little ledge of rocks.

A Rattlesnake's Suicide.

"I have myself witnessed the deliberate suicide of a rattlesnake," says Prof. Holden of Lick University, in a magazine article recently, "and think that a brief account of it may be worth recording. In the Summer of 1888 Prof. Keeler saw a large rattlesnake (with seven rattles) crawl under the foundation of the dome of the six-inch equatorial. With the nice manipulation for which he is famous, Dr. Keeler fastened a pair of blacksmith's tongs about the animal's neck, and brought him into the large marble vestibule of the observatory. The snake was furious and was practically uninjured.

"After every one had seen him, it became a question what to do next. It was resolved to put him into a gallon jar of water. Dr. Keeler had the task of getting the very lively animal (which was some three feet long) into the jar, and of letting go with the tongs, while I undertook to put in the stopper of the bottle at an auspicious moment. All this was accomplished very nicely, and the next step was to drown the snake by inverting the jar at intervals. After a little time it became obvious to every one, the snake included, that the animal must soon be drowned.

"At this moment the snake ceased any attempt to rise to the surface of the water in the jar, and in the most deliberate manner struck its fangs deep into its body. I have no doubt whatever that the blow was intentional, and with suicidal purpose. It was a single deliberate blow. There was no flurry. As far as one could see, the animal was of sound and disposing mind and memory. It had been full of fury at first, but latterly had only sought to escape from the water to the air at the top. When this became hopeless, the snake ended its own struggles. I had often heard that snakes (and scorpions) put an end to their own lives. Here is an instance which occurred before my eyes. The snake is now preserved in alcohol at the observatory and the marks of the fangs are plainly to be seen."

Don Allen's Snake Farm.

Forty miles southwest of Springfield, Mo., Don Allen and his wife, Laura Lio, a Mexican snake charmer, have their snake farm. Every season Allen and his wife visit Arkansas and Texas and gather the snakes. They will not tell how they capture them, but never fail to return to the farm with a goodly collection. This Summer they went up the Arkansas River with 260 live fellows.

The snakes are of the most venomous kind and of various species and sizes, from the tiny adder to the biggest rattlesnake. In the last lot are a copper-jawed python, a very rare specimen, which is destined for the Smithsonian Institution, and a cannibal snake, which is almost as rare. The king of the lot, however, is a pet black fellow, whose mission is to hunt rattlesnakes and run them out of their dens. This snake is named Dan and is as docile as a dog. The serpents are put to various uses after being taken to the farm. Many are sold to museums, others boiled down for oil, and a large profit is also made from the venom of the moccasins and rattlesnakes, which is used in making a poison, for which there is a large sale in Mexico.

The serpent queen, who handles the reptiles, is frequently bitten, but uses a remedy of her own making, which kills the poison almost instantly. Allen and his wife have shipped several cargoes to the farm, and one lot of 125 was recently lost by the sinking of their boat in the Arkansas River.

A Deadly Bedfellow.

Mrs. James Williamson of Oakland, Ill., had a terrifying experience with a rattlesnake. She had left her baby asleep in its cradle near the open door and was about her household duties when she happened to approach the little bed. She saw a line of mottled green and black nestled close to the form of the sleeping little one. The ugly head was raised and resting on the child's arm, with the eyes keeping drowsy watch over it. The mother, arming herself with a pistol, bent over the cradle, laid hold of the snake by the end of the tail, and suddenly gave it a jerk which landed it on the floor. The reptile raised its head and sounded its rattle as it coiled close to her feet. Aiming steadily, she put a ball through its body, and, although it again tried to attack her, she continued firing until it was killed.

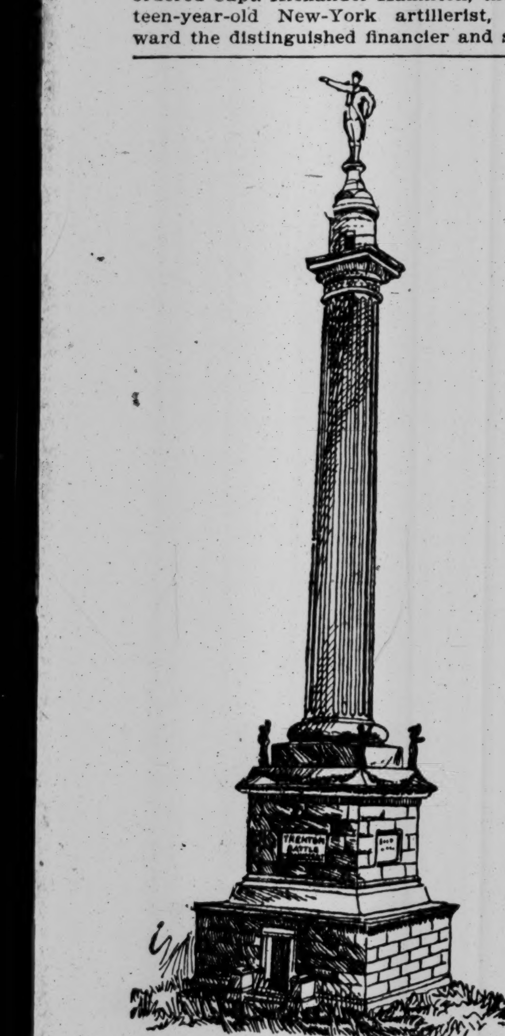
TRENTON BATTLE MONUMENT

ELEGANT SHAFT TO COMMEMORATE WASHINGTON'S VICTORY.

Grand Celebration at the Dedication on Oct. 19—President Cleveland to be Present, with Many Other Prominent Visitors—A Bronze Statue of the Great Commander on a Marble Pillar, the Whole Reaching 150 Feet Above the Street—The Gift of New-York.

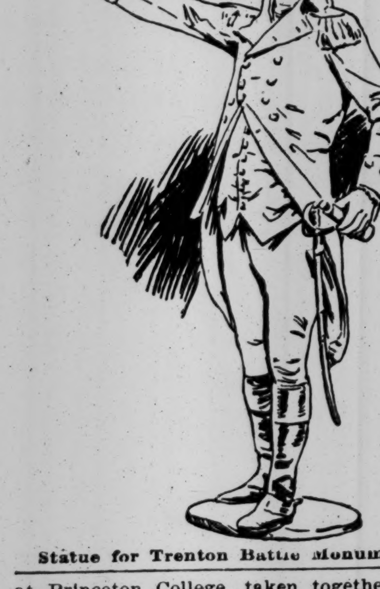
New-York, by reason of her contribution and historical connections, is much interested in the erection of the Battle Monument in the City of Trenton, which is to be formally dedicated on Oct. 19.

The principal ornament is a large bronze statue of Washington, which stands on the top of the historical shaft, and was given by the State of New-York through a legislative appropriation. The New-York troops participated in this battle, which practically settled the fate of the country. A distinguished citizen of New-York, President Grover Cleveland, will formally dedicate the monument to the admiration of the present generation and posterity in general. Gov. Flower and his staff will attend the ceremonies, and the West Point cadets will add splendor to the great military display that is to be made on that day. New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania will parade the flower of their National Guard, and fifteen Governors and their Colonels, together with Cabinet officers and many prominent men, will join in the historical festivities.


Trenton Battle Monument.

The shaft, costing $60,000, will commemorate the battle of Trenton, which occurred after the stirring scenes in and about New-York. Washington is represented in the statue as he appeared when he came down Pennington Road, on the morning of the memorable 26th of December, to the spot where the monument is erected, and there ordered Capt. Alexander Hamilton, the nineteen-year-old New-York artillerist, afterward the distinguished financier and statesman, to fire on the enemy, then advancing up Warren Street at about where St. Mary's Cathedral now stands. Immediately after giving this order, he gave another for two brigades of American troops to hurry up the Brunswick Road and prevent the foe from escaping to Princeton. This done, he took position on what is now the northwest corner of the property of John S. Chambers, near Fountain Avenue, which was high ground, where he could see the entire city.

The statue is the work of William Rudolf O'Donovan of New-York City. Mr. O'Donovan is a Virginian by birth, and served in the Staunton Artillery in the Confederate army during the entire war of the rebellion. He had made a study of the face and figure of Washington for nearly twenty years. In the centennial year he was engaged in a long controversy as to the importance of the then newly-discovered life cast of the face of Washington, made by Houdon immediately after the death of the illustrious commander. From the portraits of Washington by Stuart and Col. Trumbull, who was an officer of Washington's staff, and that by Peale, who painted the picture of Washington which now hangs in the library at Princeton College, taken together with the cast by Houdon, he has made an exhaustive artistic study of Washington's face, and it is believed that the face represented in the statue will be found to be a correct likeness.


Statue for Trenton Battle Monument.

The statue was cast at the National Art Foundry, in New-York City. Maurice J. Power was the contractor for the Monmouth Battle Monument. He executed the statue of the captors of Andre at Tarrytown, N. Y., and the statue of Washington at Newburg.

The uniform represented in the statue is an exact copy of that worn by Washington during the Revolutionary war. Mr. O'Donovan had the suit now in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington carefully measured and reproduced, and had the model of a man 6 feet 3 inches high. Every portion of the uniform and the model were doubled, and this, with the bronze pedestal, makes the statue just 13 feet high.

For fifty years the subject of the erection of a monument to commemorate the battle of Trenton has been discussed. It was not until May 7, 1884, that matters assumed any shape. At that time the Trenton Battle Monument Association was formed, consisting of Gen. William S. Stryker, President; Eckford Moore, Secretary; Col. S. Meredith Dickinson, Treasurer; Garret D. W. Vroom, Hugh H. Hamill, William H. Skirm, John Briest, Thomas S. Chambers, Barker Gummere, Jr., William L. Dayton, J. Hart Brewer, William S. Yard, John Taylor, Frank A. Magowan, and John B. Fell. An appropriation of $15,000 was secured from the State of New-Jersey, and, after some delay, the Congress of the United States made an appropriation of $30,000, and individual subscriptions to the amount of $15,000 were secured for the proposed monument.

When the association began to consider the designs for a monument they had some twenty plans submitted to them. The design by John H. Duncan of New-York City was selected. He was the designer of the beautiful Soldiers and Sailors' Arch in Brooklyn, and the successful competitor for the design for Gen. Grant's tomb, at Riverside Park.

The style of the column erected is known as the Roman-Doric. The base of the pedestal is 29 feet 8 inches square, and, rising from the pedestal is a hollow fluted column of handsome proportions, the cap of which forms an observatory. The top of the granite work is 135 feet above the foundation, and with the thirteen-foot statue it is 148 feet in height, or 150 feet above the street level. The foundation is of concrete, 19 feet deep, and the whole monument weighs more than 4,000,000 pounds. The white granite used in the construction of the monument is from Hallowell, Me.

There is a room inside the pedestal, 19 feet across, of cruciform shape. In this room there are three niches, designed to receive such Revolutionary and historical trophies as may be presented to the association.

Access to the observatory at the top of the monument will be had by means of an electric elevator. The view from the observatory is one of great beauty, the country for miles around being spread out like a panorama. Thirteen electric lights will crown the top of the observatory, and it is hoped that at least five of them will be lighted every night.

There will be two bronze statues at the doorway, one representing an infantryman and the other a cavalryman. On the die above the base are blanks on which will be placed four bronze reliefs of events connected with the battle of Trenton and the Revolutionary war.

The States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New-Jersey, with the Philadelphia City Troop and the New-Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, have contributed largely in different ways to the success of the project.

The location of the monument was occupied by a large brick building used as a carriage factory. This was finally demolished, and ground for the monument was broken Sept. 20, 1891. The cornerstone was laid with impressive ceremonies on Saturday, Dec. 26, 1891, the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the battle of Trenton.

Adjt. Gen. W. S. Stryker of New-Jersey has written an excellent history of the battle, after fifteen years of research, and the facts that he sets forth, brought within short space, show that Washington concluded to try his luck in New-Jersey after he had been unsuccessful on Long Island and routed out of Fort Washington, New-York. He then went over to Fort Lee, which the poolsellers have made famous in these latter days, and here he was driven out by the Hessians and started across New-Jersey, through Newark, New-Brunswick, Princeton, and Trenton, with the British following after him. His army was in such bad shape that he crossed over to Pennsylvania and went some miles inland. The British forces, consisting principally of the Hessians, took possession of Trenton and had a good time drinking up the wet goods on storage in the cellars of the patriots. There were some Tory families in Trenton and a number of refugees from the surrounding counties whose society was congenial to the British and Hessian officers, and they had a good time.

Washington came to the conclusion that on Christmas night the officers would take to drinking and gaming, and he decided to cross the river during the night and give the enemy a surprise. Col. Rall, who was in charge of the town, went to play checkers with Stacy Potts, one of the residents, and while there Capt. Richard C. Anderson of Virginia attacked a picket post on the Pennington Road, and this aroused the camp. Col. Rall made a superficial investigation, and, finding everything quiet, returned to the town. He did not return to Stacy Potts's house, but went to the residence of Abraham Hunt, in whose cellar there was considerable good wine. Here he played at cards for many hours.

Washington began to cross the Delaware River, and, although a Tory farmer hunted out Col. Rall and gave him a note of warning, it miscarried. The Hessian Colonel, when the note was delivered to him, was playing for high stakes, and jumbled the note into a corner of his waistcoat pocket, and went to bed early in the morning unconscious of its contents. He was aroused by the general excitement in the town when Washington had entered, and was shot before the day was over. Washington crossed the river in safety, reached the forks of the road at the head of the town, where the monument now stands, and, taking a position on the elevation, he directed a short but lively fight.

It did not take long to whip the Hessians, but the battle was of a remarkable character compared with others fought before it. The Americans had only two officers and two enlisted men wounded; none was killed. The enemy had five officers killed and five wounded; six enlisted men were killed and seventy-five wounded. Nine hundred and eighteen prisoners of war were captured, six brass cannons, forty horses, 1,000 stands of arms, and fifteen colors.

The Crow as a Scavenger a Fraud.

A curious result of the religious riots in Bombay has been the exposure of the hollowness of the plea that has been put forth for the crow as a scavenger. Lazy governments in the East have been wont to excuse their sanitary shortcomings on the ground that "the crow, the pariah dog, and the kite" may be relied upon to clear away the offal in the streets, but the smells of Constantinople and Smyrna have not been observed to be much the less because the dogs eat of the offal thrown from the houses, nor has Jerusalem or Cairo been found to be any sweeter from the presence of the mongrels who destroy the repose of visitors.

In like manner the Bombay crow has failed to justify his ancient reputation. During the Bombay riots, when the operations of the city scavengers were brought to a standstill, dead vermin and offal accumulated in extraordinary quantities in the bazaars and slums of the native quarters, till the city became a "paradise for the crows"; but the Bombay crows entirely neglected this opportunity, and thus have come to be denounced as "sham sanitarians."—London Daily Telegraph.

Died to Save Duties on Their Tobacco.

A correspondent writes from Zermatt, Sept. 7: "Early this morning were buried the two unfortunate Italian workmen, Noro and Peretto, whose bodies were discovered on the Lyspass at the foot of Monte Rosa. They had for some time been employed in the electrical installation that lights up Zermatt. They left here on the 17th of August, and were last seen making for the Lysjoch by a Swiss guide, and, as a snowstorm soon set in, it is supposed they perished from exhaustion in the glaciers.

"On the 4th inst., three weeks after, the bodies were discovered, and being on Swiss territory, the Italian authorities telegraphed to the municipality of Zermatt to recover them for burial. Accordingly two days ago a strong detachment of guides proceeded to the spot, and, with some difficulty, transported the bodies of the unfortunate men to Zermatt. One had on him the sum of 150f., and the other 20 to 30f., and the object of their choosing this unfrequented and dangerous pass was that they had a quantity of tobacco, which pays a heavy duty in Italy. Their faces when found were unchanged and peaceful, and they looked as though in a deep sleep."—London Daily News.

Costermongers Buy Wooden Pavements.

Mr. Chevalier's poor clients were assembled in great force yesterday afternoon at the western end of the Strand, where the wood pavement is in course of renewal. Many scores of donkey carts and barrows choked the roadway, waiting to carry off the old, worn-out wood blocks, which are sold to the costers at the rate of 2s. a load, something like a thousand blocks being in some instances secured for that trifling sum. The blocks are afterward sold for firewood, no better use having been found for them, but, owing to their being clogged on the surface with grit and pebbles, which are apt to spit and splutter in the fire, they are considered unfit for burning in open grates. According to the information of a sympathetic policeman keeping watch upon the struggle for blocks, the renewal of the Strand wood pavement has been "a godsend for the costers," the great scarcity of vegetables in the neighboring Covent Garden Market this dry season having left them and their carts and barrows with little to do.—London Daily News.

Poojah Stone in the Black Pagoda.

What threatened to be a serious question between the people of Orissa and the Indian Government has been settled by the restoration of the "Poojah stone" to the famous "Black Pagoda" in that province, better known as the "Temple of the Sun." For ages over the main entrance of the temple there reposed a large stone slab on which were carved symbols of the sun, the moon, Mars, Venus, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mercury and the nodes of the moon. Thirty years ago this "planet stone," as it has been called, fell from the architrave of the temple, and, though unnoticed before, it appears to have at once become an object of worship. Recently the stone came under the observation of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who, recognizing its artistic value and observing that it was lying apparently unregarded just where it fell, ordered its removal to the India Museum.

Hereupon, however, ensued great excitement among the community, which, as it subsequently appeared, had been in the habit for years past of making offerings to the stone and to the priest.—London Daily News.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

If any one has doubted that the Eighth Regiment is in a thoroughly demoralized condition he should have been at Creedmoor last Thursday to see the team sent down to compete in the State and brigade matches. The representation, directly under the eye of the Adjutant General, made a laughable and pitiful show as compared with the trained marksmen of the other competing organizations. The members shot at the targets, time and again missing them entirely. The score is a disgrace to any regiment. When commissioned officers present themselves at a State match to shoot for the championship and get off the target four shots out of five is a sad commentary upon their idea of marksmanship.

* * *

All the members of the Eighth Regiment team which shot at Creedmoor, it is said, are holders of sharpshooters' trophies. If such is the case, they should lose no time in surrendering them, as most of the men failed in making scores sufficient to qualify for marksmen were they shooting for marksmen's trophies.

* * *

The general demoralization which seemed to affect the shooting of the Eighth Regiment team was noticeable in its discipline. The men wandered from firing point to firing point, so that the score cards were mixed up in a bewildering manner. It would seem that the regiment's only salvation lies in a complete reorganization.

* * *

The Signal Corps of the First Brigade will be inspected at its armory, 132 West Fifty-sixth Street, by Gen. McGrath on the evening of Oct. 4. Although the drill season of this organization does not begin until Oct. 5, yet the extra drills now being held will prepare the men for their regular work. The recent order to enlist only telegraph operators and engineers makes recruiting rather slow, but no doubt in time, it will work to the corps's advantage. Several more men have qualified as marksmen and sharpshooters with the carbine. It might not be a bad idea if a standard were set for pistol shooting by the organizations using this arm. If the field day for the First Brigade should take place Oct. 21, the Signal Corps will probably follow its usual custom of riding up to Van Cortlandt Park the night before and encamping, as it makes not only an enjoyable trip, but one of practical experience. Lieut. Hedge, who is now in command, in the absence of Capt. Ives, has just completed his five years' service in this corps.

* * *

Company F, Seventh Regiment, will begin its regular drills for the coming season next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, and hold them weekly until further orders. The regular quarterly meeting and session of the Committee on Discipline will be held at the armory Thursday evening, Oct. 5. Capt. George W. Rand has called attention to the fact that he desires a full attendance of all members on inspection night, Oct. 25, so that his command may secure again the remarkable score of 100 per cent. which it has had for several years past.

* * *

The following orders have been issued to Troop A: Order No. 10, as regards dismounted drills on Wednesday in October, is hereby revoked. Mounted drills are hereby ordered. The troop is divided into two wings, and each wing into squads. Those whose names are on the Tuesday list will drill every Tuesday evening, beginning Oct. 3; those on the Friday list, every Friday evening, beginning Oct. 6. There will be no drills on Nov. 7, 1893; Dec. 26, 1893; Dec. 29, 1893; Jan. 2, 1894; Feb. 23, 1894, or Good Friday. First call will sound on drill nights at 7:50 P. M., and the assembly at 8 P. M. No trooper will be permitted to drill on any other than his regular night, except by the express permission in each case of the troop commander. No record will be made in favor of trooper making such a drill. The troop commander requires military promptness and alertness in all matters pertaining to the trooper's duties. To be entitled to receive the 100 per cent. decoration annually awarded a man must perform 100 per cent. of all duty, and the whole duty devolving upon him. Troopers performing 90 per cent. duty under above conditions will receive honorable mention. The meeting of the troop called for Wednesday, Oct. 4, will be held Tuesday, Oct. 3, immediately after drill.

* * *

The new roster of the field, staff, and non-commissioned officers of the Seventy-first Regiment has just been issued by Adjutant William G. Bates. It is a useful publication, giving names, with both residence and business addresses.

* * *

Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, will hold an election for both First and Second Lieutenants. Arthur C. Clayton and Lincoln C. McLeod, both private members of Company I, Seventh Regiment, will be chosen.

* * *

Dr. George A. Richards of this city has been appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Seventy-first Regiment.

* * *

The following general orders, under date of Sept. 23, 1893, have been issued from Regimental Headquarters by Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment: Company drills will commence Monday, Oct. 2, and continue weekly until March 31, 1894. A review of the armory drills and observance of the work done by the regiment at camp since the advent of the drill regulations convinces the commanding officer that the same precise attention to the drilling and setting up of recruits must be continued in the future that has been enjoined in the past under the old system of tactics, and which enabled the regiment to achieve success. While the school of the battalion in close and extended order can, by intelligent effort, be mastered in a comparatively short time in the field, it is from the faithful instruction of recruits and from the drill of the companies in the school of the soldier and company, in the armory, that the best results can be derived. The military duty that this regiment may be required to perform will call for the highest qualities of the soldier, and habits of obedience to orders, steadiness in ranks, and confidence in officers must be firmly established in the minds of the recruits. Later in the season the usual schedule of battalion drills will be ordered. Until that time it is the wish of the commanding officer that the Captains confine themselves to the manual of arms, the marchings and steadiness in ranks, and when they are confident that their companies are thoroughly instructed in these requirements, they may proceed to the extended order drill. A constant effort will be made to overcome the unsoldierly carelessness which is the natural outcome of the latitude with which the new regulations are falsely interpreted by some officers. The commanding officers of companies will give careful attention to the instruction of non-commissioned officers. Upon their loyalty and thorough knowledge of their duties depends in a great measure the efficiency of the regiment as a military body, and every opportunity must be given them to acquire habits of command and confidence in directing the movements of their respective squads or sections. Too much praise cannot be given the members of the regiment for the results obtained in rifle practice, and the commanding officer therefore cannot urge any more devotion in this direction than has been already manifested. But it is expected that officers and members will continue to practice in the armory rifle range. Recruits will be instructed in the standing, kneeling, and lying-down positions before being transferred to the companies. Shooting for the armory marksman decoration, in accordance with the terms prescribed in Order No. 14, Series 1883, commences and closes with the drill season. The decoration will be issued in January and April, 1894. The annual inspection and muster has been ordered from General Headquarters for the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 25. First Lieut. James B. Dewson having been commissioned Captain, Company G, with rank from May 31, 1893, vice Abrams, promoted; Private Christopher John Colles having been commissioned Assistant Surgeon, of the grade of Captain, with rank from June 1, 1893, original, and First Sergt. Robert M. Dunn having been commissioned First Lieutenant, Company G, with rank from June 16, 1893, vice Dewson, promoted, they will be respected and obeyed accordingly. The following non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination and received their warrants: First Sergts. George S. Towle, Company D, and Edward H. Gouge, Company G.

* * *

The Twelfth Regiment will be assembled at the armory not later that 8:15 P. M., on Oct. 11, for drill and instruction preparatory to the annual inspection and muster.

* * *

The regular drill season of the Twelfth Regiment will begin to-morrow night and last until May 1, 1894. Commanding officers are directed to assemble their commands for drill and instruction one evening in each week during this period. Companies A and K will drill Mondays, G and H Tuesdays, C and D Wednesdays, F and I Thursdays, B and E Fridays. First call at 8 P. M. Assembly at 8:15 P. M.

* * *

The following information has been issued to the members of the rank and file of the Twelfth Regiment. Company drills in October and November will be principally devoted to drills in extended order by squads and sections. Battalion recruit squads will be formed in each battalion on receipt of this order. The battalion Adjutants and Sergeant Majors will act as instructors in the recruit squads in their respective battalions. Commanding officers of companies will direct all their recruits and all members of their companies not properly instructed in the school of the soldier to report immediately to the officers placed in charge of the recruit squads in their respective battalions. Armory rifle practice will be resumed under the provisions of Orders No. 53, from these headquarters, dated Dec. 9, 1889, not later than Oct. 20, 1893. Lieut. Col. McCoskry Butt and Adjt. Newbold Morris are hereby relieved from duty with the regimental examining board. Capt. Charles A. Smylie and Lieuts. Thomas W. Huston and Frederick C. Harriman are hereby detailed to the regimental examining board. Beginning with the evening of the annual inspection and muster of this command, to wit, Oct. 17, 1893, and thereafter, no enlisted man of this regiment shall take from the armory any portion of his uniform or equipment except upon written authority from regimental headquarters. Frequent inspections of lockers will be made, and in each case where parts of uniform or equipments are missing from a locker without authority therefor, as above, the delinquent shall be immediately sent before the Delinquency Court. The Delinquency Court is hereby appointed, and will convene on Monday, Oct. 2, 1893, at 8 o'clock P. M. Detail for the court, Lieut. Col. McCoskry Butt.

* * *

The Seventy-first Regiment will begin its active drill season to-morrow night at the armory and last until March 30, 1894. The first call will be sounded in the armory at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue at 7:55 P. M., assembly at 8 P. M., and recall at 9:30 P. M. Companies G and I will drill Mondays, B and H Tuesdays, F and K Wednesdays, D Thursdays, and A and C Fridays.

* * *

Capt. Roe of Troop A announces that he will require the constant attendance of every member at drills during the coming season. The percentage of attendance has never been entirely satisfactory to him, so he intends to compel his men to attend. He also announces that where business or other reasons cause the absence of a member for a longer time than two months, he will be dropped from the organization. Capt. Roe has accepted the resignation of Lance Corp. Corning and Private E. L. Patterson has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Private George S. Ryder will act as Veterinary Surgeon until his regular appointment as such is approved. A meeting for the election of members and the transaction of other business will be held at the armory Wednesday evening of this week, directly after drill. The following are candidates for election: S. L. Cromwell, H. B. Baldwin, Charles F. Squibb, J. S. Barnes, Jr., C. G. Bacon, Jr., Gilman Collamore, P. R. Bonner, and Prescott Slade.

* * *

Company G, Twelfth Regiment, will give an exhibition drill at its armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 10. The drill will begin at 8:30 P. M. Dancing will follow the drill at 9:30 P. M.

* * *

Major Austin O. Crane of the Fourteenth Regiment, who has been absent on a vacation in Nova Scotia, has returned to duty. Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, will hold a camp fire in its company quarters to-morrow night.

* * *

Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, has enlisted the following new recruits: Walter C. Kimball, George N. Schaffer, Albert F. Rollins, Walter W. Bostwick, Jr., Emil A. Tauchert, George H. Bennett, and G. Hamilton Durand. This brings the total membership of the company up to ninety-nine, only four more members being wanted now to furnish the full complement.

* * *

Company B, Twenty-third Regiment, has on exhibition at its quarters in the Clermont Avenue Armory, Brooklyn, three handsome medals, which will be competed for on the armory range by members of the company rifle club. They will be awarded at the close of the season to the member of the rifle club making the highest score in each of the three classes. Eight matches will be shot off during the season, at intervals of two weeks. Special rules will be made to govern the shooting.

* * *

Second Lieut. Robert Holly of Company F, Twenty-third Regiment, has resigned after serving twenty years as a member of the company.

* * *

The Veterans' Association of the Forty-seventh Regiment will hold its regular meeting at the armory on Marcy Avenue next Wednesday night.

* * *

The following orders have been issued by Col. William Seward of the Ninth Regiment:

The commanding officer announces to the regiment the result of the competition for the Seward Trophy for the season of 1893, the computation being made in strict accordance with the rules governing the contest:

Company D	67.63	Company F	48.47
Company G	63.70	Company I	42.06
Company H	62.69	Company A	38.92
Company K	56.86	Company C	33.79
Company E	55.74	Company B	30.18

Official notice having been received of irregular practice in the company scoring the highest percentage, the commanding officer of the regiment, with the concurrence of the field officers, has decided that said company is not entitled to the award, and as the rules do not provide for such a contingency, the present holder of the trophy will continue as such until the distribution of marksmen's badges for 1893 shall be made, on which occasion it shall be returned to the board of officers, to be held by said board until the result of the practice for 1894 shall be announced.

* * *

The several companies of the Ninth Regiment, Col. William Seward commanding, will resume company drills at the armory this week and continue until April, 1894. The assembly will be sounded at 8:15 o'clock. The annual inspection of the regiment will be held on Monday, Oct. 16. Preliminary inspections will be held in the company quarters at the armory this week.

* * *

The following orders have been issued to the Twenty-third Regiment by Lieut. Col. Alexis C. Smith, commanding. This regiment will assemble at the armory on Thursday, Oct. 26, 1893, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for annual inspection and muster, in State service uniform, knapsacks, with overcoats rolled, canteens, and haversacks, fatigue caps, blouses, and white leggins in knapsacks. Officers in full uniform. Commanding officers of companies will cause all State property for which they are responsible, and which is not carried by the troops, to be prepared in a convenient place and manner for inspection, on the date set forth above. Captain and Chaplain Hiram Price Collier resigned July 19, 1893, and honorably discharged. The regimental examining board will meet at these headquarters on Mondays Oct. 2 and 16, 1893, at 8 P. M., and the first and third Mondays of every month thereafter. Private Alexander F. Reid, Jr., of Company K, having been expelled by vote of his company, Sept. 7, 1893, the same is approved, and he is hereby dishonorably discharged from further service in the National Guard, State of New-York. Private Frederick W. Reed of Company C, having been expelled by vote of his company, Sept. 11, 1893, the same is hereby approved, and he is hereby dishonorably discharged from further service in the National Guard, State of New-York.

Military Cyclists in Holland.

In Holland the number of military cyclists is fixed at seventy-five. They are enrolled for a period of five years, and in case of mobilization must be at the disposal of the War Minister. Each year they may be called upon to serve three weeks with the troops. Each cyclist receives from the Government a retaining fee of fifty florins a year for his bicycle, and pay at the rate of five florins a day, besides traveling expenses. Repairs are done at the expense of the State. The rank of the cyclist is that of a non-commissioned officer, and he is entitled to a pension.—London Daily News.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR CHAIRS, PHILADELPHIA Depot of the Q. M. Department, No. 1428 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 27, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. FRIDAY, Oct. 27, 1893, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department with 6,000 chairs, 2,000 to be delivered on board cars to the Depot Quartermaster in this city and 4,000 to be delivered on board cars to the Depot Quartermaster at St. Louis, Mo., subject to inspection at points of delivery. Samples of the chairs can be seen and full information had upon application to the Depot Quartermasters at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; New-York City, and Philadelphia, Penn. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For blanks of proposals, &c., apply at this office. Proposals should be accompanied by the required guarantee of 10 per centum of the value of the chairs proposed for. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Chairs" and addressed to the undersigned. C. G. SAWTELLE, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL FOR THE NAVAL Station, Key West, Fla.—Sept. 22, 1893.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., to be opened Oct. 10, 1893," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 10, 1893, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., 1,000 tons anthracite coal. The coal must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the Naval Station, Key West, Fla. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR WHARF AT BRIDGE Creek, Virginia.—Office Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until noon, Monday, Oct. 30, 1893, for constructing a wharf of cast-iron screw piles with a timber deck near the mouth of Bridge Creek, Virginia. The deck will be 1,050 feet long by 16 feet wide, the head to be 40 feet by 60 feet. The sum available for the work is $10,000. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office, where all possible information will be furnished. The United States reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. JOHN M. WILSON, Colonel, U. S. Army.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any lands or real estate bordering on the Croton River in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and any of the tributaries of such river, or bordering on or being adjacent to any reservoir, lake, pond, or stream the waters of which are owned, used, or controlled by the City of New-York for its water supply; and public notice is also given to any and all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any real estate bordering on the Bronx River or Byram River, Kensico Reservoir, Byram Pond, or Rye Pond, Bear Gutter Creek, or either of their tributaries, or bordering on the storage reservoir known as William's Bridge Reservoir, in the City of New-York; that the State Board of Health of the State of New-York, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from contamination, and acting under and in pursuance to the authority conferred upon them by Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, did hold a meeting at the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, at which meeting certain amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries were adopted; and public notice is further given that the following is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the said State Board of Health, held as aforesaid, and a copy of the amendments to such rules and regulations:

Amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York.

The State Board of Health, at a meeting held in the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, a quorum being present, did then and there after having heard the report of a committee of the board, duly appointed for the purpose of examination into the subject, which committee was appointed at a meeting of the board held in the City of Albany, the 27th day of July, 1893, at which meeting a quorum was present, amend and alter the rules made by it for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York, in accordance with and under the provisions of Article V. of Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, in the following particulars, to wit:

That, taking into consideration the character of the soil and of the sub-strata of the soil and the angle of the slopes, the distances at which privy vaults, slaughter houses, hog pens, barnyards, or any and all places or things which tend to pollute and render impure and dangerous water taken from the several sources enumerated and set forth in said rules may be maintained, is increased to three hundred feet, horizontal measurements, or the high-water mark in any lake, pond, or reservoir in said water shed, and to two hundred and fifty feet, horizontal measurements, of the high-water mark or precipitous bank of any spring, stream, or water course tributary to said lakes, ponds, or reservoirs.

FLORENCE O'DONOHUE, M. D., President.

[L. S.] LEWIS BALCH, M. D., Secretary and Executive Officer.

Dated New-York City, September 13, 1893.

MICHAEL T. DALY, Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers St., New-York.

Legal Notices.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE CANAL STREET BANK.—To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by this court receiver of the property and assets of the Canal Street Bank, in the City of New-York; that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do require: 1. All persons indebted to such corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 415 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said corporation, and to pay the same on or before the 2d day of November, 1893. 2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me on or before November 2d, 1893, at the place aforesaid. 3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands, and exhibit and prove their claims to me at the place aforesaid on or before November 2d, 1893. 4. All persons holding any open or existing contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before November 2d, 1893.

ANTONIO RASINES, Receiver, 415 Broadway, New-York City.

MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, Attorney for Receiver, 165 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.

Aller, Tu., Oct. 3, 11 A. M.	Havel, Tu., Oct. 24, 9 A. M.
Saale, Sat., Oct. 7, 7 A. M.	Elbe, Sat., Oct. 28, 9 A. M.
Spree, Tu., Oct. 10, 11 A. M.	Aller, Tu., Oct. 31, 10 A. M.
Lahn, Tu., Oct. 17, 10 A. M.	Saale, Sat., Nov. 4, 7 A. M.
Ems, Sat., Oct. 21, 7 A. M.	Spree, Tues., Nov. 7, 9 A. M.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.

Werra, Oct. 14	Kaiser, Nov. 25	Spree, Jan. 16
Kaiser, Oct. 21	Fulda, Dec. 9	Fulda, Jan. 27
Fulda, Nov. 4	Werra, Dec. 30	Kaiser, Feb. 10
Werra, Nov. 18	Kaiser, Jan. 6	Spree, Feb. 17

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.
A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 1:30 P. M. | Columbia, Oct. 26, 7 A. M.
F. Bismarck, Oct. 19, 12 M. | A. Victoria, Nov. 2, 12 noon
First cabin, $75 and upward; second cabin, $50 and upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Oct. 14, 8 A. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.
Ethiopia, Oct. 7, 3 P. M. | Furnessia, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.
Circassia, Oct. 21, 2 P. M. | Devonia, Nov. 4, 2 P. M.
Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Berlin, Oct. 4, 10 A. M. | Paris, Oct. 18, 11:30 A. M.
New-York, Oct. 11, 7 A. M. | Berlin, Oct. 25, 6 A. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.
Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.
NOORDLAND......Wednesday, Oct. 4, 12:30 P. M.
WAESLAND......Wednesday, Oct. 11, 6:30 A. M.
FRIESLAND......Wednesday, Oct. 18, 11:30 A. M.
First cabin, $50 upward; second cabin, to Antwerp, $38; from Antwerp, $45; reduction on round trip. Apply for "Facts." Steerage at low rates. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., 6 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA BRETAGNE, Collier......Sat., Oct. 7, 2 P. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli......Sat., Oct. 14, 6 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul......Sat., Oct. 21, noon
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. Chattahoochee......Monday, Oct. 2, 3 P. M.
S. S. Kansas City......Wednesday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Birmingham......Friday, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
S. S. Nacoochee......Saturday, Oct. 7, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA, FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, AND LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt. | W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORREL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida Points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Tues., Oct. 3
YEMASSEE, Charleston only, Thursday, Oct. 5
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Friday, Oct. 6
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Monday, Oct. 9
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS. GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS. LINE via CHARLESTON. T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
NEW-YORK TO JAPAN IN 17 DAYS.
Intended sailings from Vancouver:
EMPRESS OF INDIA......Oct. 16.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN......Nov. 13.
EMPRESS OF CHINA......Dec. 11.
E. V. SKINNER, Gen'l East'n Agent, 353 Broadway, N. Y.
EVERETT FRAZAR, China and Japan, Frt. Agt., 69 Wall St., N. Y.

GUION LINE. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ARIZONA......Saturday, Oct. 14, 8:30 A. M.
ALASKA......Saturday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:
VERY LOW RATE EXCURSIONS TO WORLD'S FAIR EVERY WEEK.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE TICKET AGENT.
EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. No extra fare.
NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
10:00 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. Wagner Service.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Wagner Drawing-room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 5:08, Montreal 7:30 A. M.
BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M. Malone, 8:30 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago; except Sunday for Clayton, (Thousand Islands.)
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.
For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 9:10 A. M., 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)
Excursion Tickets to World's Fair, good for Ten Days, $17; also Round Trip Tickets, good until Nov. 15, $28.00.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Catskill Mountains and Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
Haverstraw Locals, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M. Newburg Locals, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.
Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES, SPECIAL COACH EXCURSIONS TO WORLD'S FAIR. TICKETS, GOOD 10 DAYS, $17.00. OCT. 3, 7, 12, 16, AND 24.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $28.00, GOOD UNTIL NOV. 15.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 11:15 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.
SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON THURSDAY, SEP. 28, MONDAY, OCT. 2, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, TUESDAY, OCT. 17, SATURDAY, OCT. 21, AT $17.00.
Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:
9:15 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Reclining-chair cars free to Niagara Falls. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.
7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.
9:15 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibule Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parkesville, and Livingston Manor.
7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSION TICKETS, going and returning, via all the different lines, with or without hotel accommodations, at lowest rates at FRANK'S Railroad and Steamship Ticket Office, Nos. 345 and 347 Broadway, corner Leonard St.
Also lowest rates on one-way tickets. Tickets purchased and exchanged. Sleeping berths reserved in advance. Baggage transferred. Write for rates.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect Sept. 11, 1893.
9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg and Chicago, Parlor and Sleeping Cars.
12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.
2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.
7:30 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:50 A. M., (second morning,) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)
2:00 P. M. SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.
3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.
ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express, daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express, daily. Sleepers to Augusta and New-Orleans.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Car.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 11:45 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., (12 noon, Penn's Limited,) 12:20, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., (12 noon Limited,) 2, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.
(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect Sept. 26, 1893.
ROYAL BLUE LINE TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50, to Red Bank, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.,
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 10:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M.
For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 3:45 P. M. Sundays, (except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park,) 9:30 A. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 3:45 P. M.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake, Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
FOR CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
FARES REDUCED TO ALL POINTS.
BOSTON, $3; PROVIDENCE, $2.25; WORCESTER, $2.25. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RHODE ISLAND leave Pier 29 (old No.) North River, foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting trains due Boston 7:15 A. M.; Worcester, except Sunday, 8 A. M.

STONINGTON LINE.
ALL FARES REDUCED.
Inside route to BOSTON, $3.00; PROVIDENCE, $2.25, and the EAST. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

NORWICH LINE.
Favorite Inside Route. Fares Reduced. To New-London, $1.00; Norwich, $1.25; Worcester, $2.00; Boston, $3.00. Corresponding reduction to all points east. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., connecting with vestibuled express train leaving New-London at 5:35 A. M., reaching Worcester 7:55 and Boston 9 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, " 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. " 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, P'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamer HARTFORD leaves Pier 24 East River Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M. No steamer leaving on opposite days until further notice.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave every week day from Pier 43, foot of West 11th St., N. R., at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R. for all points East.